A Second Trial.

BY SARAH WINTER KELLOGG, IN "ST. NICHOLAS."

If you remember the beginning of the last, you will know that Jessie Lane had a second trial in Lancaster's office, during the choice-week at the center of the commencement season. Jessie was not to be said, looking to the right and to the left with a little air of proprietorship, "and how's Jessie Lane?"

How anxious she seemed about the welfare of the boy, who, only a few months ago, had been almost a stranger to her! Jessie's face flushed, and she looked down at the floor, and then up at the ceiling, and then at the floor again, and then at the ceiling again, and then at the floor again, and then at the ceiling again, and then at the floor again, and then at the ceiling again

Utica Weekly Herald
And Gazette and Courier.
TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1877.

Sunday Mornings.

While the slow clock, as they were minute
by minute,
Counted and recounted the unconcerned
Time,
The darkness thrills with consciousness of
each crime
By its own committed, daily grown more
bold.
Once more the list of all my wrongful toils,
And ghostly hands stretch to me from my
spoils.
Helpless farewells, as from an alien clime,
For each new loss embolden all the old.
This month 'twas May; the blossoms were
in bud,
With southern wind; but now the boughs
are bare
With snow instead of birds, and all things
frozen
How thrill all my past in dumb wish
heard,
And of old failure, too, for with her word
Hurt of this world I rage stored to please!

—*J. R. Lowell in the Atlantic Monthly for July.*

AMONG THE TREES.

WE ARE THEIR CHILDREN STILL.

O we who love to overhang the springs,
And study the recurring leaves, whose
wings
Make beautiful the rocks o'er which they
grow,
Who join with foliage the great hills, and
sow
A paradise upon the lonely glade—
Have we no sense of being fair? Have we
No sense of being?

Does the air,
The sun, the rain, the breeze, with glad-
ness, pass
In search of your delicate lungs, your
sensitive
All unconscious? When on your waste-
less
The sun strikes warm, have you no dream-
ings then?
And, when the glorious Spring time kisses
you,
Have you no thrills of pleasure? Have you
And fragrant blossom-tied melody of birds
Not ecstasy?

No sir-ative
And wealth with the wind, yet know it
not?
Feel ye no glory in your strength when be-
fore the extremities of the blustery, fire-tipped
Winter?
And know you stronger yet? Or have ye
A sense of loss when he has stripped your
Yet tender, and has splintered your fair
limbs
Into the frost bed but resting yue from the
And rest, you. Tell truth?

Do there not run
Strange shudderings through your fibres
when ties of
And ageless you, until the storm has
passed?

Or, high, giddy, and
Your coronals waver, and ye fall to sing
Dirges no sadness within the instincts
Has swept the wood, and stopped musically
Attendant, or has wrestled from out the old
Ye have fought with their circles of strong
And plied the rain all along his path?

Nay, think yes not that under the rough
ness
Of its life pours veins of these fair growths of
There dwells a nature that receives delight
From all the gentle processes of life,
And shrinks from loss of being. This and
more
May be the sense of pleasure, and of pain,
As in our dreams; but, haply, real still,
Or unperceived touch you not. We watch be-
side
The bath of those who languish or who die,
And minister in sadness, while our hearts
Are heavy with the thought that we shall
And watch to the fettered and the
But yet, while anxious fear and fainting
Are in us themselves, ye rejoice without,
The funeral goes forth, and ye are left
Alone slowly from the desolate home, our
hearts
Are broken or we lay down the token.
When we shall see no more, to them be-
Their lives still within the burial place.
To have no part in this distress, for still
The February sunshine steeps your heights,
And fills the fruits and swells the nectar-
ous
While the sing-sparrow warbling from her
perch,
Tells you that spring is soon.

The wind of May,
Loaded with breath of orchards, as when
Sought
The lees and every insect of the air
Hums a perpetual summer of delight,
And he whose flowers the humming-bird
Is all the more for you. Ye are
Of the Lord God, and their cares and their
The Ruler, is the forces of July.
Robes with a livery caught

Wings the wind
Sweeps in the broad flower in its sunset
And trees some wanes-hued, swelling
The leaves of some green orgies, ye give
forth
The music of the woodland depths, a
hymn
Of gladness and of thanks.

Ye are the harmonic thread
Upon the sweet note to make your anthem
Complete.
The faithful robin, from the way she sits,
Calls all day to cheer his sitting mate,
And when the Autumn comes, the kings of
earth,
In all their pageant, are not arrayed
As ye are, clothing the broad mountain
And loading the smooth vales with red and
gold.
While, swaying to the sudden breeze, ye
Your roots to earth, and the fetish, spurred
Of the
To gather them, and barter with children
And strangers with them to his hollow out.
Then, as the seasons pass, ye keep alive
The memories of the past, and with your
Of constant mercy which weighs the
heart
Redeem, and we rejoice with you again,
And glory in your beauty; till, once more
Ye lift your fragile glances on your vanished
graves.
That gaily plants is sensitive, and can hear
Who planted the not answer when your
Thus in whisper is the babbling brook.
Content to have another's fame, and know
Who, when the tall aisle trees were hewn
away,
Haply two centuries ages, bade upon the
Of
Coming or departing, with an evergreen arms,
Low born and deep, the faint that from no
Upon
Lingo through a last of centers toward the
Of
Ye have seen the Greek and Gaul go by
The tree to flourish where the acorn fell,
And the Norman and the Saxon, and the
Of
Ye have seen the Indian hunter dispersed
Its the dim woods, and the white woodman
Opened these fields to sunshine, turned the
And
And loosed the wheat. An atmosphere
Of
Breeds, like a penance, 'mid the long grey
Of
Of the Lord God, which has endured so long
The living governance of mankind.

Ye have no history. Ask it not.
Your quarrel on the slope the lofty genius
Of nature; your trees that with Spring, time
Of
Into the Autumn, and the Autumn
Of
Of
Of

ORIGINAL STORY.

HOW BESSIE WAS LOST AND FOUND.

Written for the Utica Morning Herald.

By C. F. Gunn.

It was a clear, cold day in January, Donald Keith, R. D., had taken his family around-eastward road in New York on his new sleigh. Mrs. D. K., the youngest child, little Bessie, and a great favorite in the family, and Donald, the eldest boy, a lad of fifteen with his arms inbared, entertaining young, manly, fun-loving comrade, and a wonderful friend he was, was that he has proved himself.

He had failed to find on the fashionable list, but a true companion in Donald Keith, and was a constant source fund of society, but he found more true pleasure in the company of Donald, and in the long winter evenings of darkness during the nights when the snow was blockading the roads, and the fire there were two womanly hearts and around the hearth and so bright and so lighted. He had intimated to Donald before, that he would be glad to have him go the way to success in his short professional.

He takes from his pocket a paper and a book which he had received at the conclusion of the services. At one of the stations a young lady and gentleman, evidently disappointed opposite the young lady. Their baby having the night over the mountains.

"I thought I have brought my son, and I am sorry that I have not brought my own child's presence, and which has a tendency to make me feel sad. I am sorry that I am in search of many books of his acquaintance, and I am sorry that I am sorry that I am sorry that

That Girl.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Sometimes silent, in a corner—
Is it matches, needles, pins?
For some mischief must be brooding,
When this quietude begins.
Bouncing, shouting, down the stairway,
Setting mother in a whirl;
Boys are noisy, very often—
But you ought to hear that girl!

Setting out her Betsys, Marys,
Janes and Marthas on the floor,
She will dress and pet and scold them,
As her mother did before.
Then she dresses up for shopping,
Putting on her ma's delaine,
And a shawl or two, if handy,
Just to make a splendid train.

Now she gives advice so gravely,
If her older brother chance,
For some little fault, to linger
'Neath his father's serious glance.
She is full of dainty graces—
Very conscious of them, too;
If she kisses you while scolding,
What on earth are you to do?

Sweet, bewitching little woman,
Be as roguish as you will;
Long watch for me at the window,
And my heart with sunshine fill.
Surely mother cannot mean it,
When she says, amid your noise,
That one little girl's more trouble
Than a dozen little boys.

—*Independent.*

The Little Green Coat.

BY BESSIE CHANDLER.

Such a quaint little old-fashioned garment,
As I found in the garret today,
And I shook out the wrinkles, long gathered,
In the years it had lain put away.

Plainly made, and quite guiltless of trimming,
Yet 'twas full of a sweet, nameless charm,
For the little sleeves hung in the creases
Only made by a plump baby arm.

And the small collar still held the curving
It had caught from the soft little throat;
Yes, the print of the dear little owner
Was written all over his coat.

My uncle! a three-year-old baby,
Who has lain in his grave fifty years;
Why, for him comes this soft, tender feeling?
Why for him spring these quick, ready tears?

Once he happily played with his brothers;
Then they missed the soft touch of his hand,
They have grown to their strong, bearded manhood,
A stalwart and resolute band.

But my thoughts somehow turn from them, backward,
And my fancies and longings all float,
To the far-away dead baby uncle,
Who once wore this little green coat.

House Cleaning Time.

The smell of soap-suds is in the air,
The floors and walls entirely bare,
The pile of debris everywhere.
The housewife with a vacant stare,
And handkerchief tied o'er her hair,
Are signs which all men fear.
They knew that when they stumble o'er
The pots and kettles on the floor,
They'll clutch a freshly painted door,
And vainly, wildly thirst for gore,
Because, as in the days of yore,
House-cleaning time is here.

N. Y. Journal.

—After a continuous service of eleven years as pastor of the Congregational church in this city, Rev. H. A. Putnam has tendered his resignation to take effect the last Sunday in May. Mr. Putnam is one of the most popular ministers in southern Michigan, and it is with regret that the GAZETTE announces his resignation. He has not yet fully decided where he will locate, but wherever he may go he and his family will take with them the best wishes of every person in Hudson.

FRESHEST GLEANINGS.

Texas wheat is so high that grasshoppers have to walk on stilts.—*Ex.*

Not many women are blacksmiths, we learn from the Worcester *Press*, "but most of them can shoo a hen."

A little boy seeing the swan plunge its head under the water, called out: "Mother, come and see the swan cast anchor!"

Answers to correspondents—There are at present thirteen men in the Cabinet—six without Schurz and seven with.—*Puck.*

A blind mendicant who perambulates New York streets wears this inscription around his neck: "Don't be ashamed to give only a penny. I can't see."

At Holland Patent, New York, Tuesday, June 29, 1886, Dr. J. J. JONES, of this place, and Miss GRIFFITHS, of the former city. The doctor and his bride are expected to reach home to-day. His large constituency will rejoice with him over his evident faith in the fact that in the pull through life a wife is the best company a man can have. The JOURNAL nnmbers him among its vast array of friends, and it wishes for him more, if possible, than the usual *per capita* of prosperity and joy.

WHAT PAID HIM FOR HIS TROUBLE?—An old negro in the West Indies, very desirous of learning to read the Bible, came regularly a long distance to a missionary for a lesson. As he made little progress, the teacher became almost disheartened, and at last asked him if he had not better give it up. "No, massa," said he with great energy, "me never give it over till me die;" and pointing to John iii. 16, "God so loved the world," etc., he added, "It is worth all the labor to be able to read dat one single verse."

Facts About Sign Language.

A teacher of mutes having found that his pupil writes or spells 1,118 words a day, and somebody else estimated that "a fond mother in a single day speaks 27,000 words to her child," some have supposed that the deaf mute was at just such a disadvantage in learning as 1,118 to 27,000. It must, however, be remembered that he lives in the midst of a talk by signs that is as rapid and nearly as precise as vocal speech. This language carried Harriet Martineau into communication with people of all nations all over the world. From its constant use a deaf child quickens his mind, gets ideas and learns words that have never been used by his teacher. Then when he has made a certain progress he learns more language by reading, as all the rest of us do. It must be remembered, too, that when a word is once learned it is not learned any more by being repeated several hundred times a day. That is where the numerical comparison fails. The deaf mute learns at a disadvantage, but there is no occasion to make it seem worse than it really is.—*Hartford Courant.*

The Ocean's Petroleum Springs.

In its report for March the hydrographic office speaks of the petroleum springs, which are now known to be flowing at the bottom of the sea. One of these is near Sabina Pass, on the Gulf coast, called the "Old Pond," where small vessels anchor in rough weather, and where the water is comparatively smooth, owing to the quantity of oil that rises to the surface of the water. There are certain points on the Pacific coast where the phenomena occur, the most remarkable of which is known as "Coal Oil Point," ten miles west of Santa Barbara, Cal. At this point the oil can be seen bubbling up to the surface, and the smell of the oil is so strong as to cause nausea among the passengers and crew of vessels passing through this section. The surface of the ocean is frequently covered for miles with floating oil.—Chicago Herald.

[Written for The Boston Journal,]

MY DOG AND CAT.

[A parody upon the poem entitled "My Children," in the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.]

Have you seen Tommy and Tabby,
A dog and cat of mine?
All that is winning and pretty
These little captives combine.

Tommy is snarling and barking.
Dozens of times in the day—
Annoying, chasing, and frightening
The Irish boys over the way.

Tommy knows all of the neighbors,
Dainty and dirty alike—
Learns all the gaps in their fences,
Robs the hen's nests of Old Mike!

Tommy cares not for a flower,
Eager to crush and destroy—
Sleeps in the sun by the hour,
Dozing is always his joy!

Tommy is full of queer tricks
Runs off with collar and shoe.
(One day he ate up my glove
The best I had and bran new.)

Some cunning ways we have taught him,
For bread and meat he will spring;
Oh, you should see little Peter
Leading him round by a string!

Tabby—ah! how my heart blesses,
Tabby, my beautiful cat!
Wary of all my caresses,
She lies on the old entry mat.

She thinks it the best of places,
Though she will steal under chairs,—
With the demurest of faces
Seems conning life's myriad cares.

Sly but most dignified creature!
Oh! what a sign of her guilt
Was found on the door of the pantry,
The cream she so lucklessly spilt.

Nought did come near it but Tabby;
No rat could do so much harm;
But while she was drinking, a noise
In the hall gave her sudden alarm.

Tabby is shy of a caller
Uttering never a mew,
And never came into the parlor
But once when my yellow bird flew.

Loving one more than another,
Is'nt the thing I confess;
And I observe that each one
Is favored alike by "our Bess."

Preference must be improper
In this relation I see;
I would'nt toss up a copper,
(Kitty, come hither to me.)

Melrose, Mass.

[Correspondence of The Journal.]

ANECDOTE OF DR. YOUNG.—As the Dr. was one day walking in his garden at Melvin in company with two ladies, one of whom he afterwards married, a servant came to tell him that a gentleman wished to speak with him. "Tell him," said the Dr. "that I am too happily employed to change my situation." The ladies insisted that he should go, as his visitor was a man of rank, his patron and his friend. As persuasion, however, had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, when, finding resistance was vain, he bowed and laid his hand on his heart, and in that expressive manner for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines:

"Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from heaven.
Like him I go, but yet to go am loth;
Like him I go, for angels drove us both;
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind;
His Eve went with him, but mine stays behind."

ENDURANCE.

'Tis bitter to endure the wrong
  Which evil hands and tongues commit,
The bold encroachments of the strong,
  The shafts of calumny and wit,
The scornful bearing of the proud,
The sneers and laughter of the crowd.

And harder still it is to bear
  The censure of the good and wise,
Who, ignorant of what you are,
  Or blinded by the slanderer's lies,
Look coldly on, or pass you by
In silence, with averted eye.

But, when the friends in whom you trust
  As steadfast as the mountain rock,
Fly, and are scattered like the dust,
  Before misfortunes whirlwind shock,
Nor love remains to cheer your fall,
This is more terrible than all.

But, even this, and these—ay more,
  Can be endured and hope survive;
The noble spirit still may soar,
  Although the body fail to thrive;
Disease and want may wear the frame,
Thank God! the soul is still the same.

Hold up your head, then, man of grief,
  Nor longer to the tempest bend,
Or soon or late must come relief—
  The coldest, darkest night will end;
Hope in the true heart never dies!
Trust on—the day-star yet shall rise.

Conscious of purity and worth,
  You may with calm assurance wait
The tardy recompense of earth;
  And, e'en should justice come too l
To sooth the spirit's homeward fligh
Still Heaven, at last, the wrong sh

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY MOTHER'S BIBLE.

BY FANNIE MINOR MONTGOMERY.

My mother's Bible, precious book!
From whence my first, best lessons came,
Of mercy, wisdom, truth, and love,
And rev'rence deep for Jesus' name.

My mother's Bible, precious book!
Though worn with use, and dark with age,
Its holy precepts still send forth
Their radiance from each sacred page.

My mother's Bible, precious book!
Her source of light, and life, and power,
Of hope and faith, of grace and peace,
And patience in the darkest hour.

My mother's Bible, precious book!
The hand that held it, long grown cold,
Points to its faithful promises,
And leads me upward as of old.

My mother's Bible, precious book!
Its wondrous truths shall live alway;
One jot or tittle alters not,
Though heaven and earth shall pass away.

My mother's Bible, precious book!
Her Saviour's love and power divine,
To save and keep, I read and trust
My mother's Lord, her God and mine.

—*New Orleans Christian Advocate*

THE TIME TO PRUNE.—It was in pursuance of a desire to ascertain whether we were doing the best we could for our orchards, as to the time of pruning, that some ten years ago I commenced a series of experiments, in a small way at other seasons of the year—in early winter, in March, April and May. Neither of these seasons proved to be better than that now so usually taken; even when every precaution was taken to prevent the waste of the sap. But upon carrying experiments into July (the season of all others into which labors press the hardest.) it was found that the wounds healed readily. Indeed, without making any pretentions to infallibility, I venture to assert that from the middle of June to the first of August is the most favorable time to prune apple orchards as regards the speedy healing over of wounds.

The writer can not doubt that he has injured two of his orchards very much by a long-continued course of winter and spring pruning. It has been found impossible in some instances to prevent the wounds then made from flowing sap—it would burst off paint, shellac, and anything else I have ever known to be tried to prevent its escape. And in some cases, I have known it to flow for two or even more years, and until the trees had become diseased. In other cases, where the sap did not continue to flow into the second year the trees presented an unhealthy, stained appearance, where the sap had flown down their trunks, leaving an unsightly black coating upon the outer bark. And all this disease has come from pruning in the wrong time—i e. in the winter and spring.

Therefore, I cannot but wish our friends to profit by my experience, even although it has been costly and opposed to the long practice, and until lately the fixed belief of the farming community.—*C. W. Macomber in the Boston Cultivator,*

For Good Cheer.

A WELSH CLASSIC.

BY H. H. BALLARD.

An unlettered clergyman wanting a place,
(His manners were genial and pleasant his face)
Received a kind letter inviting him down,
To preach to a church in a large country town.

The town was uncultured, old-fashioned and plain:
The principal business was harvesting grain,
And none of the church members ventured to speak
A word of the Hebrew, or Latin or Greek.

For this very reason they wished all the more,
A scholar well-grounded in classical lore;
While a candidate might just as well stay away,
If he didn't quote Hebrew at least once a day.

The divine about whom this odd story was told,
By the "Times" of Manhattan, was cunning and bold,
And knowing they wished for a classical man,
Though he didn't know Latin, he hit on a plan.

For he thought, "We shall see how much shrewdness avails,
Though I cannot read Greek, I'm a native of Wales;
If a few Welsh expressions I cautiously use,
It may rival the Hebrew in pleasing the pews.

On the critical day, with exceptional grace,
With well-attuned voice, and well-controlled face,
He read from the Bible a passage or two,
And remarked "My dear friends, this translation won't do.

To be sure 'tis correct, but if beauty you seek,
Hear the rhythmical sound of original Greek!"
Then boldly a medley of Welsh he recited,
And marked the effect on his hearers benighted.

The children gazed up with a wondering stare,
Their mothers assumed an intelligent air,
While the deacons all nodded, as much as to say,
That Greek was by far the more excellent way.

A still bolder venture he hazarded next,
By a curious way of announcing his text:
"These words, as my hearers have noticed of course,
Have lost nearly all their original force.

In the Hebrew how clearly the thought flashes out,"
And more of his Welsh he proceeded to spout;
When what was his horror to spy near the door,
A jolly old Welshman, just ready to roar!

Overcome with remorse and forseeing the shame,
Exposure would bring to his reverend name,
The preacher's mad impulse at first was to run,
But the Welchman's round face so brimming with fun,

Suggested a possible plan of escape,
Which none but a terrified parson could shape;
He bravely confronted that dangerous smile,
And coolly continued his sermon awhile,
Till at length without showing the least agitation,
He rallied himself for a final quotation:

"The rendering here is decidedly wrong,
Quite different thoughts to the Chaldee belong;"
Then Welchman in pulpit to Welshman in pew,
In the barbarous dialect they alone knew,

Cried "Friend! By the land of our fathers, I pray,
As you hope for salvation, *don't give me away!*"
The joke was so rich, the old Welshman kept still;
And the classical parson is preaching there still.

MAJOR BURKE had a story to tell which the country will read with interest. He was one of those who represented the NICHOLLS government at Washington during the electoral count, and he evidently had his eyes open and his ears ready for every communication. He saw on the republican side of the Senate a conspiracy to keep HAYES out, but he believed it aimed not to bring TILDEN in but to choose a temporary President, and have a new election in 1877.

His version of the negotiations relative to the maintenance of peace in Louisiana, corresponds with the official record. General GRANT had become weary of the interference which was continually demanded of him and had made up his mind to put an end to it. He was ready to recognize the NICHOLLS government but did not want to embarrass the electoral count. To him as well as to the leading republicans in the House, and to the WORMLEY conference Major BURKE gave assurances that the NICHOLLS government would secure the peace of the State and the security of the blacks, and President GRANT declared his determination to withdraw the troops and let Louisiana have a State government which could stand on its own merits and its own strength. He did so before the fourth of March.

If there was any bargain then for the stoppage of filibustering in the House and the completion of the electoral count, on the republican part, it was made by President GRANT. But it was not a bargain at all. It was an adjustment of a difficult problem which had for years threatened the peace of the nation. It was the healing of a sore which was tainting the whole body politic. It was the correction of the blunder into which he had been crowded by [illegible] and it was the exercise of wise statesmanship and high patriotism. The action of General GRANT can not be denied. It does not rest upon the evidence of Major BURKE alone. The order for the withdrawal of the troops is in the national archives. The braggarts who deify General GRANT have howled a great deal about the abandonment of Louisiana. There, as in every other southern State, it was General GRANT who bade the republicans take care of themselves and stop crying for help from Washington. The ideal hero of the "stalwart republicans" put the NICHOLLS government on its feet as the necessity of the situation, and he properly ended the military control in that State, as he had long but contrary to his better judgment maintained it.

The point which has been more than once before presented in these columns, comes again into the foreground through this testimony, to wit, that General GRANT is responsible for the alleged abandonment of the republicans of Louisiana. For any bargain he is guilty. But the abandonment and the bargain have no existence outside of the heads of the men who were at that very time holding criminal relations with the democracy to nullify the election, either to bring in TILDEN or to perpetuate the jobbery which the accession of President HAYES was sure to end.

Baby Asleep.

The star that gems the twilight hour
Shines on the close of day,
And to my side my darling comes,
All weary of his play.
Sweet kisses from his rosy lips
Upon my own are pressed,
And tranquilly as even's fall,
So cometh sleep and rest.
I softly part the sunny curls
From off his fair, young brow,
And wish his sleep might ever come
As peacefully as now.

Sweet slumberer! as I look on thee,
And muse on future years,
Still, with the golden light of hope,
Doth blend the shade of fears;
For time will changes bring to thee,
And thou, with care oppressed,
Will sink no more at eventide
To such untroubled rest.
I pray not that thy life be free
From sorrow and from ill,
But that thy childhood's purity
May linger with thee still.

The tide of years hath borne me far
From childhood's happy coast,
Yet think I of the enchanted land
As of an Eden lost,
Where skies were ever blue and bright,
And merrily sped the hours;
While my young eyes could never see
The serpent 'mid the flowers.
Thine all the sweets of that sweet time,
From every sorrow free;
And the lost joys of other years,
I live again in thee.

H. F

Poetry.

The Good Shepherd.

(The following graceful and feeling lines, says the June number of the Knickerbocker, were sent by Mrs. James R. Lowell, in a letter to a bereaved friend, whence they escaped into print.)

When on my ear your loss was knelled,
And tender sympathy upburst,
A little rill from memory welled,
Which once had soothed my bitter thirst:

And I was fain to bear to you,
Some portion of its mild relief,
That it might be as healing dew,
To steal some fever from our grief.

After our child's untroubled breath
Had to the Father took its way,
And on our home, the shade of death
Like a long twilight, haunting lay;

And friends came round with us to weep
Her little spirit's swift remove,
This story of the Alpine sheep
Was told us by one we love.

They in the valley's sheltering care,
Soon crop the meadow's tender prime,
And when the sod grows brown and bare,
The shepherd strives to make them climb.

To airy shelves of pasture green,
That hang along the mountain side,
Where grass and flowers together lean,
And down through mist the sunbeams glide.

But none can tempt the timid things
That steep and rugged path to try,
Though sweet the shepherd calls and sings,
And sacred below the pastures lie;

Till in his arms their lambs he takes,
Along the dizzy verge to go,
Then heedless of the drifts and breaks,
They follow on, o'er rock and snow;

And in these pastures lifted fair,
More dewy soft than lowland mead,
The shepherd drops his tender care,
And sheep and lambs together feed.

—This parable, by nature breathed
Bl...

NOR HURRY, NOR WORRY.

BY CHARLES F. DEEMS.

THE world is wide
With time and tide;
And—God is guide:
Then do not hurry.

That man is b'est
Who does his best
And—leaves the rest:
Then, do not worry.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

AN ABSURD BIRD.

No Wings, No Tail and No Feathers Worthy of the Name.

Kiwi-kiwi is the creature's real name, but scientific men call it apteryx, which is a Greek word meaning wingless, because, tho' a bird, it has no wings. That is absurd enough, but it does not satisfy the kiwi, who seems to have tried to be as unbirdlike as possible, and, in order to be so, has gone to very ridiculous extremes. It not only has no wings, but it has no tail—not even so much as an apology for one. And, as if that were not enough, it has no feathers worthy of the name. Its quills are covered with soft down for about one third of their length and then are fringed with hairlike webs out to the ends, which are sharply pointed. It is only as large as a common domestic fowl, but it has much stronger and stouter legs and bigger feet. Of course you can not be surprised to learn that such a bird looks at first sight like a quadruped. It carries its head low and hobbles along in a most uncouth fashion, moving along so swiftly when pursued, however, that it is very difficult to capture this ridiculous bird. When it sleeps in the daytime—for naturally it is odd enough to choose the wrong time for sleeping—it rests its long bill on the ground and so makes itself look like a strange sort of three legged stool. Most other birds use their beaks or their wings or their spurs to fight with, but it would be foolish to expect any such natural proceeding from the kiwi, and, in fact, its plan of fighting is to kick. It is very fond of earth worms and one of its ways of procuring them is worthy of so odd a bird. It thumps the earth with its big feet and if there are any worms in the vicinity up they come to discover what is the matter. It is a cousin of the ostrich and, tho' its plumage has no such value for us as its large relative's has, it is very highly valued by the natives of New Zealand. The kiwi has a very tough skin, which, when it is properly dressed, makes good leather.—*St. Nicholas.*

WHITTIER'S NAMESAKE.

[The following poem was written by Whittier to his little namesake in Florida, and was published in *Sunshine:*]

Heaven make thee better than thy name,
Child of dear hopes! For thee I crave
What riches never bought, nor fame
To longing mortal gave.

I pray the sage's thought of old
God make thee beautiful within!
And let thine eye the good behold
In everything save sin.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

At a recent school examination for girls this composition was handed in by a girl of twelve: "The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy holler, he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their

toung til they are spoken to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where the water is deep. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grown-up girl is a widow and keeps house."—New York Ledger Monthly.

The Shewbird Mountain, four miles south of town, is to us the strangest thing in this whole mountain country, says the Haynesville, N. C., Courier. The mountain is full of large, rough cliffs, and by its peculiar shape and position serves as a weather signal to the people for miles around, because, as the general saying is, "when old Shewbird begins to roar you may prepare for rough weather." It generally commences about dark and continues to roar until the rain or snow comes, which may be five hours or it may be ten. At dark the air may be perfectly still and not a cloud in sight, yet the mountain may begin to roar and you may know that by the next morning the bad weather will be on hand. Though the mountain is four miles away the roaring sounds like that made by a loaded freight train half a mile distant, and it is a continuous sound, too, with no intermission. The strangest part of it all is that the wind can be blowing at such a terrific rate on that particular mountain and not be blowing anywhere else in the country, not even on the tops of other mountains around, even those that are much higher than the Shewbird.

HOW MR. DEPEW GOT A CHAIR.

An Incident That Conveys a Lesson in Advertising.

"Ever hear how Chauncey M. Depew got the ship-chair he used on his last trip to Europe?" asked a member of the Consolidated Exchange.

THE WORLD had not heard, and the broker proceeded to unfold.

The day before his departure Mr. Depew and a friend were walking on Fourth avenue. In a conspicuous place on the sidewalk in front of a small furniture store were two ship-chairs, each bearing a placard inscribed, "Sold to Chauncey M. Depew."

Mr. Depew caught sight of the chairs, and, scratching his chin a moment, said:

"By Jove, I had almost forgotten about these pesky chairs. Got to take 'em right along now or I'll not get 'em aboard the ship," and, swinging the two light chairs over his shoulder, he walked rapidly up the street.

The furniture man, a stout German, came rushing out of his shop and followed as fast as he could run, calling after Mr. Depew to drop the chairs and yelling for a policeman.

"What's all this row about?" said an officer who arrived on the scene as the furniture man came up puffing and blowing.

"Dose fellers carry off mine shairs!" he exclaimed, as soon as he could get command of his breath. "I vant dhem tooken right away to der court-house."

"You see the inscription on these chairs," said Mr. Depew quietly to the officer, as he pointed out the card, "Sold to Chauncey M. Depew?" "You may not know me, but I am Mr. Depew," and he took a card from his pocket and handed it to the officer. "I sail for Europe to-morrow and these are ship-chairs I expect to use on the trip."

The shopman began to make some explanation.

"Just hold on now, Fatty," interrupted the officer, who could not see where any satisfactory explanation could be made. "You've sold these chairs to Mr. Depew and printed his name on 'em. If there's any dispute about the bill this isn't the place to settle it. Don't lose any time gettin' back to your shop or I'll run yer in for disturbin' the peace. See?"

"That's a trick these fellows have," said Mr. Depew to his companion, as he negotiated with a boy to deliver the chairs on board his steamer. "These chairs do not belong to me any more than they belong to the Shah, but they will come handy, all the same. The furniture man or some of his clerks heard I was going to Europe, and putting my name on the chairs and displaying them on the sidewalk was simply an advertising trick. The proper place to advertise is in the newspapers. I'm not a newspaper man, but I'm opposed to sidewalk advertisements."

"And that," concluded the broker, "is how Mr. Depew got his ship-chair."

Good News in the Bible.

Here's a message of love,
Come down from above,
To invite little children to heaven;
In God's blessed Book
Poor sinners may look,
And see how all sin is forgiven.

For there they may read
How Jesus did bleed,
And died for his dear little ones;
How clean He first makes them,
And afterward takes them
To be his own daughters and sons.

And then when they die,
He takes them on high.
To be with Him in heaven above;
For so kind is his heart,
That He never will part,
From a child that has tasted his love.

A CHEAP REFRIGERATOR.

We just inspected a sea-side refrigerator, at one of the cottages, which is worth describing for the benefit of TRIBUNE readers. Where there is no cellar at hand, and no patent "ice-king" near enough to be available a temporary arrangement may be made upon the sea-side plan as follows: A hole is dug on the north side of the house to a depth of 18 inches, and 3 feet long by 2 feet wide (or more). The bottom is levelled off and into this hole is placed a bottomless box, measuring 30 by 24 inches, and 16 inches deep--provided with a tightly fitting cover. As there will be some three inches space all round between the outside of the box and the earth-walls of the pit, a second box is made, of a size to just fill up this space, leaving an air chamber of two inches between the two boxes, and to reach to the surface of the ground. The space is filled with sawdust or shavings, a rough cover is fitted to the outer box, and the affair is complete. Gravel or sand bottom is best, and such a box will keep butter hard in hot Summer weather without trouble and without ice. In the box of which mention is made, however, about 80 pounds of ice are used per week, 25 pounds or over being added upon alternate days. As a refrigerator it gives perfect satisfaction, keeps meats and milk as well as any refrigerator I ever saw, and costs next to nothing—the few feet of rough boards, half a pound of nails, and some leather for hinges, being the only expnese. I think paving the bottom with flat stones would be an improvement. I propose, for a name, "The poor man's refrigerator," and will state that no patent has been "applied for" by the gentleman who constructed the one described.—[Chas. R. Dodge.

A SERMON IN A PARAGRAPH.—President Porter of Yale, gave the following advice to the students of that institution, the other day:

"Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Inscribe on your banner 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellow men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws."

THE TWO ANGELS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Two angels, one of Life and one of Death,
Passed o'er the village as the morning broke;
The dawn was on their faces, and beneath
The somber houses hearsed with plumes of smoke.

Their attitude and aspect were the same,
Alike their features and their robes of white;
But one was crowned with amaranth, as with flame,
And one with asphodels, like flakes of light.

I saw them pause on their celestial way;
Then said I, with deep fear and doubt oppressed:
"Beat not so loud, my heart, lest thou betray
The place where my beloved are at rest!"

And he, who wore the crown of asphodels,
Descending, at my door began to knock,
And my soul sank within me, as in wells
The waters sink before an earthquake's shock.

I recognized the nameless agony,
The terror and the tremor and the pain,
That oft before had filled and haunted me,
And now returned with threefold strength again.

The door I opened to my heavenly guest,
And listened, for I thought I heard God's voice;
And knowing whatsoe'er he sent was best,
Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice.

Then with a smile, that filled the house with light,
"My errand is not Death, but Life," he said;
And ere I answered, passing out of sight
On his celestial embassy he sped.

'Twas at thy door, O friend! and not at mine,
The angel with the amaranthine wreath,
Pausing descended, and with voice divine,
Whispered a word that had a sound like Death.

Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and thin;
And softly, from that hushed and darkened room,
Two angels issued, where but one went in.

All is of God! If He but wave his hand
The mists collect, the rain falls thick and loud,
Till, with a smile of light on sea and land,
Lo! he looks back from the departing cloud.

Angels of Life and Death alike are His;
Without His leave they pass no threshhold o'er;
Who, then, would wish or dare, believing this,

Definitions of Bible Terms.

A gerah was one cent.

A cab was three pints,

An omer was six pints.

A farthing was three cents.

A shekel of gold was $8.

A firkin was seven pints.

A talent of gold was $13,809.

A mite was less than one-fourth of a cent.

A talent of silver was $538.30.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

Ezekiel's reed was nearly eleven feet.

A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was 13 cents,

A finger's breadth was equal to one inch.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

An epath, or bath, contained seven gallons and five pints.

A hand's breadth was equal to three and five-eighths inches.

A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.

ECHO.

I asked of Echo 'tother day
(Whose words are few and often funny,)
What to a novice she could say
Of courtship, love, and matrimony?
Quoth Echo, plainly—"Matter-o'-Money!"

Whom should I marry?—should it be

A dashing damsel, gay and pert,
A pattern of inconstancy ;
Or selfish, mercenary flirt ;
Quoth Echo, sharply—" Nary flirt."

What if weary of the strife
That long has lured the dear deceiver,
She promised to amend her life,
And sin no more ; can I believe her ?
Quoth Echo, with decision—" Leave her."

But if some maiden with a heart,
On me should venture to bestow it,
Pray, should I act the wiser part
To take the treasure or forego it ?
Quoth Echo, very promptly—" Go it !"

But what if, seemingly afraid
To bind her fate in Hymen's fetter,
She vows she means to die a maid,
In answer to my loving letter ?
Quoth Echo, rather cooly—" Let her !"

What if, in spite of her disdain,
I find my heart entwined about
With Cupid's dear, delicious chain,
So closely that I can't get out ?
Quoth Echo, laughingly—" Get out !"

But if some maid, with beauty blest
As pure and fair as Heaven can make her,
Will share my labor and my rest
Till envious Death shall overtake her ?
Quoth Echo, (*sotto voce*)—" Take her !

Meerschaum History.

In 1723 there lived in Pesth, the capital of Hungary, Karlo Kowatee, a shoemaker, whose ingenuity in cutting and carving on wood brought him into contact with Count Andrassy, with whom he became a great favorite. The count, on his return from a mission to Turkey, brought with him a piece of whitish clay, which had been presented to him as a curiosity on account of its extraordinary light specific gravity. It struck the shoemaker that, being porous, it would be well adapted for pipes, as it would absorb the nicotine. The experiment was tried, and Karol cut a pipe for the count and one for himself.

He would work on them any odd moments during working hours without wiping the wax from his hand. He noticed that the wax gave the pipes a pretty brown polish and also that they smoked more sweetly. Other noblemen hearing of the wonderful species of clay imported it in considerable quantities for the manufacture of pipes. The natural scarcity of this clay, known as meerschaum, and the great cost of importation rendered its use exclusively confined to the richest noblemen of Europe up to 1830, when it became a more general article of trade. The first meerschaum pipe made by Karol Kowatee has been preserved and is now in the museum at Pesth.

A Story of "Phil" Armour.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

The famous pork-packer, "Phil" Armour, who departed some days ago on a European trip, is conspicuous among alms-givers for his acts of generosity, and doubtless performs many such acts that the outside world never hears of. Here is a story I heard related of him the other day: Not long ago a young man called upon Mr. Armour at his office and asked for a position. The great merchant was in a more than usually amiable frame of mind, and after a brief questioning decided that the applicant was not without his merits and instructed the head man of one of the departments to set him to work. The youth performed his duties ably and conscientiously, and his superiors spoke well of him when his employer inquired as to his doings. The new clerk had been there about a week when Mr. Armour noticed that his clothes were awfully shabby, and in his gruff and hearty way he called the young man to him and bade him order himself a suit of clothes at the tailor's and have it charged to him. The youth did as he was bidden, and, so the story goes, appeared at the office about a week afterward in a complete outfit of the most expensive clothes on the market. Every shred he wore was new, down to his shirt and shoes, and the bill fell just short of $200. Mr. Armour is said to have glanced at his resplendent clerk, then at the bill and then muttered "Great jewhillikens," or something like it. But he paid the bill, just the same, and for aught I know the young man is still at his desk in those handsome offices over on La Salle street. A youth with that amount of cheek is bound to get along in this world, methinks.

LITTLE MISS SNOWFLAKE.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Little Miss Snowflake came to town
All dressed up in her brand-new gown,
And nobody looked so fresh and fair
As little Miss Snowflake, I declare!

Out of a fleecy cloud she stepped,
Where all the rest of her family kept
As close together as bees can swarm,
In readiness for a big snow storm.

But little Miss Snowflake couldn't wait,
And she wanted to come in greater state,
For she thought that her beauty would ne'er be known
If she came in a crowd—so she came alone.

All alone from the great blue sky
Where cloudy vessels went scudding by,
With sails all set, on their way to meet
The larger ships of the snowy fleet.

She was very tired, but couldn't stop
On tall church spire or chimney top;
All the way from her bright abode
Down to the dust of a country road!

There she rested all out of breath,
And there she speedily met her death,
And nobody could exactly tell
The spot where little Miss Snowflake fell.

—*Christian Union.*

THIRTY-THREE GRADUATES.

Mid-Winter Commencement Exercises of the State Normal School Yesterday Afternoon in Harmanus Bleecker Hall.

Despite the dreary day the scene at Harmanus Bleecker hall yesterday when 33 young men and women received their diplomas as graduates of the State Normal college was very inspiring, and was rendered so by one of the largest audiences ever assembled together within the magnificent structure. Few educational institutions number such a legion of friends. The school occupied the front seats, the first three rows of the middle aisle being reserved for the graduating class, the young women dressed in white, making a charming appearance and, of course, being the cynosure of all eyes. On the platform was President William J. Milne, members of the board of trustees, and faculty, and representative citizens, the whole scene impressed by the ladies of the faculty and friends.

The exercises began at 2:30 o'clock sharp by the glee class, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel," beginning the prayer. The glee class is composed of the best voices of the entire school, and its solo, as it was rendered, was remarkably well. Another chorus, Max Pauli's "Harvest Home," followed, and Lewis A. Twiehell gave an oration upon "The Teachers' True Work." This effort was a practical and earnest effort, and followed by other two essays: "What Small Teachers Need?" by Miss Maud D. Lewis and "Culture in the School Room," by Miss Bertha Lapham was highly appreciated by those who had been engaged in the building of which these the heads of the young. Miss Jessie L. Dingman read an original poem, an essay on "Self-Culture," and La Fayette Ludlum in his oration on "Self-Government" with much dramatic force. Edward K. Caggeshall in his essay on "The Social Side of Life" said that it was a laudable desire, only becoming wrong when it became a one absorbing thought. Miss Ida "Gossett," Miss Adams A. Cronkhite touched on an old theme, but treated it in a fresh unexpected way. Miss Gossett's audience was taken back, to ancient Babylon in her essay by the Euphrates. Miss Everett and were led through Westminster, and Miss Mary E. Mc- Guinness at the close of Miss Mary L. Young. Miss Isabella C. Montgomery's essay on "Idealism" was off to Italy and Greece. Miss Nelson and Miss Libbie Hunter Weller on "The Development as a Factor in Education" and the greatness of all teachers. The clergyman declined to be present considering the invitation to empty benches perhaps, but the words of each in print were just as inspiring as if they had been the far-reaching influence which made such such a teacher. William M. Ten Eyck, M. D., spoke on "National Character Determined by Education" compared the relative merits of the educational systems in China, in Germany and in this country to the infinite advantage of our own. Here there are no narrow limitations and the chief aim of education is broad and liberal. One of the most striking essays was that by Miss Annis M. Campbell, "The Study of Language and Citizenship," and its sentiments were warm applause. The right of franchise, she thought, should be predicated upon serious study of the subject and held from those who cannot read the Declaration of Independence or the constitution, or she knew by what right is a government.

The music under the direction of Prof. Samuel B. Belding was fine from the first to the afternoon. His careful training being evidenced in the volume of tone, the fine quality and the nice blending of the parts. The part song by Nicolaus was a gem. It was sung by the following:

First sopranos—Misses Burr, Buck, Kingman, Tompkins, Campbell, Cumberlain, Davenport, Graham, Miller.

Second sopranos—Misses Ammesheuser, Farrer, Markhaus, McCormic, Langworthy, Vrooman, Young.

Altos: Misses Dibble, Denney, Brown, Hawks, Lewis, Mustapher, Wilson.

Another delightful selection was the soprano solo, Reichardt's "Image of the Rose" by Miss Libbie Hunter Weller, with violin obbligato by the glee club.

The orchestra present was under the direction of Mr. Glaetzle. To the strains of a lively march the graduating class marched upon the stage and received their diplomas from the hands of Dr. Milne. The following composed the class: Louise Austin, Bainbridge; Faula Bailey, Cooperstown; Junction; Annie W. Bandon, Cherry Junction; Annie W. Campbell, Coboes; Emma A. Cumberlain, Schenectady; Martha Denney, Cold Spring; Josie K. Dingman, Rensselaer; Kate Kingsley Edes, Hoosick Falls; Clara Jane Everett, Remsen; William Marvin Ford, Rexford Flats; Mary G. Foster, Albany; Kate Gossett, Troy; Nora J. Hartnett, Waterford; Ada Christina Hawks, Hoosick; Martha Jane Hodge, Emlenville; Maud D. Lewis, Gilboa; Fannie B. Mustapher, North Adams; Mary T. McDade, Fonda; Mand I. Miller, Green Island; Isabella C. Montgomery, Walton; William W. Nadine, Delhi; Mary Frances Nadine, Delhi; Oneida A. Isabella Ruddick, Glen Mary; Maude Ellen Sanford, Hudson; Eliza J. Smith, Ross; Sara Alice Smith, Albany; Robert Smith, New Hyde Park; La Fayette Talbot, Burlington Flats; Anna Marguerite Tiffany, Fonda; Hannah R. Tuhey, Medina; Lewis Benjamin Twiehell, Lackawaxen, Pa.; Libbie Hunter Weller, Colonie; Mary Elizabeth Young, Candor.

The class then listened to an address by Hon. Charles E. Gilbert, of Albany, the Reverend Harrington Sole sang "How Could I Rest in Heaven" and the benediction by the graduates before the words of the benediction on the gathering.

A HIGHER MEDICAL STANDARD.

Hitherto every school of medicine in the ountry, being dependent for its existence upon the fees of its students, has been subjected to the temptation of courting popularity by making its diploma easy of attainment. A few medical schools, and among them the College of Physicians and Surgeons, have maintained a reputable standard in spite of this temptation. They have been fortunate in securing the disinterested services of eminent instructors, and they have yearly graduated many young physicians of high character and attainments and pure ambition. But they have not had the firmness to refuse a diploma in every instance where it was undeserved. If this be true of the best institutions in the country, what shall be said of the worst? It is a disgraceful fact that scores of embyro impostors are annually turned loose upon society from so-called schools of medical science, with full authority to prey upon the misfortunes of their fellow-men. Of course an ignorant, indolent, self-indulgent licentiate may possibly be transformed into a useful physician, but he is far more likely to degenerate into a conscienceless quack.

Mr. Vanderbilt's gift is a building fund alone, but there is reason to hope that it may suggest to other rich men the advantage of liberal contributions to a general endowment. And even if this should not be the case, we are glad to believe that the institution which will soon be able to offer to students of medicine and surgery better facilities for acquiring knowledge and skill than can be found elsewhere in the country will sternly refuse its diploma to any not clearly and thoroughly qualified to receive it. With greater independence in the school let us exact higher attainments in the scholar.

THE CHILDREN.

[The following beautiful poem was written by Charles Dickens:]

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed:
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin;
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of Fate blowing wild;
Oh! there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh! those truants from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild!
And I know how Jesus could liken
The Kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant, as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod:
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction;
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how shall I sigh for the dear ones,
That meet me at each morn at the door!
I shall miss the "good nights" and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at evening,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And death says, "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT MRS. REYNOLDS' NEW PROTESTANT Agency, 412 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; first-class Protestant servants, male and female, with the best of references, sent to any part of the country; hotels, summer houses, boarding-houses and private families supplied at shortest notice.

A GOOD NURSE WANTS A SITUATION to take care of an invalid lady; has had good experience. Address I. S., WITNESS Office.

A WELL EDUCATED PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse for growing children, or to wait on ladies. A perfect dressmaker. Speaks French and German, and is a Protestant. Country preferred. Address F. Z., WITNESS Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH TWO YEARS' experience as cashier in a large up-town business, desires a situation in any respectable store. Best references given. Address A. F., 302 East Twenty-ninth street, City.

GOOD PROTESTANT SERVANTS (FOR families and others) ready at the large old established Protestant Home: good, competent, civil help, male and female; (also reliable colored help); at very reduced wages; for city or country. 138 sixth avenue, fourth house above Tenth street. Also good situations ready for women and girls: no charge for help.

HOUSEWORK—BY A WELSH GIRL, good references; good, plain cook and laundress; understands care of milk, making butter, useful and obedient. Call at 366 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

NURSE—AMERICAN GIRL, NOT particular about wages; can take care of children; willing to be generally useful; for city or country. Protestant Bureau, 366 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

WANTED—SITUATION BY ENGLISH Protestant girl for housework in small family; city or country. Mrs. REYNOLD'S New Protestant Agency, 412 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper in a Summer hotel, by one accustomed to work. Address L. S., care WITNESS Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY—A position as housekeeper, in hotel, school or private family, or as companion to an invalid, in city or country; unexceptionable references given as to ability, etc. Address I. D. WITNESS Office.

MALES.

A SOCIETY OR CHURCH DESIRING A Missionary or Bible-reader, with good references, and one who can speak German, may address "MISSIONARY," N. Y. DAILY WITNESS.

A STRONG BOY WANTS EMPLOYMENT where he can make himself useful; understands the care of horses and driving; first-class reference; address, B. C., WITNESS Office.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN YOUNG man wants employment in the country, of [illegible] to [illegible] for a horse, cow, etc.

Death of Clara Northrup.—We are pained to announce the death of Miss Clara Northrup, which occurred at her father's residence at Quality Hill, on Saturday last. The blow to this sadly afflicted family was the more severe because unexpected till a few hours before her death. Her disease, typhoid fever, was thought to be under control, and she was pronounced in no immediate danger the day before she died. The funeral took place on Sunday from the Quality Hill Church. The solemn discourse was preached by Rev. Wm. B. Hammond. There was a very large attendance of friends and acquaintances, who deeply sympathized with the weeping group of relatives. Miss Clara attended the Seminary in this village for several terms, and won golden opinions from teachers and associates by the marked traits of the most exemplary character which were manifested at all times and upon all occasions. She was a member of the B. D. Society, connected with the Seminary, and a large delegation of her sister members were present at the funeral. With Christian resignation, with the mildness and gentleness of a wounded dove, Clara struggled in her painful illness, and breathing out blessings upon dear relatives who bent over her in agonizing grief, the flickering rays of her young life went out to blend with the light of immortality. The combined influence of diptheria and typhoid fever did their sad work in two short weeks, and Clara, so beloved and so loving, has gone—gone to join her mother and her brother Edwin. Gone! It is so sad! At a meeting of the Bronte Daughters of Oneida Seminary the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, God in His inscrutable Providence has seen fit to send His reaper, Death, into our midst and cut down in the bright morning of her life, our beloved sister, Clara Northrup; therefore

Resolved, That, while we deeply mourn her loss and sympathize with her large circle of friends and relatives, we would bow with humble submission to the will of "Him who doeth all things well;" and whilst we grieve that our band, being thus for the first time broken, and this shining link slipped out of our chain on earth and gone to Heaven, yet we would not forget that our loss is her eternal gain, and rejoice in the blessed assurance we have, that though severed here, we may meet her in that happier world where there is no more parting, and "God shall wipe all tears away."

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be printed in the Oneida papers, and copies sent to the family of the deceased.

Miss LOOMIS,
Miss CARLEY, } Com.
Miss WALRATH,

WHAT'S THE NEWS?

Written by a young man, now deceased, who was regarded as insane on other than religious subjects.

Whene'er we meet, you always say,
What's the news? what's the news?
Pray, what's the order of the day?
What's the news? what's the news?
O I have got good news to tell;
My Savior has done all things well;
And triumphed over death and hell;
That's the news; that's the news!

The Lamb was slain on Calvary,
That's the news; that's the news!
To set a world of sinners free,
That's the news; that's the news!
Twas there his precious blood was shed;
But now he's risen from the dead:
That's the news; that's the news!

To heaven above the Conqueror's gone,
That's the news; that's the news!
He's passed triumphant to the throne,
That's the news; that's the news;
And on that throne he will remain,
Until as Judge he comes again,
Attended by a dazzling train—
That's the news; that's the news!

His work's reviving all around,
That's the news; that's the news!
And many have redemption found,
That's the news; that's the news:
And since their souls have caught the flame,
They shout hosanna to his name,
And all around they spread his fame:
That's the news; that's the news!

The Lord has pardoned all my sin,
That's the news; that's the news!
I feel the witness now within,
That's the news; that's the news!
And since he took my sins away,
And taught me how to watch and pray.
I'm happy now from day to day;
That's the news; that's the news!

And Christ the Lord can save you now,
That's the news; that's the news!
Your sinful hearts he can renew,
That's the news; that's the news!
This moment, if for sins you grieve,
This moment, if you do believe,
A full acquittal you'll receive;
That's the news; that's the news!

And then if any one should say,
What's the news? what's the news?
O tell them you've begun to pray,
That's the news; that's the news!
That you have joined the conquering band,
And now with joy, at God's command,
You're marching to the better land;
That's the news; that's the news!

Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1875.

The Stray Camel--An Arabian Tale.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A camel-driver, who had lost
His camel, chancing to accost
A wandering Arab, in the way,
Said, "Sir, my beast has gone astray;
And went, I think, the road you came."
"Pray," said the stranger, "was he lame?"
"He was, indeed," was the reply;
"And, tell me, had he lost an eye?"
"'Tis even so!" "And one front tooth?"
"In faith!—you speak the simple truth!"
"And, for his load, was there a sack
Of honey on the camel's back?"
"There was, indeed!—now tell me, pray,
(Of course, he can't be far away),
Just when and where the brute you passed;
And was he going slow or fast?"
"Faith!" said the stranger, "on my word,
I know no more than I have heard
From your own lips! Nor in my way
Have I observed, for many a day,
A camel like the one you claim;
I swear it—in the Prophet's name!"
The camel-driver all in vain
Besought the Arab to explain;
He still insisted, as before,
That of the beast he knew no more
Than from the owner he had heard!
Whereat the camel-driver, stirred
With wrath, expressed his firm belief
This knowing Arab was a thief;
Then to the *Cadi* off he went,
And told his tale. His honor sent,
And brought the stranger into court.
"You hear this worthy man's report,"
The *Cadi* said, "of what occurred;
And still you answer not a word,
Save that his beast you never saw.
Allah is great! and law is law!
How know you, then, that he was lame?"
"By this—that where the camel came,
Upon the sand one footprint lagged,
Which showed one foot the camel dragged."
"'Tis well explained; now tell me why
You said the camel lacked an eye?
And from his jaw one tooth had lost?"
"By this—that nowhere had he crossed
The road to browse the other side;
And, furthermore, I plainly spied
Where'er his teeth had chanced to pass,
A narrow line of standing grass,
Which showed, as clear as truth is truth,
The camel had one missing tooth!"
"And how about the honey?" "Well,—
It surely wasn't hard to tell
The nature of the camel's load,
When gathered all along the road,
A thousand bees—" "There! that will do,"
The *Cadi* said; the case is through
And you're discharged! But let me hint,
(A lesson plain as any print),
A deal of trouble may arise,
At times, from being over-wise!"

—*New York Ledger.*

REMOVING A DOUBLE CATARACT WITH THE AID OF HYDRO-CHLORATE OF COCOAINE.

A student at the University of Heidelberg, in Germany, while experimenting recently with cocoa, made a tincture of hydro-chlorate of cocoaine, which to his amazement and surprise he accidentally discovered that when applied to the surface of the eye would make it insensible to feeling. Dr. Noyes, of this city, who was in Heidelberg at the time, heard of the wonderful discovery, and sent a brief account of it, and its operation, to his friends in the medical profession here. The hydro-chlorate of cocoaine is the active principle of cocoa, and is only made by one firm in Germany. It cannot be obtained in the drug stores in this country. An anæsthetic that would render a particular part of the human body without sensation, and avoid the necessity of using chloroform or ether, which affect the whole body, has long been sought by the medical profession, and this new discovery will be thoroughly tested and experimented with, in the hope that it may be found to have an effect upon other portions of the body than the eye.

This anæsthetic has been used in a few cases within the past two weeks by one or two eminent oculists in this city. The material is costly at present, and as it has not been made in this country, it will be some time before it will be cheap enough to be used in ordinary practice. It was used on Monday for the first time at the Mount Sinai Hospital. A woman fifty years of age was admitted to the hospital last week, who was totally blind. About two years ago she noticed a slight cloudiness at times in the left eye, which gradually increased until, at the end of a year, the sight was wholly destroyed. The right eye became affected in a similar manner, with the same result. Her eyes being subjected to a bright light, an internal examination was made, which revealed the presence of a hard, mature cataract in the capsule, or membrane covering the lens in each eye. When the light was before her eyes she could distinguish it from darkness, but could not see any surrounding objects.

On Monday afternoon the woman was taken to the operating room and laid flat upon the table used for operating table, in order to retain the liquid in her eye. Some liquid stuff and a number of physicians were present. The attending physician had procured from Germany a small quantity of the new anæsthetic but could not say it in the city, and used in the operation some that he had previously obtained. It was a colorless liquid, without taste or odor. The eyelids being held wide open four drops of the liquid were cautiously dropped upon the surface of the eyes. It produced a slight anæsthetic effect upon the external coating. After an interval of five minutes four drops more were applied, which caused the anæsthetic condition to go much deeper, and after waiting another five minutes four drops more were used. After the last application had done its work the eyes were found to be insensible to sight. They were found to be entirely anæsthetized. A pair of fixation forceps, the application of which no healthy eye can stand without causing a visible flinching, were then applied and adjusted without any sensation being felt by the patient. They have serrated edges, which being sunk into the white part of the eye, hold it firmly in position while the operation is being performed. A knife with a narrow and extremely thin blade was then introduced through a corner just beyond the outer edge of the iris, and carefully forced through the outer coating of the eye until the point of the blade came out beyond the other edge of the iris.

Then the blade was carefully drawn backward and upward, great precaution being taken not to cut the lens or injure any of the delicate tissues in the vicinity of the neighborhood, and an incision made about a half inch in length in the cornea. The flat thus cut was then drawn down and the lens with its capsule or membrane lifted out from its capsule without being lacerated. This completed the operation for one eye, and the other was then operated upon in the same manner. The operation upon both eyes was performed successfully without the patient feeling the slightest sensation, and lasted about twenty minutes. The new anæsthetic had done its work beautifully. After the operation the flaps of the cornea were placed in proper position and the patient was asked to count the number of fingers held before the eyes, which she did correctly though with some hesitation, in consequence of the absence of accommodation being lost by the removal of the lens from each eye.

The eyes were then bathed in a solution of voracic acid; cotton discs were applied to them and bandaged tightly. The woman was then led to her ward. Her eyes will be examined to-day and if everything works well until Saturday they will be fitted with glasses which, hereafter, will take the place of the lenses that were removed, and the patient will be discharged. Powerful as is the effect of this anæsthetic on the eye it does not harm the tissues of the head, the muscles or the delicate nerve bundles or the nerves in the eye. The effect in the head is said to pass away in forty minutes, and has no permanent effect upon the sight.

KENTUCKY PROGNOSTICATIONS.

THE GOOSE BONE AND THE WEATHER.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: "The goose-bone predictions are perhaps more closely watched in Kentucky than anywhere else, and it may be called the Kentucky weather prophet. In many parts of the State the farmers consult it, and prepare for handling their crops in accordance with its predictions. It is said that there is a family in Woodford County that have fifty of these little prophets carefully laid away, and declare that not one of them made a mistake in their predictions. Let us turn to this year's prophecy. We must take the breast-bone of a last Spring's goose—none other will do, for the prophesy does not extend beyond the year in which the goose is hatched. Thanks to a friend, we have such a bone. It must be divided into three different parts, which represents the three divisions of Winter. The breast-bone of a goose is translucent, but at places has cloud-like blots upon it. These blots denote cold weather. Looking at the bone before us, we find a little cold weather about the 1st of December, which we have realized, and there is another blot beyond the centre of the bone, denoting cold weather about the middle of January; this cloud we are passing now, and so far our little prognosticator has guided us right. We are to have warmer weather after a few days, but the worst is to come. The darkest blots are near the end of the bone, and if the prophecy fails not, Winter will verify the saying of coming in like a lamb and going out like a roaring lion. Our coldest weather will come after the middle of February, and our warmest fires will be required for the parting days of Winter and the first days of Spring. This is the goose-bone prophecy, and as we have the word of a good old farmer that it has not failed for fifty years, we would advise the laying in of a good supply of coal, and general preparations to meet cold weather—for the goose-bone has said it, and old Winter will be after young Spring with a great big icicle."

Farm and Garden.

It is a good suggestion, which is made by an exchange, that every farmer house ought to have a broad piazza on which father, mother, children (and hired help, too) can sit on summer evenings after the day's work is done, reading, chatting, watching the sunset, or playing as each may choose. Women have made money as florists, bee-keepers, etc., and the *Poultry World* suggests that still more might do handsomely by making a business of poultry-keeping. It is an occupation especially suited to women, because it involves patience and attention to details, rather than all strength. And hens, like all other dumb creatures, appreciate the gentle handling which comes more naturally to women than to men. At least, if she could not make a business of it, many a farmer's wife could find health and profit in tending over more of the in-door drudgery to Bridget, and giving special attention to the poultry.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry* expresses the opinion that the value of peat or muck as fertilizers is greatly over-estimated, and fortifies the opinion by the results of a considerable number of analyses which have brought out a great deal of water and non-fertilizing mineral, and very little matter that could be transmuted into plant food.—Toads are found to be very useful in destroying insects in market gardens that there is quite a trade in them in London, and the finest specimens bring five dollars a dozen.——Skins early, churn early and well, and set by the rule of a vigilant butter-maker who gets a first-class price for a first-class article.——A correspondent near Keokuk, Iowa, cultivates 40 acres of land solely with reference to the advantage of the honey-gatherers. He raises clover, buckwheat, certain garden flowers, and has a number of linden, willow, and cherry trees planted, to supply food for comb and honey. Last year he sold 4,000 pounds of honey at 25 cents, and about $700 worth of bees.——A writer in *Poultry and Home* has this to say on behalf of "the red rooster":

There must be a small roosting place for him where he hasn't, with a wire netting between him and the hens, with perches and those that cackle and lay. There must be one shed open for him to feed in, and a barn cellar with a pile of straw for him to sleep in. What more does he want in winter without a comfortable coop except to take him in at night? Then there is the yard, which also should be large enough for him to run in the day; with another shed open to him, and a few boards to make a dry, warm, sleeping place. He will not be content to be shut up in the dry earth under the floor of the hen-house, and will not be in the shadow of the hen-house roof or the barn-yard fence—if he must to pull the feet out of things and to scratch for worms. To get the dung heap, there must be a large yard for him to run in, and a stable and this dung heap. He will not scratch where he don't go on worth a cent unless he is penned up with the hens, and then only cold morning—a state of pleasure and security to the hens and meal with a red pepper in for his breakfast. Then he will not eat the eggs by, and a kitchen, and a few red rooster women's wash-tubs, and the hens will lay as well as if he were not there. Then he will not crow jingles, and one tiny call when he finds a worm does about his business, and keeps things lively. He will not scratch eggs to feed his chicks, and will not scratch at him regularly every morning and four times a day, and keep

[illegible]

painting, and a cellar, and a sitting room, and bedrooms, and a parlor, and kitchen. A red rooster would as lief the cowbirds should lunch on the manure around the cow on the stone-door step as not—it makes the better grass picking for him.

HOUSE CLEANING.

BY A SUFFERER.

The wednesday days have come, the last of the year,
Of dressing paint and scrubbing doors and windows with soap and water.
Heaped in the corner of the room the ashes from the fire-place,
Over the top of the pile the broom's head, one of the children's rips;
Mother's dress and all are up, and from the chair one corner
Her bilarous calls to man and maid to wield the broom and scrub.

When she threw comes, those quiet rooms
Are filled with the noise pervasive
Made by couch, our drowsed of dirt, as
Ashes, and dust, and cobwebs.
And there I hang all vests over, in quiet state of repose,
Coat, and pants, and boots, soap, and sand, and brushes, and blacking,
Chairs, tables, stands are standing round at
Sixes and sevens, and
Men with sleeves unbuttoned, dry about, like meteors through the house.

The parlor and the chamber floors were
Covered with rags, the windows washed, as
All the neighbors know.
Then the stoves were laid cleaned, the table
Spread with dinner, but
Pans, ink and paper all about, pause in its
Work to dine, and
Then the stoves on them all, as fails the
Longer on and
Longer in the haunted of gray, the
Paper, ink and pen.

And now, when comes the master home, as
Come he must or night,
To find his wife in the "throes of wrong" that
Day so dear to right,
When the sound of driving tacks is heard,
And the sound of tiny feet
Are the echoes of the children's on the stairs, that
Echoing of the street,
He looks for papers, books or ink, and
All were there before.
He sits down to dinner on the desk, or in the
Corner on more.

And then he grimly thinks of her, who set
Him free afore,
And wishes she were out at sea, in a very
Big boat,
He reads her at the parlor door, with half
Of his throat,
With shaved head and cap and boots, and
Redness in his eye.
He thinks of her no more, and knows full well
Peace is coming to her,
So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and
Smokes away to bed.

—*Selected.*

PRACTICAL HINTS TO AGENTS.

HOW TO COMMENCE

—AND—

CONDUCT THE BUSINESS.

Before exhibiting Machines to others, become perfect master of them yourself, at home, and then you are prepared to teach others how to use them.

When you sell a Machine, don't leave the house until the purchaser understands perfectly how to operate it successfully. No matter how simple a machine may be, it takes a little attention to use it.

Always sell first, upon going into any section, to the most influential citizens.—An unsolicited name at the head of your list, will do you more harm than good.

Upon entering a house, always ask the privilege of showing your Machine, and get the people interested before saying anything about selling. Should there be any children around, always get them to operate the machine, thus showing the simplicity of the Machine, that any child can use it as well as a grown person. Answer all questions politely, and be prepared to meet all objections. Never lose your temper, whatever may occur.

In speaking of your Machine, never take any second ground, but prove it to be the best low priced machine in the U. S., as it certainly is, and equal to any high priced machine ever manufactured.

Carry with you your own cloth for sewing, together with some nice samples, that you may improve by yourself.

All machine sewing shows to better advantage on woolen goods than any other. However, it matters but little what kind of cloth you use.

The following are some of the arguments that may be used in favor of this Machine:

1st. It will use coarser or finer thread than any machine in the world, high price or low; it will use from a small number to No. 60 cotton.

2d. It will sew heavier cloth than any family sewing machine in use, and will even sew leather with leather needles.

3d. It uses the thread directly from the spool, without any re-winding, thus saving an immense amount of time and trouble.

4th. To use this machine, you have but two things to learn,—to govern the tension and regulate the length of stitch. Any person can learn to run this machine successfully, before they can learn to thread any of the high priced machines. Every lady learns to run a high priced machine, but takes her the first week to learn to thread it; the second week to use her hands and feet at the same time, and by that time she knows just enough about it to get it out of order the third week. Ours you can use successfully the first week. You may select any county, village or city in the United States, where our Machines are in use, and compare the number of ours you have been sold to the high priced Machines sold, and we will forfeit $5000 if you do not find three of the high priced Machines to one of ours out of order, in proportion to the number of each in use.

5th. It makes the strongest and most elastic stitch ever invented. You can cut every other stitch of the seam, and then be unable to pull the cloth apart. (By the way, allow us to say, that when showing this machine, as it is the strongest argument you can produce. Take a penknife or scissors, and cut every second or third stitch, and then let some lady standing by pull the cloth.)

6th. Any Machine can be operated much more successfully by hand than by foot power. You can sit up straight, and the action comes all on the wrist and elbow, whereas the motion required in treading a foot machine causes only the most delicate, but serious of any thing else, but is also most conducive to the spinal complaint. But few ladies can run a treadle Machine any length of time. Not a day passes in this city, but more or less sewing girls, who are running treadle Machines, are obliged to give it up, and either purchase a hand Machine, or sew by hand, with the common needle. However, any one wishing a foot power can get a treadling attachment according to our circulars. When any one wishes a table and treadle, we advise our Agents to send them to send to us, and have one come directly. This they can do at any time afterward, and it will be the means of saving the Agent considerable trouble, inasmuch as we are obliged to charge so much for tables and treadles, that there is very little profit on them to Agents.

7th. This Machine is so simple that it will never get out of order, and has so little machinery that it will outwear any high priced machine ever made, and we dare say two of them in succession. Our Machines that were made six years ago, and have been in constant use ev r since, are just as perfect as the day they left our office.

8th. The Machine uses a straight needle, and cannot be injured by running backward. Never try to do anything at public gatherings; you will only lose your time. Never run from place to place, in pursuit of better territory, for where you are is always the best, if you only canvass thoroughly and systematically. Make it a point to sell in every house you enter, but you will make money if you only sell in one in ten; but if you do not enter a house with the determination to sell, you certainly will not be as likely to succeed. If you have a horse it is better to carry the Machine with you; but if you have not, hire a horse by the week, as you can travel more, and th n hire a horse for a short time to deliver your Machines. However, if you travel by public conveyance, and sell only in towns and villages, you can take the Machine with you without any horse. When you are nearly out of Machines, make your calculations so that you can have a new supply on hand by the time you need them. Our Machines are all packed, a dozen in a box; needles, clamp, screw-driver, oiler, &c., in a box. When Agents order less than 12, it makes considerable extra trouble to repack them, hence we have concluded to throw off when they are ordered by the dozen or full box. Agents, after they get started, never think of sending for less than 12 at a time, and more than half the correspondence by ordering that number at first. However, we are willing to accommodate, and will send any number after you become an Agent by ordering a dozen. Agents can thus save the amount on each Machine, but extra express charges, as it costs as much nearly to send 3 as 12, for most Express Agents call a box a box, large or small.

With these few hints, we bid you a hearty "God-speed," believing that if you prosecute the business properly, you will reap a rich and abundant harvest. In short, there is no business for the capital invested, that will yield you one-tenth of the clear dollars that this will; the truth of this statement you will find by trial. If you sell two Machines per day, you will make more clear money than any dry goods merchant with a capital of $20,000. They will make more money, but will not save any more, because their expenses will be heavy and yours very light.

KEEP THIS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Yours Truly,

SECOMB & CO.,

General Agents for the United States and Canadas,

Boston, Mass.

TERMS TO AGENTS.

This Machine can be obtained only from us, directly or indirectly, as they are manufactured for us under special contract, hence if you buy of any one else except us or our Agents, you are sure to be imposed upon.

THE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED.

NEW TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.

DEAR SIR:—The Circular accompanying this will give you an accurate and full description of our celebrated "Family Sewing Machine." Now as to business. At the present time that pays so large a profit, for the money invested, as the Agency business, and an agency so large as that of our Sewing Machine.

Our poorest agents are averaging two Machines a day, and we have many whose sales amount to five and six per day; if, however, you sell only two per day, your profits amount to $301.00 per month. Any man of but medium ability can *safely depend* on selling two or three Machines a day.

Our Machines are most *elegantly* finished, and presented to the public in the following style, at the prices annexed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE LIST.

Machines, Gold Leaf Finish, including hemmer, Braider, oil can, screw-driver, four needles, cloth guide, printed directions and clasp, (warranted five years,) by the dozen.	Wholesale. Each.	Retail. Each. $15.00, each.
Any number less than a dozen, each	$ 850	Wholesale. Retail.
Tables with Treadles,	7.00	$10.00 Rufflers, $ .33 $ .50
Tucker,	1.00	2.00 Moschowitz's Fold Binders .50 1.00
Foot Hemmers and Fellers,	1.00	1.50 and Fold Hemmers, 1.00 1.50
Adjustable Binders,	1.00	1.50 Flannel Hemmers, any width, .50 1.00
Corders,	.75	1.00 Oil—small bottles, per doz., 1.00 1.50
Quilters,	.334	.50 Oil—small bottles, " 1.00 1.80
Self-Threaders,	.50	.75 Needles, .50 .75

You will find, should you accept an Agency, that our Machine will sell more rapidly than any Machine in the market, from the fact it *cannot* be surpassed in the quality of its work, and for elegance of finish, it surpasses anything ever presented to the public, *high price or low*.

Many of our best Agents are beginning to employ men to solicit names for them, giving so much, usually $2 or $3, for the name of each person to whom a Machine can be delivered by Agent peaceably delivering the Machines himself.

This method is working ok to charge, three or four men often being sufficient to keep an Agent delivering constantly. Generally the Agent should not pay for a list of names until he has delivered the Machines.

We furnish blank orders which can be used either by yourself or your Agents. One of these orders, when properly filled out, will secure a sale. Please remember and note, and at the same time protects the subscriber against any imposition, as it explicitly says that he is under no obligation to receive the Machine presented to him, just as perfect as the sample shown. If at any time you get out of these blank orders, you can have some printed where you are at a trifling expense, or keep a sample list and write them out. We furnish these orders, as we consider them a benefit to you, as you have your own name printed in right at the top.

We allow Agents to sell the Machine on the line of R. R. in any County, State or Territory.

Our Agents thus far are among the best men of the country, and we wish to add to the list only the names of *energetic, trustworthy persons*.

We will employ good, trustworthy agents by the month, after selling one month on commission, if after an Agent sells *thirty days* to our satisfaction we can tell pretty nearly what he can earn. We will pay him all he can earn, provided he can furnish us satisfactory references as to character, &c., as an Agent, for the first month, just according to the Agent's ability.

In the sale of Machines, we require the full retail price, the same as all other Sewing Machine Companies. This we are obliged to do, to secure our Agents and ourselves against sales by persons going from house to house, and selling Machines for their own use. When an Agent buys a sample Machine at retail price, we deduct $6.50 from the first dozen or half dozen Machines he next orders, which, in the end, makes the sample machine cost him only $50 per dozen, and according to this, then, the first half dozen, after the sample, costs the Agent only $44.50, or an Agent can sell one or more by ordering half a dozen, and have the $6.50 taken from the $96, for when you order less than 12 they cost at the rate of $102 per dozen, or 50 cents more each.

If you conclude to send for three, six or twelve at first, we will send them all at wholesale price, $8.50 each or $96 per dozen, which is the plan adopted by nine-tenths of our Agents.

After ordering a sample Machine, and getting your certificate of agency, you can order any number at wholesale price, from our warehouse. Each order should contain full directions for shipping name of place, county, etc., via what railroad, stage line, or, and with Cash. We usually send as an express (for economy), send goods marked "C. O. D.," or to be paid for on delivery at the Express Office, when received by the Agent.

We will only when twenty per cent of the amount is sent in advance. When Post Office Orders can be obtained, or Drafts on New York or Boston it is preferred we get them, and send by letter. Currency should be sent in a registered letters or by express. Small amounts can be sent with almost absolute safety by mail. Money by express may also be sent at our risk. Whenever an Agent sends us anything by express, he should always write us by mail at the same time, in order that there may be no delay.

Any Agent, upon receiving his sample Machine, if he does not find it just as represented in our circular, can return it to us within twenty days, and, if in good order, we will return him his money.

We have many Agents in different parts of the country, who are doing a good business, and making more money, many of them, than we advertise. The writer of this has traveled and sold nine Machines in a single day, all to farmers, and many of our Agents have done nearly as well. We want a few more energetic men to help us, if you have nothing to do but comply with our terms, as above stated, and forward your orders, and you have an equal opportunity to get into a profitable business.

If you cannot travel, you can sell your Machine from your local Agent, without interfering with your other business. We hope, however, you may conclude to accept our proposition, and that we may secure your services.

We remain, yours truly,

SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.

P. S.—1st. Remember that no goods will be sent from our Sa'esroom unless twenty per cent of the amount accompanies the order. The balance to be paid at the Express Office when and where the goods are received.

2d. Goods must be taken immediately from the Express Office upon their arrival, and we will in no case send goods again to an Agent, C. O. D., if he allows his goods at any time to remain longer than six days in Express Office, without giving us some good reason by mail.

3d. Agents should be very careful, and not order goods until they are wanted, and then take them *immediately*.

4th. When we send goods with C. O. D. bill, we always collect return charges; this expense agents will save themselves by sending us cash in advance.

5th. We furnish a reasonable number of large circulars, like the one enclosed, for general distribution, free of charge. Should you want them in large quantities, we will furnish them at about cost, viz.—50 cents per hundred, or $4 per thousand.

6th. Please bear in mind that orders sent us will receive no attention unless twenty per cent of the amount of goods ordered.

It stands pre-eminent as the most durable and economical in use, and is a model of combined simplicity, strength and beauty.

Pond Rush

Farmers who have built dams for stock and pond should get the dams planted and equipped now, as most PMA dams are not eligible for assistance [illegible] the work is not completed this year. Including fencing and trees, [illegible]

Flour Overseas

First sales of flour under the International Wheat Agreement have been announced by the USDA. During August [illegible] hundredweight of wheat flour [illegible] Norway, Venezuela, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, United Kingdom, France, Portugal [illegible] Portuguese colonies.

Clover in Demand

Almost 11,000 bushels of sweet clover seed were harvested in Kansas this year, according to the government crop reporter. This Kansas production [illegible] last year's harvest of 1,000 bushels is about [illegible] last year the national crop is expected to be the next smallest on record. Sweet clover seed farmers can support them the PMA at 12 cents a pound. However, market prices have been averaging 20 to 25 cents a pound.

35 Cents for Eggs

Altho prices for quality eggs at the farm level have been climbing recently, prices for lower grades have lagged behind because of lack of demand. To assure farmers this situation will not force the farm price of all eggs below 90 per cent of parity, PMA will continue to buy dried eggs during October from processors. Processors must certify they have paid farmers at least 35 cents a dozen for their shell eggs.

Hog Support

Answering questions from readers: New price-support operations for hogs will be conducted to maintain the national average farm price of hogs at monthly levels rather than weekly levels for individual markets. To keep farmers [illegible] will be issued to show the seasonal trends in the support levels at 7 Midwest markets. A comparison with this schedule and average prices at the 7 markets will show whether farmers are getting the support level required by law.

Tree Help

Farmers wishing to plant trees this fall for windbreaks can receive aid in [illegible] planted by carrying out this practice [illegible] PMA. The farmer gets [illegible] of the price or 50 per cent of the cost of the trees, not to exceed $10 an acre. Trees planted this fall will also be eligible [illegible] payment at [illegible]

Room for Beans

Two warehouses—one at Salina and one at Kansas City—have been approved for storage of 1949-crop dry edible beans, according to PMA. Leading variety of dry beans raised in Kansas is the pinto, grown mostly on irrigated land in the western part of the state for which the support price is $7.40 a hundredweight. Loans and purchase agreements to effect the support price will be available thru January.

More Hay Seed

The price-support program for 1949 hay and pasture seed has been amended to make the supports more effective, according to PMA. Restrictions against noxious weed seeds in seeds have been eased and discounts allowed for seeds which meet minimum eligibility requirements. As a result of these changes, the PMA expects increased supplies of hay and pasture seeds to be available.

Corn Allotment

PMA officials are expecting corn acreage allotments on next year's crop to be announced by February 1. Corn producing counties are divided into commercial and non-commercial groups on the basis of production history over the last 10 years. Should allotments be proclaimed, the price of corn in the commercial area will be supported under present legislation at 90 per cent of [illegible] per cent of the commercial area figure.

Lower Flax Support

Because of large flaxseed supplies on hand, flaxseed price support will be 60 per cent of parity next year instead of 90 per cent, PMA has announced. Flaxseed prices are supported in 20 Southeastern Kansas counties thru government loans and purchase agreements with the support this year set at $3.74 a bushel on the basis of the Fredonia market. The government crop report estimates 288,000 bushels of flaxseed were harvested in Kansas this year.

Sorghum Support

The government crop report indicates a Kansas grain sorghum harvest this fall of 20,425,000 bushels. In the heavy producing area of Western Kansas, summer rainfall was abundant and prospects are for a good crop. According to PMA, the support price for 1949-crop grain sorghums will be $2.56 a hundredweight at the Kansas City terminal market. The support will be effected thru loans and purchase agreements which will be available thru January, and mature March 31, 1950.

Progress at 4-H Camp

Progress is being made on 2 important building projects at Rock Springs Ranch, the state 4-H camp. J. Harold Johnson, state club leader, says the 26-by 60-foot bathhouse at the swimming pool soon will be completed. It will house the showers, first-aid equipment, dressing rooms and rooms for the lifeguards.

Workmen now are doing the plastering and interior finish on the 6-room stone cottage to be used by the caretaker. Three bedrooms and a full basement are features of the house.

It is hoped, says Mr. Johnson, that construction will start this fall on the new dining hall, which will be a major development at the camp.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 86, No. 20

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946
(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of Kansas Farmer, published semi-monthly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1949.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher ..... Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas
Editor ..... Raymond H. Gilkeson, Topeka, Kansas
Managing Editor ..... Raymond Gilkeson, Topeka, Kansas
Business Manager ..... H. S. Blake, Topeka, Kansas

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas; President and Publisher, Arthur Capper

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

H. S. BLAKE, General Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1949. GERALD MESSNER, Notary Public.
(SEAL) (My commission expires August 26, 1950.)

Betty Crocker suggests:

"AS-YOU-LIKE-IT" CAKE

easy to make... thrifty too!

"THREE-WAY ICING LETS FOLKS CHOOSE THEIR FAVORITE FLAVOR!"
Betty Crocker

FOR SUCCESS *do these first:*

1. Have *all* ingredients room temperature.
2. *Preheat* oven to 350° (moderate).
3. Grease [illegible] and dust with flour [illegible] and measuring cups and spoons.
5. *Sift* GOLD MEDAL *"Kitchen-tested"* Enriched Flour, then spoon *lightly* into cup and level off. *Do not pack.*

Sift together into bowl...
- 1⅔ cups (1¼ cups plus 2 tbsp.) *sifted* GOLD MEDAL *"Kitchen-tested"* Enriched Flour
- 1 cup sugar
- *2 tsp. double-action baking powder
- *½ tsp. salt

Add.....
- **⅓ cup high grade shortening
- ⅔ cup milk
- 1 tsp. flavoring

Beat vigorously with spoon for 2 minutes by clock (about 150 strokes per minute). You may rest a moment when beating by hand; just count actual beating time or strokes. *Or* mix with electric mixer on *medium speed* for 2 minutes. Scrape sides and bottom of bowl constantly.

Add..... ¼ to ⅓ cup unbeaten egg (1 large)

Continue beating 2 more minutes, scraping bowl constantly. Pour batter into prepared pan. Bake *20 to 35 minutes* in [illegible] When cake is cool, [illegible] with 3-Way Icing (*recipe below*).

*If you use Gold Medal Self-Rising Flour (sold in parts of the South) omit baking powder and salt.

**Such as Crisco, Spry, Swift'ning or Snowdrift.

3-WAY ICING

Mix together until smooth *3 cups sifted confectioners' sugar, 4 tbsp. cream* and *½ tsp. vanilla.* If necessary, a little more cream may be added for right consistency to spread on cake. Divide into 3 parts. To first part, add *1 sq. unsweetened chocolate (1 oz.), melted.* To second part, add *grated rind of 1 orange plus a few drops of orange food coloring.* Leave third part plain. Mark cake in thirds, and frost each third with one of the icings. Sprinkle chopped nuts over section frosted with the plain icing.

If you live at an altitude over 3000 ft., write Betty Crocker, General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., for recipe adjustments. Specify recipe wanted.

"Betty Crocker" and *"Kitchen-tested"* are reg. trademarks of General Mills

● There's a secret to satisfying hearty farm appetites! That secret is Gold Medal *"Kitchen-tested"* Enriched Flour *and* the Betty Crocker recipes which are developed to take advantage of Gold Medal's *uniformly* superb baking qualities. Wherever you bake, these qualities never vary. That's why more sacks of Gold Medal Flour are bought than the next 5 brands combined.

Use Gold Medal for everything you bake. And remember, each sack contains a folder of tested Betty Crocker recipes. In addition there's a valuable silverware coupon you can use to help build a complete set of beautiful Queen Bess pattern silverware. Gold Medal comes in big, thrifty, family-size sacks of 25, 50 and 100 pounds. Order your winter's supply now.

General Mills

SAVE THE SACK

Gold Medal's 50 and 100 pound size sacks are made of fine quality white cambric. Table cloths, dish towels and pillow cases are but a few of the many items you can make from these serviceable sacks. Simply soak in water 2 or 3 minutes to remove printed bands.

MORE SACKS OF GOLD MEDAL *"Kitchen-tested"* FLOUR ARE BOUGHT THAN THE NEXT 5 BRANDS COMBINED!

Reason for Good Oats Yield

BY FOLLOWING soil-test recommendations, Russell Lewis, Cowley county, harvested 75 bushels of oats an acre this year. The soil test, made by County Agent George Gerber, showed his soil needed 20 units of nitrogen and 60 units of phosphorus an acre for oats. Mr. Lewis mixed ammonium nitrate and superphosphate to get a 11½-30-0 mixture. This was applied at the rate of 200 pounds an acre, which brought total acre application up to 23-60-0.

The oats were seeded about the middle of April, 2 months late for good oats. But made 75 bushels an acre and tested about 38 pounds. It was an average upland field, but made about 50 bushels more an acre than the average oats yield in Cowley county for the year.

The Cover Picture

SHAWNEE county 4-H'ers, nearly 700 of them, have a series of 6 county-wide winter parties in store for them. First will be a Halloween party October 24. Costumes in keeping with the season will be worn to the party. This is the first attempt for such a series of county-wide parties in Shawnee, according to Merle Eyestone, club agent. Has any other county tried having such parties?

A favorite for Halloween, of course, is the costume of an old witch, pointed hat, broomstick and all. But the pretty smile of Patricia Newton, fifth grade in Tecumseh school, as seen on the cover, makes the attire cute rather than scary.

Antics of the cat-boy, produced by Richard Bradford, also of Tecumseh school, helped make the smile on the cover quite natural.

Corn in the shock is a symbol of the Halloween season, too. But did you ever stop to think how little corn you see in the shock any more in these modern times? It's especially difficult when you feel you must find some.

Our cover girl, Patricia Newton, appears here with mask added to her costume. The cat-boy at lower right is Richard Bradford.

Let's See Who Invents What!

Unusual Show Invites You to Wichita

KANSAS inventors will receive special recognition from Kansas citizens this month, during the third annual Kansas Manufacturer's Show at Wichita. The 6-day event is scheduled to begin October 18, and is adding the inventor's section this year to enlarge greatly the interest and achievement which the show has developed.

Exhibit space is limited to Kansans. Inventors receive their space at no cost and their products may be patented or not. The item must not be on the market, however. The remaining space of the show is allocated to Kansas manufacturers or processors, many of which make some article of farm equipment.

Attendance is expected to run somewhere between 150,000 and 200,000 people this year, judging from past performances, consisting of farmers, manufacturers agents, state officials, and hundreds of students. Special effort is being made to develop the attendance of students in state colleges and universities who may be seeking to evaluate Kansas industry in terms of a career.

Warren Blazier, Beech Aircraft Corporation, is president of the show. The event is a joint effort of several Kansas organizations, including the Western Kansas Manufacturers, Inc., Kansas Industrial Development Commission, Associated Industries, Wichita Chamber of Commerce, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, Kansas Business Magazine, and Western Kansas Development Association. Other organizations represented include the Kansas Junior Chamber of Commerce, Kansas Press Association, Kansas State Teachers Association and the Wichita Manufacturer's Club.

Multiflora Rose Makes Good Hedge

Paul Seidel, Mitchell county farmer, looks over an ornamental planting of Multiflora rose. He is so well pleased with the 2-year growth of the hedge he wants more like it.

YOU have been hearing a lot about Multiflora rose. So had Paul Seidel, of Mitchell county. He set out 100 yards of this hedge along his farmstead driveway in the spring of 1947.

It has been making an unusual growth and already has formed a solid hedge about 3½ to 4 feet high. "It has a very nice appearance and a very pleasant fragrance when in bloom," says Mr. Seidel. He likes the rose hedge so well he is planning on another similar planting on the farmstead.

"If they do well, I probably will plan some field border plantings later," says Mr. Seidel. "The seasons have been favorable since I put out this row and I am still not positive it will survive dry years. I am making one change in the next planting tho. I set these plants out 18 inches apart. The new planting will be 36 inches apart to insure that they get enough moisture if the season is less favorable."

This Was Life In Early Kansas

By LELA BARNES

This is the third and final installment telling the story of John and Sarah [illegible] who came from Oneida county, New York, and settled in Kansas Territory in 1855, 2½ miles south of Osawatomie, now in Miami county. There they began the fight against the hazards of the new country and there the children were born.

Lela Barnes, a member of the staff of the Kansas State Historical Society, has written their story from letters which John and Sarah Everett wrote to their families in the East. These letters are now preserved among the many valuable documents belonging to the society.

The picture is used thru the courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society.

THE summer of 1859 was favorable for their crops, and John and Sarah reported in September: "We now have 2 stacks of prairie hay 25 tons and one stack 4 tons—of Hungarian, which with our 9 or 10 acres of corn fodder will be ample for our stock of about 35 head great and small, and our horses. We shall thresh what little wheat we have with flails so soon as John can get lumber for a floor." Also, John was hoping to build a stable 70 or 80 feet long. "Is 3 feet the standing room for a cow?" he asked

At year's end news of John Brown's execution reached the Territory, and John and Sarah wrote of their firm belief in his sincerity of purpose. "Mistaken and erring," said John, "but noble in his objects." The Rev. Samuel Adair, Brown's brother-in-law, was their neighbor and friend. The Everetts attended his religious meetings at Osawatomie and shared his understanding of John Brown's movements in the Territory. Wrote Sarah: "God works by human instrumentalities. John Eto[illegible] remembered them, that were in bonds."

[illegible] the winter of 1859-1860 was particularly severe and [illegible] that we [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

Try Two-Area Garden

By WILLIAM C. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

Too many gardens are kept in the same location year after year. So problems of diseases, fertility and insects accumulate as a result of continuous cropping.

Lack of other adapted space is not the main reason in most cases. Usually it is easier to keep the same location. No doubt there are advantages to the original site, such as convenience to house, the area is fenced, near a water supply for irrigation, provided with natural or planted windbreaks.

The 2-area plan for growing vegetables is a practical way to avoid some of the accumulated soil, disease and insect problems. In this system vegetables are grown on one area one year, while the other area is used either as a lot for poultry or is planted in a soil-improving crop. If possible, a legume crop is planted and the area can be used as a poultry range.

These are some of the advantages of a 2-area garden:

1. Fall plowing can be done at the proper time. No long-season vegetables will be in the way to keep the job from being carried out on time.

2. A longer and later production program may be followed. The vegetable area will be in another crop the next year. Late vegetables that are growing can remain until they have produced all they possible can or until freezes occur. Some root crops, such as parsnips, can still be left unharvested until later.

3. Improved insect and disease control is possible. Rotation of crops will help handle many insect and disease problems that otherwise become more difficult with continuous cropping. With alternate use as a poultry area, both garden and poultry diseases and insect problems are lessened at the same time by the 2-area system.

4. A more suitable garden soil fertility program can be developed with 2 areas. Either a fall and winter cover crop can be included, or a summer cover crop program used if preferred.

5. My poultry advisers (Seaton and Jackson) prefer to keep the hen confined. Since, if the garden is near the house and poultry is nearby, this arrangement serves to keep them fenced in rather than fenced out of everything else. It will take fencing for the garden area on most farms if it is located near the house.

Plant a Cover Crop

This is, or soon will be, the season for planting a fall garden cover crop, whether you follow a 1, 2 or 3 garden area plan. Either a legume or a non-legume or a combination of these crops can be used. If seed cost is not prohibitive, I prefer to have a legume included.

The number-one garden and orchard soil-building crop in Kansas is winter vetch. Our neighbors in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri seem to make much greater use of this fine legume crop than we do in Kansas. In a few sections of the state, especially in Reno county, dairymen have found vetch an excellent pasture and soil-building crop when planted along with Balbo rye. From the middle of August to the middle of September are good dates to seed vetch and rye. The earlier seeding is better most years where normal moisture prevails.

High seed costs, as well as lack of local seed sources and experience with winter vetch, have been reasons in the past for the limited plantings. Results at the Kansas State College horticulture farm with winter vetch from seed of a hardy source indicate it is one of our best vegetable-land cover crops over a period of years.

As is the case with most legumes, in seeding vetch it is necessary to inoculate the seed. In many sections, adding needed phosphate to the soil will greatly improve the stand, rate of growth and total value of the crop to be plowed under. Seeding some rye along with the vetch is always a good practice. Fifteen to 20 pounds of good vetch seed to the acre is enough.

Non-legumes such as rye, wheat, barley or oats also make good cover crops. However, some of these will require attention earlier next year than vetch if used as a green manure crop. Use of cover crops planted this fall, combined with a poultry range next spring and summer, should encourage using another garden site in 1950. This practice of alternating locations should pay good dividends in several ways.

For those who do not have an alternate garden site, or do not care to plant the entire area to a cover crop, why not arrange to use up to one half or more of the garden space in cover crops. Next year in the late spring this cover crop can be turned under in time for planting some of the main season crops such as tomatoes, beans, sweet corn and the vine crops.

"I think we can trust Junior's judgment. He says this one has the best springs."

An Illusion

There are occasions when people are led to believe they can vote themselves into everlasting security, prosperity and happiness. There is the illusion that government can assure high farm income, and cheap food, without saddling anyone with the bill.—Allan B. Kline, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Hats Last Longer

After buying straw hats for the children's everyday wear, I make 2 rows of stitches about ¼-inch apart on the outside edge of the brim, letting the stitches out long. This prevents the straw from breaking and the hats wear much longer.—A. L.

In Any Crop Condition...

JOHN DEERE PICKERS Save More Corn

In wet or dry conditions . . . in light, heavy, standing, or down crops . . . whether large ears or nubbins, John Deere Pickers save more corn. Long, gently-sloping gatherers, low-down gatherer chains, and low-down snapping rolls "trap" more ears. Big-capacity wood and rubber husking rolls assure clean corn. Shelled corn is saved.

No. 200 Two-Row, Pull-Type Picker

There's no other corn picker like the John Deere No. 200 Two-Row Pull-Type Picker for big-capacity, corn-saving work on contour rows. The No. 200 hugs the wagon on the contour and at row-ends. A swivel-type hood on the wagon elevator loads the wagon evenly from front to rear. Because of its light weight and light draft, the No. 200 requires less power regardless of field conditions.

No. 101 One-Row Picker

On smaller acreages the John Deere No. 101 Wheel- and Drawbar-Mounted Picker is economy itself with all the capacity necessary for corn-saving work. The No. 101, wagon, and tractor steer as a single, easy-to-handle unit. The No. 101 is easy to attach and detach and easy to adjust—costs less to maintain.

No. 226 Two-Row, Mounted Picker

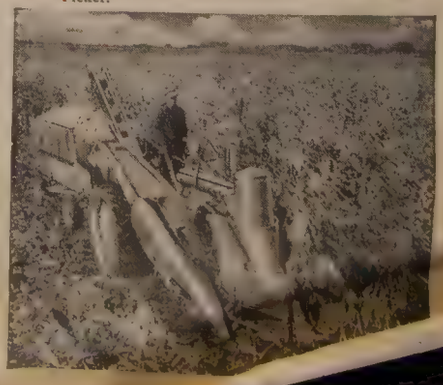
Large-acreage corn growers and seed corn growers find the John Deere No. 226 Two-Row Mounted Picker is ideal. No corn is lost in opening up a field. Straight-through handling of the corn from the gatherers to the wagon assures corn-saving capacity and less shelling.

See your John Deere dealer for complete details or write for free, descriptive folders.

At Top—John Deere No. 200 Two-Row Pull-Type Picker.

Above—John Deere No. 101 One-Row Picker.

Below—John Deere No. 226 Two-Row Mounted Picker.



John Deere

Moline Illinois

This Was Life In Early Kansas

By LELA BARNES

An old trunk, valuable documents [illegible] Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka and the letters [illegible] and Sarah Everett [illegible] patient days in painstaking [illegible] these letters help Barnes of [illegible] and document the story of early Kansas life. [illegible] and Sarah Everett all [illegible] letters of Kansas [illegible]

NEARLY 100 years have passed since Kansas Territory was opened for settlement. As the centennial approaches, Kansans are giving more than casual thought to the state's beginnings, and the mettle of those who came to make homes on the frontier.

Among early settlers, whose purpose was to give practical support to the Free-State cause as well as to found a new home, were John and Sarah Everett, of Oneida county, New York. They were intelligent, well-educated and courageous. John Everett was the son of Robert Everett, a Welsh Congregational minister, editor and leader among his people in this country. In 1854 he published a Welsh translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin and John Everett traveled among Welsh settlements of the East, selling the book.

Came Here in 1855

When Kansas Territory was opened for settlement in the same year, John and Sarah Everett abandoned a plan to migrate to Minnesota in order to lend aid in making Kansas a free state. With their 2 small sons they came to the Territory in early spring of 1855, and after some difficulty over claims, settled about 2½ miles south of Osawatomie, present Miami county, where they began their fight against the hazards of the frontier and the vagaries of nature. They wrote many letters to relatives during the years of their residence in Kansas. These were carefully preserved and read now, after almost a century, give an intimate and detailed picture of a way of life that can scarcely be imagined in the midst of ease and abundance.

John paid $62.50 down on his claim which had an unfinished cabin on it. There were no windows, but Sarah cheerfully reported there was light enough without them. There was no floor, but a carpet was spread over mowed grass. Another carpet was used for a door. Sarah's clock adorned one wall; on another split oak shingles were fastened to the logs to make bookshelves. The bedstead was fashioned of poles with the bark on. Franky slept in a large trunk filled with bedclothes. (The baby had sickened and "dropt away" soon after the arrival of the family in the Territory.)

A Very Large Pasture

John wrote in June that he hoped to put in a couple of acres of corn and perhaps a few other seeds. A month later he reported nearly 2 acres in corn, about one fourth in beans, a few tomatoes, peas, squash and pumpkins. They had acquired one cow and a calf. John wrote to his family: "Our pasture is a very large one. Our meadow is equally large. It is quite unlikely that I shall mow it all this season. In fact I have never seen the fences that bound it. I think the Pacific Ocean laves its western limit."

By August of that first difficult year, all 3 had fallen victims to the scourge of the frontier, ague, which we know as malarial fever. It is marked by stages of chill, fever and sweating, and perhaps the only favorable aspect of their situation was that John and Sarah did not suffer spells of shaking on the same day, thus being able to care for each other. By October they were so weakened by illness they felt unable to face the rigors of winter in their cabin, so moved to the village. It was a bitter winter; the ague persisted, and their funds were pitifully low.

By March of 1856, John was able to work on the cabin to make it more habitable and after he had put in a puncheon floor (split logs with smooth [illegible] up), 2 windows, and a clapboard [illegible] family moved back to the [illegible] he dug a cellar. There was happily an ample supply of spring water on the land.

The [illegible] life of the frontier is brought out sharply by requests to relatives in the East. John and Sarah Everett had scarcely unpacked their goods in Kansas before they began pleading in their letters for newspapers and magazines. The New York Tribune, the Christian Advocate, Harpers. They wrote: "A paper we used to see [illegible] is here on the frontiers that [illegible] we in the west. Send us a Herald [illegible] a little [illegible] weeks old."

Stores Were Not Available

Many common articles were not available and in an early letter to his brother, John requested the following: "One-half dozen wooden combs; 1 skein blue mixed stocking yarn; ball of shoe thread; scraps of leather, calf and morocco for mending Sarah's shoes (there is no shoemaker in the place); 4 awls; 2 cheap tin candlesticks; 1 or 2 hoes without handles—they ask here 75 cents for such hoes as they sell in Utica for 37½ cents; a one-bladed jackknife; a yard of cotton plush with trimming for a vest; a cheap soldering iron and a little solder."

John's request for plush for a vest is matched by Sarah's inquiry in a later letter: "Are white linen cuffs and collars fashionable?"

They wrote for roots and slips, tin pans, fruit trees, lead pencils, articles of clothing, a recipe for ink, envelopes. (Many of their early letters were sent in envelopes that had originally enclosed letters from members of the family. These were ingeniously made to serve a second time by turning.) John asked for a corn grinder, there being no grist mill in the vicinity of their claim. "I have seen an advertisement of a patent grinder . . . which will be six dollars. I am very anxious to get it, as I might grind graham flour and perhaps corn for good profit, besides the advantage it would be to ourselves."

But despite discomforts and deprivations, they were finding satisfactions. In a letter to her sister, Sarah wrote: "Let me name some of the flowers I have seen within a few days. First, the little spring beauties such as have always greeted me in early spring in every land that has sheltered me; next, wild sweet Williams. Then the violets. Three kinds I have already seen—also 4 kinds of grass flowers. There is lamb's-tongue, resembling the eastern adder's-tongue. Indian paint is a name given to a little plant with deep yellow flowers. . . . We have plenty of wild cherry blossoms quite near our house, and a little flower peculiarly beautiful, the blossom of wild or sheep sorrel." And she wrote of the "overpowering beauty of the scenery." Both observed the political currents that were sweeping opposing factions into the Territory, and wrote at length of the turbulent scene.

A Tough Year

Their second year, 1856, was begun with hopes for a fair crop, but it was a season of drouth, and growing things withered and died in the fields. However, by now they had 2 cows and were able to make enough butter to pay store bills. Also, they had acquired chickens and were selling eggs at 15 cents a dozen. John surveyed the pig situation and decided it offered promise. He wrote: "I had a chance to get 3 nice pigs for $4.50. This is a good investment of a small sum. They live on acorns they find in the woods, and the house refuse. With their natural increase I calculate they will be worth $50 besides their keeping next fall." But the venture in pigs turned out badly. One day they went into the creek timber and never returned. John concluded they had been "pressed"—a frequent occurrence in those lawless days.

By the end of the year, conditions generally were so bad in the Territory that settlers were in desperate need of aid and John and Sarah were glad enough to share with their neighbors the articles of clothing and bedding (secondhand) sent from the East. Only a buoyant sense of humor could have led Sarah to report that she received, among other more practical articles, an old pelisse which she found very comfortable to wear when she went out on horseback to do errands. Flour and other principal articles of food were also distributed.

Split Rails for Fence

The spring of 1857 was late. By May, John had plowed and planted on the old land, but had not yet broken any sod. He split rails to fence in his new breaking which he hoped would amount to 10 acres or a little more. In a letter dated May 14, 1857, he gave a few commodity prices: Flour was $7 a hundred; bacon 15 to 20 cents; corn for meal and seed, $2 a bushel; butter 25 cents a pound.

As the political situation in the Territory became more tense, both John and Sarah wrote at greater length on the subject. They threw their intelligence and sincerest efforts into the struggle for a free Kansas. John wrote on May 28, 1857: "The principle of democratic rule or a government of a majority of the people will at last triumph."

But of necessity he was thinking of his crops as much as of politics, and in the same letter he reported on his farming in detail: "The spring has been so late that corn is very late in getting planted and work is backward. What corn is planted is not doing a great deal. Our corn was 3 weeks in coming up, and I heard of corn that was 5 or 6 weeks in coming up. Potatoes are doing well. . . . We got in about 8 bushels. We cut them and so planted nearly one acre and a half. . . . We bought our seed early at $1.25. They have been worth now, since so many came in, four dollars, and very hard to get at that. I wish you would get me some rutabaga seed and send them by mail. . . . We have got up, potatoes and corn, mustard and melons, onions, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, kale, spinach, summer savory, parsley, sage, peas and beans. We have 5 currant slips growing of those you sent us last fall. We feel thankful to you every time we look at them. Currant bushes are a rarity here and in the neighboring counties of Missouri. . . . We have 28 young year-old peach trees which are growing very thriftily."

By the end of June there was other news. "We have got another boy. Both mother and babe are doing very well."

Note: Watch for the next installment about "Life in Early Kansas." If you enjoy reading articles of this kind, please drop us a postal card.—R. H. G.

Old, old-timers are these log cabins which were built in Eastern Kansas. Thanks to sturdy pioneers, Kansas was able to grow into a state of fine, modern homes.

When Kansas Began

KANSAS was opened for settlement in May, 1854, under the Kansas-Nebraska bill which provided that people of the territory should decide whether it should be free or slave.

People of Missouri, a slave state, were determined that slavery should be established in Kansas. Antislavery leaders of the East were equally determined to keep the Territory free, and immediately made plans for the colonization of Kansas by Free-State settlers.

Proslavery men from the South and Free-State emigrants from the North moved into the Territory and Kansas became a scene of lawlessness and violence until late in 1856 when Governor Geary put an end to terror by using federal troops. Disturbances continued only in the southeastern counties.

Finally, after 5 years of conflict, elections, constitutions and legislatures, a constitutional convention met at Wyandotte (now Kansas City), and adopted the constitution prohibiting slavery under which Kansas was admitted as a state on January 29, 1861.

[illegible] the cows just served their lunch. The cattle are kept inside during the winter and are fed [illegible] The whole building is solid [illegible] so the flies will not bother the cattle and get into the milk and cheese. The cattle in this area of Switzerland are known as the Simmental and are quite different from those we have in Kansas. They look similar in color but are more meatier bodied and a little longer legged. You see they are bred for 3 purposes, meat, milk and work however, it is not often you see them worked. The grazing land is very rough so it takes a good hearty animal to rough it out. I know our short legged Angus could never graze such land satisfactorily

Cattle of One Breed

I noticed here in this area all the cattle are of one breed and you never see crossbreeds. I like the system well because the farmers are improving their herds and not getting a lot of inferior stock by mixing breeds. They also have a system where they can get their livestock scored by an official if so desired. The perfect animal being 100 points and the rest scored accordingly. Of course, there is no such thing as the perfect animal, but it is some basis to work on. Many of the cattle have pedigrees and their score is entered to give a person some idea how good they are. A score of 90 or more is considered very good.

Milk received from cows on the third level is made into cheese because it would be almost impossible to transport fluid milk to the lower lands. I don't know the exact details in making the cheese, but I can give you the general idea. The milk, after every milking, is put in large, round, shallow wooden pans so the cream may be skimmed off. When enough milk is collected it is heated in a very large copper kettle over the open fire. After reaching the correct temperature the milk is removed from the fire and cream is added to make the desired fat content. If only whole milk is used the cheese is known as all fat but if part of the cream is taken away it is known as half fat. Cheese can also be made without any cream, but from what I hear it turns a bluish color and is not very good eating.

Swiss Cheese Without Holes

Rennet is then added to curdle the milk which takes 30 or 40 minutes. After curdling, the milk (or cheese) is heated if necessary and stirred for about 40 minutes, then separated from the whey by means of a cloth and put in a press. The press is about a foot in diameter and 4 inches deep and rocks are used for weight. The cheese is left for several hours in the form and then removed and put in a salt bath. Later it is stored in a dark room and washed about every day with salt water. The cheese should be several months old before it is good eating. This cheese is known as the Swiss mountain cheese and does not have the holes as many people think when they hear of Swiss cheese. The cheese with the holes is known as the Emmental, and is quite different from the Swiss mountain cheese. I haven't yet decided which I like the best.

One morning I went with the boys about a half mile down the mountain to carry supplies brought up by the cable car. There was a large bundle of hay and a sack of crushed barley. I thought it would be impossible to carry that much weight back up to the hut [illegible] but the boys put the supplies on their backs and went half way up before they took a rest. I could hardly get myself up let alone carry over 100 pounds but I guess [illegible] to [illegible] I carried the sack about 200 yards. After that I found the boys were going to have to carry me out. One of the first things I learned in Switzerland was the Swiss farm people are not afraid of work and now these 2 boys certainly have me convinced.

The following afternoon I helped spread liquid manure on the grass. I don't exactly appreciate the job but manure has to be used or the land will not even produce good grass. There is no straw to mix with the manure so it is pushed into a covered pit alongside the stables. The manure stays liquid enough in the pit so that we could dip it out with large long-handled dippers into a cart. We used a winch, run by a gasoline engine, to pull the cart up the hill and again we used the dippers to put the manure in little piles about the grass. I could certainly see the difference where manure had previously been used and where it hadn't. Everywhere I have traveled in Switzerland I noticed the farmers take very good care of the precious fertilizer. On the lower lands they mix the manure with straw and put it in one large neat pile alongside of the stables. Any liquid manure and the water used to wash the gutters goes into a pit so that it may be pumped out later for use on the land. I have just recently moved to a lower land farm so in my next letter when I write about this farm I can give a little more detailed information on how important the manure is for fertilizer.

Before I left Doctor Berger's farm in the mountains I was able to go with him on some of his veterinarian calls. We usually rode the motorcycle as high as we could go and then walk all day long stopping at the various alpine farms to test the cattle for T.B. In Switzerland the farmers have a little trouble with T.B. in their herds so they have their cattle tested. If the cattle show no positive reactions from 2 different tests within a year the farmer can get a certificate showing that his herd is free from T.B. I certainly enjoyed these trips because I could see the different farms and really see how the people live. I like my set-up here much better than if I were here on a holiday traveling about the country. This way I get to meet the people and learn about the farming in different areas. The people here have been most hospitable and take a very active interest in showing me the various farming methods and the places of interest. I think if we had more people in this world like some I have met in Switzerland we would have a much better world to live in.

Well this is about all I have time for now so I will close and try to write again soon about the farm I now am living on.—Stanley Meinen.

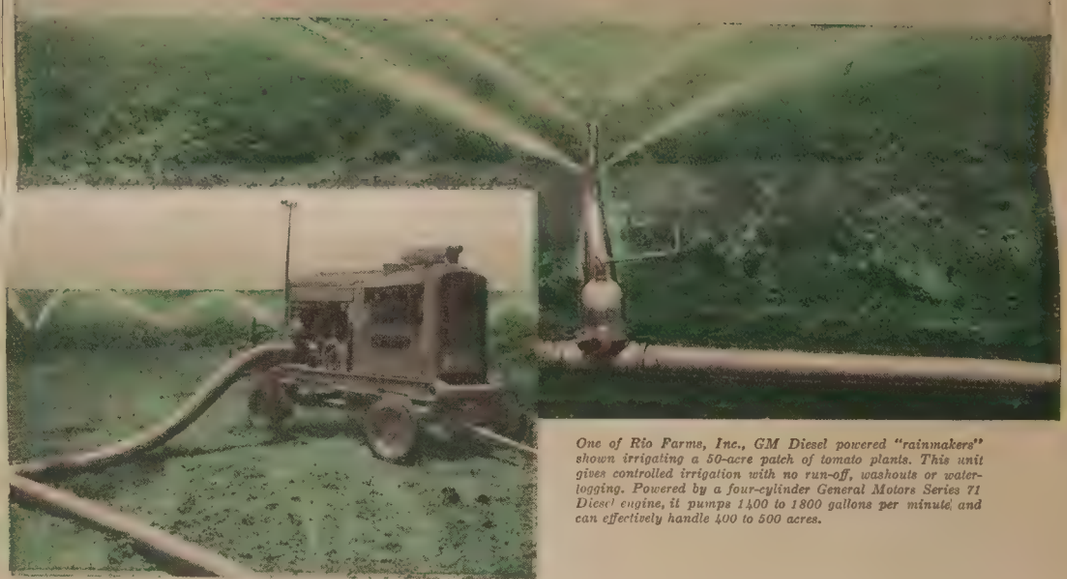
Note: Watch Kansas Farmer for more letters written by Stanley while in Switzerland. -R. H. G.

"Make that a trip around the world for one, instead of two, and I'll answer the question."

Off 10 Per Cent

In the first half of 1949, farmers sold more but got less than in the same period a year earlier. Farmers' cash receipts and their gross income are estimated 6 per cent below the first half of 1948. Since production expenses dropped only slightly, realized net income of farm operations probably was down only 10 per cent.

RAIN BY REQUEST
at Rio Farms



One of Rio Farms, Inc., GM Diesel powered "rainmakers" shown irrigating a 50-acre patch of tomato plants. This unit gives controlled irrigation with no run-off, washouts or waterlogging. Powered by a four-cylinder General Motors Series 71 Diesel engine, it pumps 1400 to 1800 gallons per minute and can effectively handle 400 to 500 acres.

They're doing more than talking about the weather at Rio Farms, Inc., Willacy County, Texas. They're bringing rain to the crops when they need it.

This revolutionary method of irrigation, using portable aluminum spray units with power supplied by dependable GM Diesel engines, provides all the benefits of ditch irrigation with none of its disadvantages.

Here is another instance of the successful application of General Motors Series 71 Diesel engines to farm operation. The economy and dependable service GM Diesels can bring to your farm are more important than ever today.

If you need new equipment be sure to specify GM Diesel power. If you have a piece of equipment that needs a new lease on life, write us or see your GM Diesel dealer.

DETROIT DIESEL ENGINE DIVISION

SINGLE ENGINES...Up to 200 H.P. **DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN** MULTIPLE UNITS...Up to 800 H.P.

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Fun AT THE FAIR!

When you see the big Ford Farming Show, you'll agree that this year more than ever you can have lots of fun at the fair. It's the kind of fun that doesn't stop with novel features and entertainment. You're really going to enjoy seeing all the new and modern equipment. You're going to be keenly interested in finding out how you can earn more income with less work

You are cordially invited to come in and get better acquainted at our big exhibits both at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka September 11 to 17 or the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson September 18 to 24. We will be expecting you.

SEE the work-saving Ford Tractor Hydraulic Touch Control—see how it saves hours of time and labor on the farm. SEE how quick and easy it is to change implements.

Ford Tractor Means Less Work—
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Dearborn FARM EQUIPMENT

This Was Life In Early Kansas

By LELA BARNES

Here is a view in Lawrence taken in 1863. It shows Massachusetts street looking north.

Here is the second installment telling the story of John and Sarah Everett and how they got along in early-day Kansas. Wonderful people, sturdy souls who helped make Kansas the great state it is today. Pictures with these articles are used thru the courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society.

THE summer of 1857 was hot and dry, but John and Sarah Everett prospered moderately and all enjoyed health, including the baby.

John attended a constitutional convention at Lecompton on September 7 and reported to his father: "I was at the constitutional convention—the bogus affair in Lecompton. . . . There were 2 parties at the convention, ultra proslavery and conservative proslavery. The former party very decidedly in the majority. . . . They were a very ordinary looking set of men—some regular types of the border ruffian. Meantime the free-state men all over the Territory are forming military companies, and preparing to defend the polls if invaded. (An election was called for October 5.) Probably the resolute attitude of the free-state men will go far to prevent invasion. . . . Nothing but the most open fraud can prevent a complete free-state triumph."

(The convention of September 7 adjourned without forming a constitution. It met again in October and the Lecompton constitution was framed. This was a proslavery document which was overwhelmingly defeated when submitted to the people on August 2, 1858. The results of the election of October 5, 1857, showed a preponderance of free-state voters in the Territory.

"It is 2 years since I was in Lawrence before. The change is most marked. Then I traveled a whole day, without seeing but 2 or 3 settlers' cabins. Now there is not one claim on the whole road on Government land that is not taken, and a house on it. Lawrence is improv-

(Continued on Page 21)

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Old Live Horses
and Dry Bones

We Pay More for Them
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Delivered Our Plant

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Concrete Stave Silos

Longest possible service with the least possible worry and trouble are the big features you will enjoy in your McPHERSON TONGUE-LOCK DIAMOND TOP CONCRETE STAVE SILO. You also have our 37 years of experience to assure you of a better silo.

Contract now for a McPherson silo for future delivery.

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NEW! HORN-DRAULIC "50" LOADER

FEATURING THE NEW HORN DUAL SPEED CYLINDERS

Two cylinders in one—More break-a-way power—Greater speed and height! NEW design easily installed. The new Horn-Draulic "50" features heavier construction—greater efficiency—9 labor saving attachments plus the exclusive HORN DUAL SPEED CYLINDERS. Write today for FREE FOLDERS. GET ALL OF THE FACTS!

NOW! TWO HORN-DRAULIC MODELS FOR ROW CROP OR CONVERSION TRACTORS!

For those who want the Cable Type the HORN DRAULIC REGULAR is available at slightly lower cost. HORN-DRAULIC LOADERS are also designed for Small Standards, Standard and Track Type Tractors.

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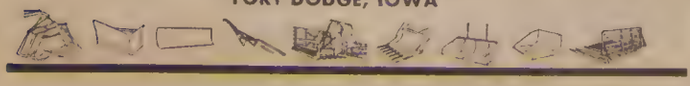

Lecompton was the seat of Territorial government during the greater part of the period 1856-1861. Many buildings were erected, among them the 2 shown here. The Rowena hotel, at top, was built in 1856 and has only recently been torn down. Constitution Hall, bottom picture, where the Lecompton constitution was drawn up in 1857, still stands.

"NEXT YEAR I PLANT ONLY STANDARD 813"

States ENUT NALLEY
Livonia, Mo.

Read What Mr. Enut Nalley says!

Standard Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa

Gentlemen: I planted Standard 813 in 1948 on 33 acres and raised 2,300 bu. of corn an average of 70 bu. per acre. The 813 outyielded other varieties by a considerable margin, and was just about everything I could ask for in a corn. I like Standard 813, because it stands up better than any corn I have seen. Even with the ice and snow we have had all winter, the 813 stalks are still standing up straight in the field. The 813 produced large ears that were well covered and were fine for either hand or machine picking. It has exceptionally deep grain and makes an excellent feeding corn. Next year I am going to plant my entire acreage to Standard 813.

(Signed) ENUT NALLEY
Livonia, Mo.

March 1, 1949

PLANT WITH CONFIDENCE
GROW WITH PRIDE
HARVEST WITH Extra PROFIT

STANDARD Multi-Perfected Hybrids

They Stand Out In Any Test

Just plant STANDARD "Multi-Perfected" HYBRIDS next to the very best you have been able to find thus far. It will pay you well.

A real comparison on your farm will prove their exceptional performance. Extra yields, high quality and bigger profits will bring you back for a larger acreage next year.

"TRIPLE-TREATED"—Made Better 3 Ways

All STANDARD Multi-Perfected HYBRIDS are treated with Phygon-XL and Spergon against damping off and seed decay. With D.D.T. against insect damage.

STANDARD "Multi-Perfected" HYBRIDS are available in three general maturity ranges. Our "400" [illegible] 95 to 105 days; our "600" [illegible] 105 to 115 days; our "800" [illegible] 115 to 125 days.

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Add Years To Your Silo With

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The acid in silage, over a period of years, attacks the lining of silos regardless of concrete or stone material, to disintegrate. Immature feeds and excessive moisture silage, being extremely high in acidity, are especially injurious to silo linings.

Silo Seal has been successfully used for nineteen years by Kansas Farmers and Dairymen and can be applied as silage is fed out, thus eliminating scaffolding. Write today for literature. Immediate delivery.

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Make one tractor do the work of two with Handee . . . Comes in two models to fit all makes of tractors.

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NATIONAL Vitrified Everlasting TILE SILOS

Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reenforcing.

NO Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing

Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment

Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters. Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

STATE SIZE WANTED

NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
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BETTER RESULTS WITH YOUR FALL SEEDINGS

Fall seeded legumes and grasses get a faster start, greater hardiness, earlier spring growth when you use proper Simplot fertilizers now this fall.

Simplot Red Diamond* Superphosphate and Green Diamond* Ammoniated Phosphate still available. See your Simplot dealer soon!

* Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Simplot Fertilizer Company
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Bigger Yields — Better Quality — Greater Profit
Simplot Diamond Brand Fertilizers

Stop Deafness in Children

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

HELEN KELLER was not deaf from her birth. Born with perfectly good hearing, she had the misfortune to lose this supremely valuable sense by reason of an attack of scarlet fever.

When you see a child who is "deaf and dumb" remember that nine times in ten he is only dumb because he cannot hear and therefore has not learned speech. Such a child can be taught to speak and also can learn lip reading so he may eventually be able to mingle with his fellowmen without serious handicap. But how much better it would have been had he not lost his hearing. If scarlet fever or measles should attack your child, bear well in mind that hearing is one of the things to safeguard.

Dr. Lerrigo

Ear troubles in these diseases are most frequent when the worst of the attack is over and the child seems to be convalescing. He is hard to manage at that time, begs to be up, wants to run outdoors. The discipline of the mother must back up the doctor's orders very strictly at this time. Ear complications are very serious. They may lead to death from brain involvement, and at the very least they imperil hearing and speech.

If a young child who has learned to talk becomes deaf, great vigilance is needed to help the little one to retain such habits of speech as may have been acquired. Electrical aids to hearing have been perfected in such a way that, even if a child has but a mere trace of hearing remaining, an instrument may give him great aid. In schools for deafened children such instruments are so arranged that as many children as need to be served may have connections by ear with one instrument, and all may hear their teacher at the same time. This makes progress in educating such children comparatively easy as compared to olden days. But it is still important that these little ones be taught the art of lip-reading so they may be able to get along without the habitual use of the instrument.

In any type of illness a "running ear" is a matter of grave importance and needs expert care. If it results from scarlet fever the discharge is contagious and may infect other children long after the quarantine has been removed. No matter what its cause it is dangerous to the child and requires expert treatment. Home care may only aggravate. I know of a case in which the mother applied Peroxide of Hydrogen so persistently that she washed away all the healing granulations and destroyed an ear drum that might have been saved. Get expert treatment for such troubles and get it early.

Be Very Patient

I had an operation for inward goiter last summer and still feel nervous and run down. Is there any danger of it coming back after removal? How long does it take a person's heart and strength to come back to normal?—Mrs. H.

I cannot give definite information because there is so much variation. I suppose your goiter was of the toxic type. Perhaps it had been poisoning your system and damaging your heart for months, or even years. If so, you must exercise great patience because the heart will need much "building up." It may never get back to normal tone but certainly should be greatly improved within a year of the operation. When surgeons operate for goiter they use their best judgment about how much of the thyroid gland they remove. There is a possibility of recurrence. I think it would be well for you to go back to the hospital for a couple of days observation.

Generous Kansas Farmers Save Many Lives Thru CROP

GOVERNOR FRANK CARLSON has set aside September 11, as "CROP Sunday." CROP is the Christian Rural Overseas Program, the united church organization to which Kansas farmers and churchmen last year gave 145 carloads of food for the relief of hunger overseas.

The Kansas CROP Committee, headed by Chairman L. C. Williams, of Manhattan, Kansas State College, dean of extension, is planning to better last year's record by the organization of every county for a CROP gift canvass.

"The needs abroad are very great," Williams said. "However, we are not relying on large gifts from the Christian friends who gave so generously last year. Instead, we hope many more farmers will give food equal to at least one tenth of one per cent of their yields."

Volunteer committees already have been obtained to plan and direct the gift drives in 20 counties, and plans call for the organization of all counties before Thanksgiving, Williams indicated.

County committees usually include representatives of churches belonging to each of the agencies which sponsor CROP—Church World Service, representing 22 Protestant and Orthodox denominations; Catholic Rural Life; and Lutheran World Relief.

Among state-wide organizations which are represented on the Kansas CROP Committee are the Farm Bureau, Associated Women of the Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union, Grange, Chamber of Commerce, UNESCO, USDA Council, Knights of Columbus, and several state government organizations, with Governor Carlson serving as honorary chairman.

National figures endorsing CROP include General Lucius D. Clay, who headed the Military Government of Germany 4 years, until his recent return to the U. S. "I can assure you that the relief aid from America has been well-handled to reach the truly needy," General Clay wrote. "It has built good will and has done much to defeat communist efforts to gain control of Germany."

Evidence of the good will come daily to the CROP office in letters of thanks. Wrote one refugee from Eastern Europe: "We sincerely thank the kind American farmers for the wonderful wheat flour. We are really short of everything. We are now an old couple and it is a deep worry to start anew every day. The worst is right now that since the beginning of February we have had no potatoes. You can therefore hardly imagine how happy we were with your kind flour donation.

"I have often been at the church office which distributes the American gift packages; misery causes many a bitter begging mission. But they always said that nothing arrived. Then yesterday we received all of a sudden 6 pounds of flour.

"We would like to thank you in person. If you could once see us in our little room you could appreciate how thankful we are for everything, for we know you do this all in free Christian love."

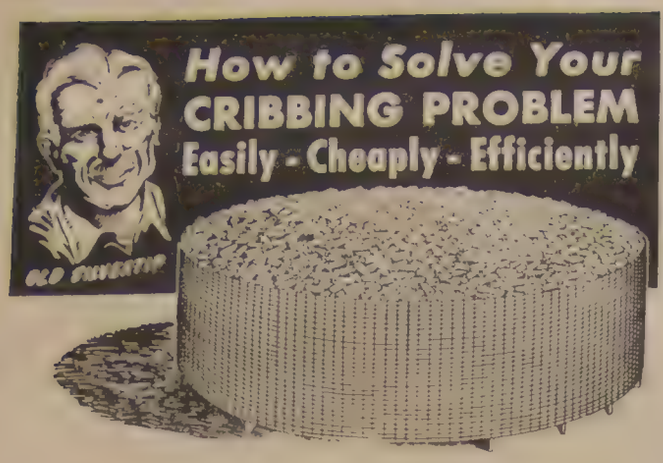
Many letters come from ministers and priests. One Lutheran representative wrote that CROP commodities "do reach the most needy. CROP is the American way of life in action, an expression of Christian brotherhood not lost amid the constant pressure of materialistic propaganda.

"We dare not relax our efforts or withhold our support for CROP is a glimmer of hope, a ray of light in a long and bitter night. For many it is the only promise of a better day. We pray that you will go from strength to strength."

Williams and the Kansas CROP director, Leonard M. Lowe, of Topeka, jointly ask the organizational help and the gifts of Kansas farmers. One tenth of one per cent of the bounty with which we are blessed will feed a starving man, or help a tubercular child toward recovery.

Insurance Deadline

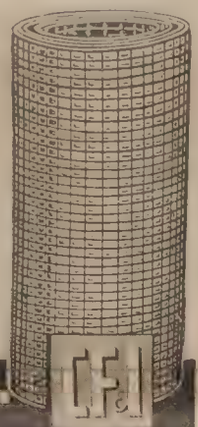
Deadline for farmers to apply for Federal crop insurance on their 1950 wheat crop was August 31. The Federal crop insurance plan is offered in 29 Kansas counties at present. However, 11 more counties may adopt the plan this year, according to the Kansas PMA office.



Farmers who want to crib and dry corn quickly, easily, and economically use Clinton Welded Wire Fabric for building cribs.

- Clinton Fabric requires little or no wood frame
- Sold in complete rolls—it's easy to handle
- Its open mesh allows free circulation of air
- Its welded wire joints resist stretching and distortion

Order enough Clinton Welded Wire Fabric to fill your cribbing needs . . . see your local dealer, *now.*



OTHER CF&I PRODUCTS: Woven Wire Fence, Wire Cloth, Hardware Cloth, Poultry Netting, Bale Ties, Fence Stays, Barbed Wire, Nails and Staples.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation
General Offices: Denver, Colorado
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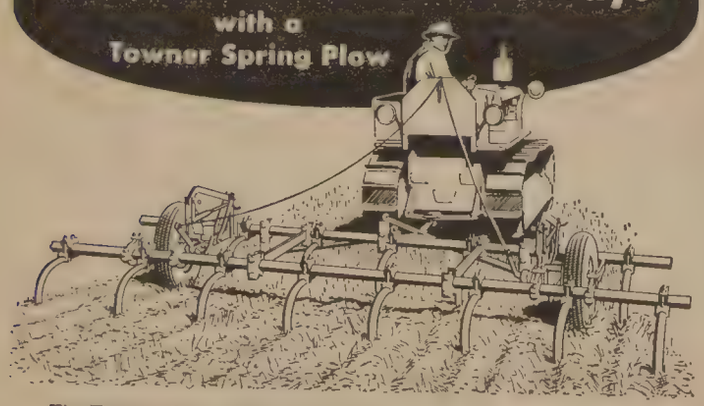
Reduce Soil Erosion Two Ways
with a
Towner Spring Plow



The Towner Spring Plow will soon pay for itself in greater crop yields by reducing your soil erosion two ways:

1. **REDUCES WIND EROSION.** The miniature mountains and valleys created by each plow shank, together with a forest of binding stubble, reduce the wind speed at the ground, and prevent loss of soil from wind.
2. **REDUCES WATER EROSION.** Sturdy, specially designed shanks penetrate the hard pan and shatter it, so that rain falls to the subsoil, instead of running off (and carrying your most fertile soil with it).

This two-way action against erosion adds up to bigger, healthier crops . . . not only this year, but in years to come.

Check these Spring Plow features at your nearest Towner Dealer:
Special, heavy duty plow shanks
Hydraulic or Mechanical Control—from the tractor seat
9 other uses for your plow chassis
A size for every tractor

TILL WITH TOWNER "Say it Ford"

Ask your Towner Dealer for a demonstration

or write
TOWNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Since 1915

Is Feed All Alike?

(Continued from Page 7)

feeding value. These feeds will be available during the experimental period for feeding trials. And parallel studies may be made with these feeds on small laboratory animals at the Manhattan station.

Now look at the dairy cattle feeding experiments. A start will be made with 30 cows, 15 Holsteins and 15 Jerseys. This section will be divided into 4 steps. The first phase will include the branch station feeding experiments. This phase will consist of 3 groups, 10 cows being allotted to each of these groups.

Cows in Group 1 will be fed feeds shipped in from areas where these feeds have been demonstrated to be nutritionally adequate for satisfactory milk production. These feeds will include prairie hay, farm grains, soybeans or soybean meal. They will be fed in amounts sufficient to meet the requirements for protein and total digestible nutrients. This will be the control group.

Cows in Group 2 will be fed the same as those in Group 1 except that only locally grown feeds, obtained from typical unfertilized land of the area will be used.

Test Mineral Elements

Cows in Group 3 will be fed similarly to those in Group 2 except that bonemeal will be added as a supplement. In later years, mineral mixtures containing various single trace elements may be used if indicated.

To prevent contamination of soil used to produce feeds for these groups of cattle, only manure from cows in Group 2 will be put back on the land set aside to grow feed for cows in Group 2 and 3.

Now, if the cows in Group 2 stand the pace with cows in Group 1 and 3, it will indicate that dairy cattle troubles in the area are related to general feeding practices. But that result is not anticipated.

The second phase of the dairy feeding studies will be carried on by cooperating dairymen in the area. These privately owned herds will be divided. Half of the cattle in a herd will be given mineral supplement or protein supplement or a combination of the two to assure optimum intake. The other half will receive placebos, inactive ingredients only, along with their normal ration. This should provide an interesting comparison.

Production records of these cows will be tabulated and studied. And blood studies will be made of cows in the herds of these co-operating dairymen.

The third phase in this section will be a nutritional survey. This will include a detailed survey of feeding and management procedures in the area and their effect on production and health of dairy cattle. Where indicated and possible a study of the chemical composition of the blood of these cows will be made.

The fourth and final phase in this section calls for the co-operation of resident veterinarians. These men will be asked to collect case reports on apparent nutritional disturbances of cattle other than those already included in other phases of the experimental program.

That is the program as outlined. It will take several months at least to get the program under way. And the initial outline as set down here is only part of what these research men have in mind. This is all that could be crowded into the early experiments.

This type of research work must be done step by step. The program must not be crowded. Hurrying the program could, of course, produce early desirable results. But, by hurrying, the results easily could be confused.

This is basic research. It is fundamental in nature. It is the type of work which must be done on a wider scale thruout our nation.

The dairy nutrition-soil research program as laid out for the Mound Valley station gives promise of better crops for Southeast Kansas. With those better crops, there is promise of solutions to perplexing dairy problems.

More Feed

U. S. farmers have doubled the tonnage of commercially prepared poultry and livestock feeds since 1939, reports the Bureau of Census.

Some 2,689 feed mills reported shipment of 22,158,000 tons of mixed feeds in 1947. Fifty-eight per cent was poultry feed and 28 per cent dairy feed. Hogs took 8 per cent and the small remainder was for other kinds of livestock.

Builds Own Attachment For Disk Terracer

THREE years ago William Tucker, Marion county, was building terraces with a disk and blades. But he needed something to move the dirt over quicker and farther. A home-built elevator attachment to the tractor alongside the disk supplied the answer.

Since then he has built 7 experimental models to get the bugs out of his machine. Now in trouble-free condition, the Tucker dirt elevator attachment is being built by the Weitzel Manufacturing company, at LaCrosse.

The attachment fits onto the disk terracer and can be hooked up with little difficulty. The disk will handle a land cut 10 inches deep and 10 inches wide. Depth of cut is controlled hydraulically by the driver. The elevator with endless web belt will scoot the dirt out 9 feet from the land side of the disk to an elevation of 36 inches. Elevation at delivery end of the attachment can be regulated with the supporting chain.

Mr. Tucker is a rancher near Marion. He was building terraces for himself and doing some custom work in the community when he realized the need for an elevating attachment to his disk terracer. He is still a rancher, but he finds now he is a manufacturer, too. There seems to be a strong demand for his machine.

The Tucker terracing equipment has been used in several different soil types. In that way they were able to eliminate early faults in the attachment. Under ideal conditions near Marion, they have built a mile of terrace in one day. A type of terrace that would pass inspection. Since both fuel consumption and equipment outlay is relatively small, cost for 100 feet of terraces built with this home-owned equipment is dirt cheap.

Here is the Tucker elevator attachment in action throwing up a terrace. Shown operating the machine is Rex Siebert. The equipment is working in heavy Idona clay and is moving right along. (SCS photo.)

Life in Early Kansas

Continued from Page 21

[illegible] looking in [illegible] and taxing also the [illegible] of your friends. Supposing all [illegible] more too tell us to [illegible] I say don't you think you would get a little childish over the [illegible] of a better [illegible]?

The [illegible] making in Kansas [illegible] the story of Sarah Everett who [illegible] was to make [illegible] made in Kansas.

Note: Watch for the next installment of "Life in Early Kansas." If you [illegible] of this kind, [illegible] at once. R H G.

Letters From Readers

These letters are typical of many received concerning articles on early Kansas and letters from our readers in Europe.

Dear Editor: John and Sarah Everett article in Kansas Farmer truly heart warming. Sincerely hope more articles of its kind will follow.

We are especially interested in Stanley Meinen's letters (from Europe) as he is our own home boy. We know most of our citizens will come to realize how such movements as the Youth Exchange and Missionary movements are going to be the true factor in preventing World War III. God help us never to sacrifice our youth again. A sincere and appreciative reader of Kansas Farmer for 2 generations.—Mrs. Tim Sherrod, Goodland.

Dear Editor: Yes indeed. I did enjoy in Kansas Farmer, "This Was Life in Early Kansas" and the article on trees, "The Oldest Living Thing." Please give us more fine reading like these. I can't tell how much I enjoyed both articles and thank you.—Mrs. Lewis Divelbiss, Gypsum.

Dear Editor: Please continue articles on life in early Kansas. They are most interesting reading.—Mrs. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland.

Dear Editor: "This Was Life in Early Kansas" by Lela Barnes, is a wonderful story, and the fact it is true makes it all the more so. We housewives with our modern conveniences should feel very humble before such courage as Sarah Everett displayed in her life. Thanks for such a splendid account of frontier life in our wonderful Kansas. —Mrs. Ernest Worden, Wellington.

Dear Editor: We enjoy "Life in Early Kansas" and articles of like nature. My husband, G. V. Maxwell, has been a resident since 1872.—Mrs. G. V. Maxwell, Potwin.

Dear Editor: I was very much interested in article in Kansas Farmer. I think these 2 pictures (one in Kansas Farmer, one in letter) are the same. My grandfather, Joseph Lovelace, brought my mother Mary Lovelace with him first time he came to Kansas from Pennsylvania. They lived in a tent until this house (one of pictures) was built in 1857. They came part of the way by steamboat. I would like this picture returned.

I don't know J. M. Gray or Mrs. Eva Lindell. I think the place is in the Washington Creek neighborhood, not sure, it is southeast of Lawrence.—Mrs. Vernon King, Lawrence.

Dear Editor: Thought article "This Was Life in Early Kansas" was very interesting. It especially appealed to me as my father, John Erwin, came to Kansas in 1857, and had many thrilling and exciting experiences.—Ann Erwin Wasler, Chapman.

Dear Editor: I really enjoyed article and pictures of "Life in Early Kansas" as this subject is very fascinating to me. Hope there are many more installments.—Mrs. Paul Duncan, Burlingame.

Dear Editor: One would have to be dead before he died not to enjoy "This Was Life in Early Kansas." My father was a pioneer and had a log house of 5 rooms ready when he went back East and brought my mother out. This piece is most interesting history of the state. Am I ashamed the state went wet!—Mrs. Fred H. Davis, Neodesha.

Dear Editor: Kansas Farmer received today, and, while I enjoy many items, I do especially enjoy reading "Early Life in Kansas" as I've lived in Kansas (Miami county) since 1892. Will be watching for other installments on Kansas history.—M. E. Gruver, Paola.

Dear Editor: I should think any native Kansan would be interested in such interesting and personal and thus accurate account of the early days.

It seems to me our early settlers possessed a few virtues that cannot be claimed by people of today. Tho our challenges are different today, it is hoped future generations can speak as well of us after we have played our bit.

This community of Lyona has its colorful early history. It was in 1859 a minister from the Ft. Riley Mission came here to organize the church. This spring the church held its 90th anniversary. In connection folks gathered quite an extensive and interesting museum. Even implements used for breaking sod in the first fields. . . .—Mrs. Janyce Gugler, Woodbine.

Dear Editor: I enjoyed the "Life in Early Kansas" article, as my father came from near the same place in New York as these people did, to Auburn, the spring of 1863, when he was 5 years old and lived near Auburn for 84 years. I have heard him tell many of the same things these people had to live thru.—Edna M. Bush, Burlingame.

Dear Editor: I enjoy "Life in Early Kansas" very much. Have a farm in Anderson county that has a log house, hand-hewn oak, 2 rooms standing, built before 1860.—Mrs. W. H. McClure, Kingman.

Dear Editor: "This Was Life in Early Kansas" by Lela Barnes, is enjoyable reading, also the letters from Stanley Meinen and Evelyn Haberman. Kansas Farmer thruout is interesting and instructive reading.—Mrs. Harry Eicher, Brewster.

Dear Editor: I enjoyed the article "Life in Early Kansas." I know a little about life in early Kansas by experience, so keep the articles coming. I also enjoy the letters by the 4-H members now in Europe.—Emmett Taylor, Hiawatha.

"How about a little side bet?"

For Club or Party

A new leaflet, "Know Your United States," has a list of interesting questions and answers suitable for the club recreation period or for a party. A copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

Good News For Lamb Feeders!

A Typical [illegible] Photo Courtesy Corn [illegible]

Now You Can Push Lambs on Full Feed Lamb Down Corn Fields Without Worry

This news may mean greatly increased profits for you, if you are planning to feed lambs this fall.

A new bacterin has been developed by veterinary science which prevents overeating disease (Enterotoxemia). After three years' research and exhaustive tests in the laboratories of The Corn States Serum Company, it was successfully used on over 900,000 lambs last season. From New York to Texas, from California to Carolina, and all states in between, feeders everywhere found that it practically did away with overeating disease losses.

Reports from Feeders

A Montana feeder says: "I had 3,250 lambs vaccinated for overeating disease—lost only 5. Had lambs on self-feeders all the way. Won't feed any more without using it."

A big Sheep company reports: "Results of high gain and no death loss—will revolutionize lamb feeding in the Corn Belt."

Says an Iowa farmer: "Ran these lambs in corn field; a lot of corn on the ground. Lost only 3 lambs, and not more than one died of overeating disease."

Call Your Veterinarian

This bacterin is now available to protect *your* 1949 lamb feeding profits. Just call your veterinarian. Only one treatment is necessary. Here is what it can do for you:

1. You can lamb down corn fields, graze wheat, bean and pea fields,
2. Self-feed in the feed lot,
3. Get lambs to market faster,
4. Make more profit from faster gains.

ALL WITH OUT WORRY from OVEREATING DISEASE

And what about cost? One or two lambs saved will pay the cost of having about 100 lambs vaccinated. Call your veterinarian before lambs go into corn fields or feed lots. Allow about 10 days after vaccination for full immunity to develop. Then PUSH your lambs without worry. Get them to market faster. Get full profit from lamb feeding.

And if you have not been feeding lambs because of losses from overeating disease—you can safely start now. Your veterinarian can give you full information.

THE CORN STATES SERUM CO.

Omaha, Nebraska

ing very fast, and seems full of business . . . The only proslavery town in Kansas that flourishes is Lecompton."

Rains in the late summer of 1857 saved John's crops and he was able to report that his sod corn was excellent. But money was scarce and in order to supplement their meager income, John took on a mail route, at $100 a quarter. Once a week he made the nearly 60-mile trip from Osawatomie to Neosho (a location in Coffey county, now extinct) on his blind mare, Polly, who would "trot along on a smooth road as well as if she had eyes."

The round trip required 3 days, sometimes 4 in bad weather, and at one point John crossed 20 miles of prairie without passing a house. Sarah was left to manage the farm work as best she could. She wrote to her sisters: "And now what do you think of me. I have to stay alone 2 nights every week, and not only that but I have 3 cows to milk besides pigs to feed and chickens to take care of and crying babies to look after. And just now as if all these were too little, the chills have set in, so with all the rest of my duties I am compelled to shake every other day. Tomorrow is my day to be sick and I am preparing for it today, getting in from the field and boiling sufficient pumpkin to last the pigs, keeping the cows up so that I may be able to milk early before my chills come on, fixing food for Franky to help himself, etc. Baby will have the hardest time and I don't know just how he can be managed. Hope this state of affairs won't last a great while."

Carried Mail Herself

Sometimes she carried the mail herself. "Last week," she wrote, "I took out the mail so as to give John a chance to work at home. . . . I have hardly got rested from my last trip, I had to do a large washing and some ironing, some cleaning, and cooking enough for him at home and myself, the day before I started, then the 40 miles a day on horseback for 3 days. Then that night about midnight after I got home some emigrants got in that stopped with us and for whom supper and 2 beds on the floor had to be prepared—which broke up that night's rest and the next day it *was afternoon before they got started on, so that I had my hands full till quite night getting cleared out after them.*

"The first night on my way out to Neosho I traveled till nearly midnight. It was very cold part of the time I was gone, especially that night, and unusually windy all the time except the last afternoon. On the high prairie I had great difficulty in keeping from being blown off my horse. An inexperienced horsewoman must inevitably have been borne off by the wind."

It was reported that district land sales would commence on the 5th of July, 1858. Having been unable to put aside the amount necessary to pay for his claim, John feared loss of his land and wrote to his father in April of that year: "It is harder times for money than it has been since we have been in the Territory. Money on mortgage will be worth here from 50 to 100 per cent between now and July. Can you borrow money for me at a less rate than that on the security of my land? The improvements on my claim are worth from $250 to $300. The land will be worth at a low valuation from $800 to $1,000 when pre-empted. It cannot be mortgaged till it is paid for. I shall want $200 to pay for my claim. I had $100 last fall that should have gone towards my land, but I could not get the other hundred so I put that into my business. I have something to show for every dollar of it, but nothing that I can now turn into money. I have between 65 and 75 acres enclosed about 14 broke. Please let me know immediately whether you can help me, so that if not I may throw myself into the hands of the land sharks before they get gorged." John's father was able to help him, the date of the sales was postponed, and in time Sarah was able to report that John had been to Lecompton to pre-empt

Recalls an Invasion

The spring of 1858 was marked by the tragedy of the Marais des Cygnes massacre. On May 19, about 30 Missourians invaded Linn county. They were led by Charles Hamelton, who had been driven from the Territory. Eleven free-state men were captured and taken to a ravine where they were lined up before a firing squad. Five were killed, 5 others wounded and one escaped. (The site of the massacre and adjoining land are now preserved as Marais des Cygnes Memorial Park. There was widespread excitement in the Territory and the East was inflamed.

John and Sarah wrote reassuringly to allay fears for their safety. "We are from 35 to 50 miles from the scene of strife here," John wrote. "When I go with the mail, I am going farther and farther from it. No disturbances here. We are too thickly settled for such small bodies of Missourians as can now be mustered to attempt to do any thing. But there is a sad state of things south and southeast of us. . . . If you read in the papers that 300 or 200 men are coming into the Territory to commit outrages, you may generally safely divide that number by 4 or from that to 10." John's reference was to clashes in Bourbon county.

From their first weeks in Kansas, John and Sarah considered the possibility of making and selling cheese. In an early letter John wrote: "This would be a great country for one of our Steuben dairymen to make cheese in. I have been told that 20 to 25 cents per pound was not an uncommon price for cheese. The number of cows a man could keep here would only be limited by the number he could pay for and take care of." Sarah asked help from her family at the end of their first year "to get cows with this fall and if we can bring things around right I will make cheese next summer, and so get money to pay for our claim."

It was not until the spring of 1859, however, that the cheese project got under way. They were by then milking from 15 to 18 cows. But there was a major problem—obtaining rennets. These were prepared from the stomachs of calves and were practically unavailable in the Territory. So Sarah began a bombardment of her family to send her supplies from the East. "The reason we don't kill the calves," she wrote, "is because all it costs to keep one here is the fodder in the winter which is a mere trifle, and when they are 3 or 4 years old they are worth from $40 to a $100 a yoke. We can better pay $1 for every rennet we use and the postage besides, than kill the calves."

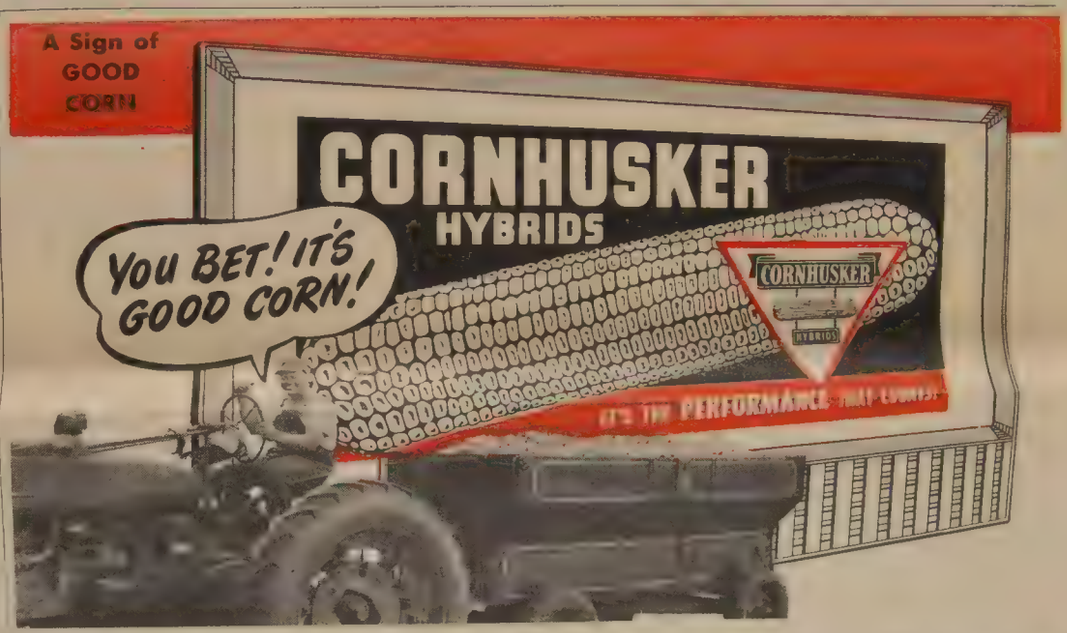
Nearly every letter contained a plea. She wrote to her sister: "If you could get a dozen or so of good calf's rennets that have not been washed till they are spoiled, and salt them inside and outside thoroly, and dry them by stretching on a crotched or bent branch and send them by mail I will remit to you the price of the rennets and the postage. . . . If we succeed in our dairying this summer as we are pretty likely to do, if we can only get the rennets and do not get down sick, we shall be getting in a way not only to pay our debts but to live more comfortably than heretofore. . . . Spring is breathing on us again."

By late June, Sarah had cheese ready for the market—old enough, she wrote, according to western notions. The merchant to whom she sold had some misgivings because of unprofitable experiences with Kansas cheese, but Sarah's cheese was of excellent quality and she at once established a ready market.

She persisted under greatest difficulties. Rennets had to be obtained from the East, working and storage conditions were not favorable (hot weather, poor arrangements, flies, mice, etc., were arrayed against her) and the labor involved was a considerable burden what with her household and farm tasks. But she set a goal for her first year—$250 worth—and reached it. She marketed as far away as Paola. With experience she was able to improve her methods and in time acquired professional skill. Her cheeses weighed generally about 35 pounds "fresh from the press." "I wish I could send you one of my cheeses to compare with factory cheese," she wrote in the summer of 1863. "I think I can make cheese that will keep in this hot climate without spoiling. We have not lost any with hot weather this summer and have made excellent cheese, too. We get now 12½ cents a pound. I have yet over 50 on hand."

She wrote to the family: "I presume

(Continued on Page 28)



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Official KANSAS Corn Performance Tests

The Kansas State College of Agriculture lists "Strains High in Yield and Erect Plants" for each District.

CORNHUSKER 148 is in this select list in the 2-year and 4-year averages for **all Districts where it has been entered.**

CORNHUSKER 63, entered this year for the first time in the North-Central District, joins CORNHUSKER 148 in being in this select list for 1948 results in that District.

CORNHUSKER 30 also ranked above average in the East-Central Kansas tests, both in 1948 and for the 2-year (1947-1948) period; as did CORNHUSKER 50 in the 1948 North-Central Kansas tests.

CORNHUSKER's Performance Was Equally Outstanding

in the 1948 Official Nebraska Yield Contest and in the 1948 Official Colorado Yield Test. Full details gladly sent upon request.

1948 Official IOWA Corn Yield Tests

CORNHUSKER 148 was the HIGHEST-YIELDING commercial hybrid in the North-Central Section, with 108.52 bu. per acre. OVER 10 BU. MORE than the 98.6 bu. average yield of all 100 hybrids entered. Its performance score ranked 7th among the 100 entries.

In District 6 CORNHUSKER 148 was in FIRST PLACE in performance score and in yield. Its 113.90 bu. per acre was 5.37 bu. ahead of the hybrid that was in 2nd place and **was more than 17½ bushels ahead** of the 96.28 bu. average yield of all hybrids in the test.

In the 2-year averages for the North-Central Section CORNHUSKER 148 was FIRST IN YIELD. Its performance score ranked FOURTH in the 2-year and 4-year averages and SECOND in the 1-year average.

In the Southeast Section CORNHUSKER 148 was FIRST in performance score and in yield. Its 102.38 bu. per acre was 10.48 bu. per acre more than the average yield of all hybrids in the test.

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CORNHUSKER HYBRID COMPANY Fremont, Nebr.

CORNHUSKER Hybrids

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WITH Cutter ..... No 7W—7 in., $2.25
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No 10C—10 in., $2.25

Also world famous original model:
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Postage paid, price declining as you order.

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The acid in silage, over a period of years, causes the lining of silos regardless of construction material, to disintegrate. Immature feeds and excessive moisture silage, being extremely high in acidity, are especially injurious to silo linings.

Silo Seal has been successfully used for nineteen years by Kansas Farmers and Dairymen and can be applied as silage is fed out, thus eliminating scaffolding. Write today for literature. Immediate delivery.

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to his son: "We have got a cow [illegible] 2 gallons of milk. And it is a regular Welsh cow. And it is very fat. And it is the prettiest thing that I ever did see. You never saw such a pretty thing as it is."

Life went on with little variation during the following years. The Aitk cheese-making was still a major occupation. Sarah assumed as her task. They had by now a small flock of sheep which they kept on shares and because cloth had become "deer playe and shoddyish," she decided to go back to the spinning wheel and loom. It was necessary to send the wool 60 miles to be carded and she surmounted this difficulty and made cloth for their garments.

Danger of Rebel Raids

The war brought anxiety—the danger of Rebel raids—but John and Sarah reassured the family. "We are not on any road to any place in particular and when a band of robbers makes an onslaught on any place in Kansas they must necessarily do it with the utmost speed or else get caught, hence they have small opportunity to murder or pillage among the farmers not on their immediate route." (In October, 1864, Gen. Sterling Price crossed into Kansas and camped at Trading Post, Linn county. He was forced from this position by Union troops under Generals Pleasonton, Blunt and Curtis, and the battle of Mine Creek ensued. The Union victory ended the threat of a Rebel invasion of Kansas.)

By 1864 there was evidence that the long years of exhausting work were taking toll of Sarah's health. Her letters reflected failing strength of body and spirit. It was decided that she should go to her family, and John took her as far as St. Joseph on the long journey home. On June 7 he wrote to his father from that place: "I started from home last Friday to take Sarah to Leavenworth on her way to her brother in Columbus, Warren Co., Pa. ... When I got to Leavenworth I thought best to come this far with her. We came to Leavenworth with my own team and a neighbor's carriage—and from there here by the public conveyances—steamboat and cars. She started this morning for her brother's by the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. . . . The baby is with her. It is with a good deal of trembling and apprehension I saw her start, as she is hardly fit for so long a journey and I ought to have gone thru with her. But the expense was too great. I can only entrust her to the keeping of the Lord, as I trust He has kept her heretofore. . . . I crossed a railroad on the Kansas river coming to Leavenworth. It is the commencement of the great Pacific railroad, is completed about 24 miles and is being pushed on. Pray for Sarah, that she may recover if it is the Lord's will."

Sarah's condition became increasingly serious after her arrival in Pennsylvania, and John joined her there within a month, remaining with her until her death on August 21. He later returned to Kansas to dispose of his cattle, then took his boys to Remsen, New York, where he worked in his father's printing office until the spring of 1866. He then came back to Kansas and settled once more on the farm where he lived until his death on August 8, 1896.

Note: Watch for other historical articles by Mrs. Barnes in early issues of Kansas Farmer.—R. H. G.

A Better Leveler

The Eversman Mfg. Co., of Denver, announces the completion of a quarter-million plant expansion. At the same time a 10 per cent reduction in prices on the Eversman Models 9 and 12 Power Lift Automatic Land Leveler and Dirt Movers takes effect.

Gene Shumaker, president of the company, said there were 2 reasons for the price reductions on the 2 machines, which he expressed to be the finest the company has ever made from the standpoint of workmanship, exclusive features and fine materials used in their making:

1. The new Eversman plant has been rebuilt to make many economies in production.

2. There have been some reductions in the raw materials which go into the production of the 2 machines.

The new plant is capable of turning out 600 units of these 2 models a month, almost double the capacity of the former plant. New prices will be $265 for the Model 9PL, FOB Denver, and $315 for the Model 12PL, FOB Denver.

ONE STANDS OUT!

OVEN'S PRINCE OSCAR, 3 year old grand champion Guernsey bull whose dam holds Oklahoma butterfat record of 555 lbs. for junior 3 year olds and a mature record of 703 lbs. fat. Oven's Prince Oscar is one of the herdsires of the Jerry Oven Farm, Enid, Oklahoma.

AMONG MOTOR OILS IT'S HI-V-I

Farmers know a champion herdsire when they see one . . . and they know a good motor oil when they use one! Judged on performance, durability and economy, HI-V-I rates first with farmers! Car, truck and tractor motors are safer and perform better with HI-V-I! Make your change . . . HI-V-I!

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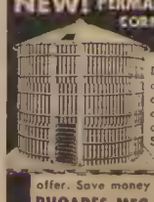
CORN-SILAGE-CHOPPED HAY
TODO 8x. Only... $194.50

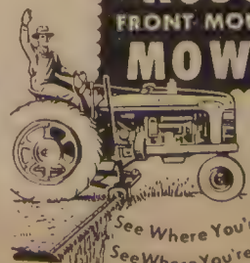


Double strong - movable - "Corn-loan" approved! Use your own wire or slat cribbing. Price includes Frame, Galvanized Steel Roof, etc. Easily Erected. Write now for storage facts . . . Special bonus offer. Save money and worry. Dept. K

RHOADES MFG. CO. 1415 North 18th Street OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Reliable Advertisers Only Are Accepted in KANSAS FARMER

KOSCH FRONT MOUNTED MOWER

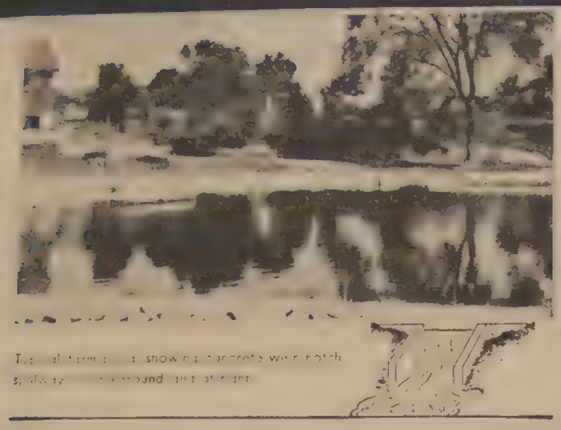


For Farmall H & M Reg. and F-20 John Deere A & B

See Where You're GOING—
See Where You're MOWING!

Write Dept. K-12 KOSCH MFG. CO. Columbus Nebr.

WATER WHEN IT IS NEEDED . . .
FROM A FARM POND



More and more farmers—28,568 last year—are discovering the many advantages of a farm pond. It provides on-the-spot fire protection . . . water for livestock and irrigation . . . boating . . . swimming . . . even fish for the table.

Water may be obtained from springs, drainage areas or by damming up a stream. Excavating or filling can often be done with standard farm equipment. The run-off dam or spillway of concrete made with Lehigh Cement, is inexpensive and easy to build—and will last a lifetime.

Concrete is ideal for many money-making, money-saving farm improvements—floors, walks, flumes, water tanks, to name a few. Your Lehigh Dealer can start you right, show you how to keep costs down. See him next time you are in town.

2 men and a boy . . . in 2 days . . . with 19 sacks of Lehigh Cement . . . 2 cu. yds. sand and 2¼ cu. yds. gravel . . . with a concrete mixer . . . CAN BUILD A DAM LIKE THIS.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
ALLENTOWN, PA. • CHICAGO, ILL. • SPOKANE, WASH.

LEHIGH CEMENTS

D. C. ARC WELDER
Over $300 Value at Less Than ⅓
230 Amperes Continuous Duty
Up to 250 amps. intermittent duty. Sturdy mounted on your truck. Welding range from 0-up by easy type control. 1-yr. guarantee with money back 10-day trial period. Write for FREE literature and catalog. OR send $5 for PLAN "Build Your Welder from Aircraft Generator".
LEJAY MFG. 831 Lejay Bldg., Minneapolis 8, Minn.

COLDS ? ? ?
ADD DR MARTIN'S SULFA-DU to drinking water immediately
SULFA-DU produces high blood sulfa level fast . . . works inside bird to overcome cold-causing bacteria . . . in a "digestive-acid" base . . . birds drink it better than plain water . . . quick results . . . economical
The Martin Laboratories
1446 Berwise . . . Wichita 2, Kansas
LOOK FOR THE SILVER LABEL

RILCO
Wind Resistant
Easy to Erect
RAFTERS
STREAMLINED, MODERN, FARM BUILDINGS OF ALL TYPES
DETAILS IN NEW FARM CATALOG
RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, Inc.
Dept. 2, P. O. Box 535, Manhattan, Kansas

GET DOUBLE VALUE
. . . from feed lot, cow barn and poultry house manure. Add Simplot Red Diamond* Superphosphate daily — 1½ pounds per animal, 1 pound per 100 fowls.
Absorbs liquids, saves the nitrogen. Builds up a balanced fertilizer. Aids disinfecting and deodorizing. Ask for free pamphlet!
* Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Simplot Fertilizer Company
Idaho
Bigger Yields . . . Better Quality . . . Greater Profit

Fight Over Price Supports

Continued from Page 5

sliding scale 75 to 90 per cent parity support but is so worded that in practice basic commodities will get 90 per cent support on 1950 crops. Also dairy products and short wool.

Members of Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's staff during the country in support of the Brannan Plan to supply and demand prices for consumers; government checks to farmers to make up the difference between market income and parity income about 15 per cent below highest postwar cash income figures).

Washington is keeping its eyes and tongues for the 1950 Congressional campaigns.

The "Market basket" used by the Department of Agriculture is the annual average quantities purchased per family of 3 average consumers, based on purchases made in the period, 1935-39.

The latest figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (DofA) show that:

For the 1935-39 the market basket retail price was $340.47 (annual rate). The farmer got $137.45. Marketing charges were $203.02. Farmer got 40 cents of the consumer's food dollar.

For July, 1948, the market basket retailed for annual rate of $708.27. The farmer got $375.12. Marketing charges, $332.78. Farmer got 53 cents of the consumer's food dollar.

For June, 1949, market basket retailed for $654.10. The farmer got $310.89. Marketing charges, $342.84. The farmer got 48 cents of the consumer's food dollar.

For July, 1949, the market basket retailed (annual rate of, of course) for $640.72. The farmer got $308.59. Margeting charges, $331.76. The farmer got, again, 48 cents of the consumer's food dollar.

The average annual cost to the consumer—$340.47—of the market basket during the period 1935-39, was divided up like this: $88.09 for meat products; $67.27 for dairy products; $26.47 for poultry and eggs; $55.09 for bakery and cereal products, $41.58 for fruits and vegetables; $25.97 for miscellaneous foods.

In July, this year, the 3-consumer market basket, which retailed for $640.72 (annual rate of course), was divided as follows: $187.41 for meat products; $117.41 for dairy products; $52.37 for poultry and eggs; $93.61 for bakery and cereal products; $148.62 for fruits and vegetables; and $41.30 for miscellaneous food products.

Like all statistics, however, these figures have to be taken with a grain of salt. Because the amounts expended for the market basket are on the assumption that the American family is purchasing the same proportion of different kinds of foods as in the base period, 1935-39.

For purposes of statistical comparison, that is regarded as a necessary assumption. It could be slightly off—especially as to meats. The general assumption is that people have been eating more quality meats in the later years.

However, it might be interesting to note what the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar spent for various eatables is. The BAE reports as follows for some major food items, as of July, this year, farm value as percentage of retail prices—cents per consumer food dollar:

Good grade beef, 64 cents, as compared to 56 cents prewar, and 75 cents in July, 1948. Following figures follow the same order:

Lamb, 57 cents, prewar 49 cents, July, 1948, 68 cents.

Pork (including lard), 65 cents, prewar 52 cents, July, 1948, 71 cents.

Butter, 71 cents, prewar 68 cents, 77 cents July, 1948.

American cheese, 59 cents, prewar 53 cents, 63 cents July, 1948.

Fluid milk, 64 cents, 55 cents, 67 cents.

Eggs, 73 cents, 77 cents, 74 cents.

Chickens, 53 cents, 56 cents, 67 cents.

White bread, 16 cents, 12 cents, 17 cents.

Apples, 43 cents, 41 cents, 38 cents.

Oranges, 44 cents, 37 cents, 41 cents.

Cabbages, 40 cents, 24 cents, 37 cents.

Canned corn, 18 cents, 15 cents, 16 cents.

Beet sugar, 35 cents, 30 cents, 43 cents.

Margarine, 36 cents, 24 cents, 35 cents.

Speaking of butter substitutes, Democratic House Leader Lucas, of Illinois, has promised that the butter substitutes tax repeal bill will have right of way in the next session of Congress. The House already has passed the bill, repealing the federal tax on colored oleo.

During the fiscal year ending last June 30, support-price contributions from the Federal treasury for farm products totaled nearly 3.5 billion dollars. This included loans, and the net will be less than that, depending on what the Government collects for its sales of loan-acquired crops.

Four fifths of last year's flaxseed crop went into government ownership or under loans.

Over one third of the cotton and nearly one third of the wheat went the same route. So did three fourths of peanut crop; about 40 per cent of the potato and dry edible beans production.

Big flow of hogs to market is believed responsible for drop in chicken prices. Broilers from the Eastern Shore (Delaware, Maryland, Virginia) which sold for 30 cents a pound mid-September were 25 cents the first week in October.

New York is expecting an apple crop 45 per cent bigger than last year. Kansas crop, 100 per cent larger.

Uncle Sam is having some trouble disposing of the 35 million pounds of Mexican beef he contracted to buy in connection with the foot-and-mouth eradication campaign in Mexico. The meat cannot be sold in the United States; foreign markets are not bidding for it. Another place probably for Marshall Fund expenditures.

Index of prices received by farmers during the month ending September 15, DofA reports, rose for the first time since March 15. The September index stood at 249 (249 per cent of base period 1909-14). That was up less than 2 per cent from August 15, but 14 per cent under a year ago September 15.

The parity index (prices paid by (farmers) was reported as 242 (this includes interest and taxes), but not wages; down one point from the previous month.

September 15 summary:

Indexes	9-15-48	8-15-49	9-15-49	Record High
Priced received	290	245	249	307 (Jan.'48)
Priced paid	250	243	242	251 (Aug.'48)
Parity ratio	116	101	103	133 (Oct.'46)

(Prices based on 1909-14 equals 100.)

The month from August 15 to September 15 was marked by lower feed prices, slightly lower auto and truck prices, building materials down slightly. Prices paid for family maintenance commodities averaged about the same, some 5 per cent below a year ago. Hard and soft coal and petroleum prices were up; partially offset by declines in soap and broom prices.

Fruit prices dropped 17 points (11 per cent) during the month, to 143 per cent of 1901-14 average. Dairy products upper slightly, eggs were up 3.7 cents a dozen; poultry down for the nation, but up on the Pacific coast.

Truck-crop index was up 30 points (18 per cent) from August 15, giving the highest September index of record. Moderate increases for meat animals except sheep.

Monthly hog support-price levels announced by DofA: October, $16.40; November, $15; December, $14.20; January, $19.40; February, $15.50; March, $16.20. These support levels are based on 90 per cent of parity as of September 15 ($17.60).

"Do you have a correspondence course?"

DR. SALSBURY'S **Wormix**

Removes Large Roundworms and Cecal Worms For Greater Egg Production.

● Helps keep worms from lowering egg production and profits. Just "handmix" in a bucket and sprinkle evenly on top of feed. Economical. Costs less than a cent a bird, in the average flock. Palatable. Easy on the birds. Gives test-proved effectiveness with no loss in egg production or rate of growth. Buy WORMIX at your local hatchery, drug or feed store, now. DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for

Dr. SALSBURY'S

The **BEAR CAT** COMBINATION
Grain and Roughage Mill also Ensilage Cutter

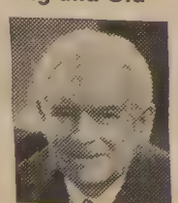
NEW Adjustable Drop-Apron FEEDER

Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. Snapped or ear corn [illegible] and no [illegible]. Model 2A DFI [illegible] with [illegible] tractor. [illegible] cutter head [illegible] with [illegible] Adjustable Drop-Apron Feeder works in any position from ground to truck bed height. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Bear-Cat Grinder. Four sizes. Write—
Western Land Roller Company, Box 136 Hastings, Nebr.

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY ARE ACCEPTED IN KANSAS FARMER

"NERVES STILL STEADY AT 60"

Switching to Grain Drink can Help Young and Old



"I thought my shaky nerves were due to getting older. But my doctor blamed the caffein in coffee and suggested a switch to POSTUM. Now my nervousness is completely gone and I sleep and feel so much better!"

Are "coffee nerves" making *you* uncomfortable? . . . Jittery by day? . . . Sleepless at night? . . . Many people—young and old alike—have found the answer in switching from coffee and tea to POSTUM.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain *caffein*—a drug—a nerve stimulant! So while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffein or other drug—*nothing that can possibly cause sleeplessness, indigestion, or nervousness!*

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days. See if POSTUM doesn't help you, too, to sleep better, feel better, enjoy life more! . . . INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran—*100% caffein-free!* A Product of General Foods.

Poland Chinas [illegible]

Market barrows [illegible]

Sheep

Southdown: Champion ram, Duron H. Howard, Waurika, Okla.; champion ewe, Duron H. Howard.

Dorset [illegible]

Suffolk: Champion ram, Roy F. Warrick, Chickasha, Ia.; champion ewe, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Martin, Mt. Hope.

Hampshire Champion ram, Waldo and Ethel Pevey, Belle Plaine; champion ewe, Waldo and Ethel Pevey.

Shropshires: Champion ram, C. G. Myers, Memphis, Mo.; champion ewe, C. G. Myers.

Fat market lamb and carcass demonstration: Faye McClure, Newton, champion and reserve champion fat lamb on Shropshire entries. Ag [illegible] ced first in the lamb-carcass demonstration.

Sheep shearing: Senior champion, Virgil McClure, Newton; junior champion, Eugene Brinkman, Cedarville.

Wool: Fine [illegible], first half-blood, first quarter-blood, and grand-championship fleece, all exhibited by Virgil McClure, Newton.

Wheat sweepstakes, Gary Laudick, Hoisington.

Champion 10 ears corn, Rolly Freeland, Effingham [illegible] 100 ears, Rolly Freeland.

County Collective Booths, J. A. Johnson, of Buhler, in Reno county, first.

County Project Exhibit, Labette county, first.

FFA Chapter general display, Clay Center Chapter, first.

4-H Livestock

Holstein: Grand champion, Gary Woods, Sedgwick county.

Ayrshire: Grand champion, Robert Hand, Sedgwick county.

Jersey: Grand champion, Roland Belcher, Kingman county.

Guernsey: Grand champion, Glen Hershberger, Harvey county.

Brown Swiss: Grand champion, Millicent Schultz, Pawnee county.

Milking Shorthorn: Grand champion, Lewis M. Bennett, Rice county.

Baby Beef: Champion Hereford and grand champion of all breeds, Elaine Olsen, Morris county; champion Shorthorn, Max Lasch, Osborne; champion Angus, Larry Sankey, Rice county.

Beef Heifers: Champion Shorthorn, Calvin L. Koch, Rice; champion Hereford, Ralph Waite, Cowley; champion Angus, Marilyn Pierce, Reno.

Market Barrows: Spotted Poland, Lois Williams, Sumner; Chester White, Theron Wilson, Mitchell; Duroc-Jersey, Harold Facklam, Geary; Poland China, Duane Dickinson, Franklin; Hampshire, Marshal LaFever, Grant; other breeds, Don Kater, Harvey. Grand champion, Harold Facklam, Geary; reserve, Marshal LaFever, Grant.

Purebred gilts: Spotted Polands, Jean Sherwood, Republic; Chester White, Phyllis Cole, Shawnee; Durocs, Frederick Lee Barta, Rice; Poland Chinas, David Reida, Harper; Hampshires, 5 in blue-ribbon class; all other breeds, 2 blues.

Fat market lambs: Grand champion lamb, Marcia Bishop, Sedgwick; reserve, Earnie Schmidt, Harper.

Shropshire ewe lamb: Joan Moran, Sedgwick.

Sweepstakes medal winners, given by the State Board of Agriculture to outstanding 4-H Club members at encampment, went to Harlan Copeland, Erie, and Joan Engle, Abilene. Leadership medals, awarded community club leaders, went to Asa Hall, Wakefield, and Mrs. J. H. Houghton, Tipton.

Not Advisable

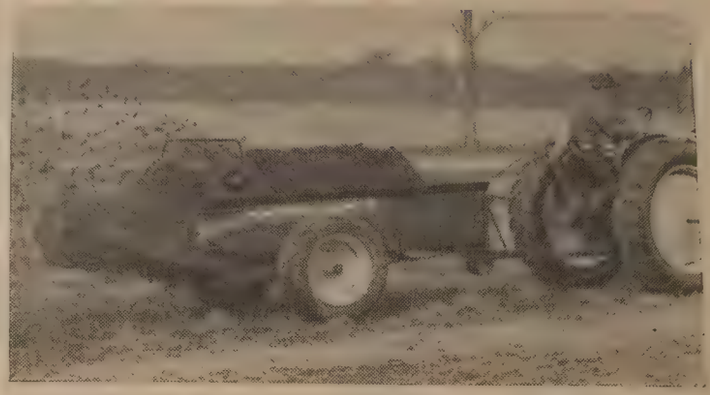
In Circular 807, USDA scientists present fresh proof that there is "no justification for the combined use of serum and vaccine for prevention of hog cholera."

Crystal-violet vaccine doesn't take effect for about 2 to 3 weeks, but the immunity lasts for at least the life of market hogs. Anti-hog-cholera serum takes immediate effect, but soon wears off. Many farmers have used vaccine and serum together in trying to get immediate and lasting results. The circular gives reasons why simultaneous use is not advisable.

Good Equipment

We still have a supply of the Kansas State College Extension publication, "V-Feeder for Laying Flocks." If you are planning to make feeders for your hens, this leaflet will give accurate specifications and helpful suggestions. It is free as long as the supply lasts. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Shreds the Toughest Manure for EVEN SPREADING



It's the MASSEY-HARRIS SPREADER

THE Massey-Harris Spreader is built to handle even tough, matted bedding . . . to tear it apart for even, uniform spreading. It's a fast operating spreader that pays its own way with richer soil . . . better crops . . . greater profits.

Loading is easy. The new, low-slung body cuts the extra work out of loading . . . makes a speedier job of it. You make every trip to the field count. The flared sides of the big, sturdy box let you pile it on!

Out in the field, the Massey-Harris can't be beat for fast, efficient unloading. Staggered cylinder teeth do a complete job of shredding . . . feed an even flow to the distributor . . . two piece auger spreads the manure in a wide, even blanket. Ends of cylinder are protected from clogging or wrapping. No exposed gears.

Control levers are convenient . . . easy to reach. Powerful, effective drive moves angle slat apron . . . carries manure to the beaters at a smooth, regular speed. With a choice of five adjustments, you can spread just as heavy or light as you want.

Years of service are built into the acid-resistant wood box. Husky frame stands the jar and jolts of fast hauling with heavy loads over frozen ground. Screw-type jack hitch makes hookups faster . . . safer . . . easier.

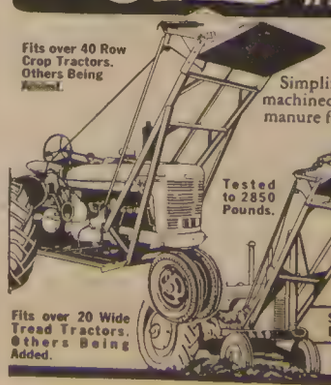
See your Massey-Harris dealer. Let him give you all the facts about Massey-Harris Spreaders. He'll be glad to tell you about the complete line of modern Massey-Harris farm equipment. For free folder on manure spreaders, mail coupon below.

Make it a Massey-Harris

THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY
Quality Avenue, Racine, Wis., Dept. J-75
Please send FREE copy of latest folder on Manure Spreaders.
NAME (Please Print)
TOWN R.F.D.
COUNTY STATE

BEST DESIGN • BEST PERFORMANCE • BEST PRICE

NEW Jayhawk AMERICA'S BEST HYDRAULIC LOADER Buy!


Fits over 40 Row Crop Tractors. Others Being Added.
Tested to 2850 Pounds.
Fits over 20 Wide Tread Tractors. Others Being Added.

Leads the Field in Farm Proved Features . . . Costs You Less Than any Comparable Machine.

Simplified, practical design, single oversized precision machined cylinder, big 48-inch combination scoop and manure fork, patented automatic load leveler.

Jayhawk attaches, detaches in 3 minutes, has no framework above tractor, works anywhere a tractor can go. 3-way bulldozer, 20-foot hay crane, sweeprake and snowscoop attachments at low cost.

No other loader has ALL the Jayhawk advantages. No comparable machine is priced so low. Order now for winter work . . . and many years to come.

SEE YOUR JAYHAWK DEALER—WRITE DIRECT FOR FREE LITERATURE, LOW PRICES...TODAY

WYATT MFG. CO., Inc. Dept. L-402 SALINA, KANSAS

Good Fences
MAKE GOOD NEIGHBORS

It takes a *good* fence to earn that "Good Neighbor" title — a fence which is as strong and long-lasting as friendship itself. That's why Sheffield Fence has those extra wraps on the top and bottom strands, and why the knots on the line wires between top and bottom are longer and stronger. In Sheffield's own mills every step of the fence making, from open hearth furnaces to the finished product, is under the same close and exacting controls.

It takes more steel to make Sheffield fence, but it costs no more.

Since 1888
SHEFFIELD has made Bolts and Nuts

Stronger, better made bolts and nuts come from the sheffield mills for every purpose. Your neighborhood dealer has them in the new handy dispenser box.

SHEFFIELD STEEL
CORPORATION
HOUSTON KANSAS CITY TULSA

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Des Moines, Ia.; Omaha, Nebr.; Wichita, Kans.; Denver, Colo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, [illegible] Fort Worth, Tex.; Lubbock, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Shreveport, La.

Life in Early Kansas

(Continued from Page 4)

ing to do on our own resources, unless we are all taken down helplessly sick, and our cattle all die off with the blackleg or starvation. We are doing what we can to provide against the latter.

"It is far gloomier to contemplate the coming winter than it was the winter of '56 and '57. This is an old settled neighborhood and the people just here are better prepared to withstand the fearful calamity that has fallen upon the Territory than those of the more newly settled portions."

A Tough Season

They saved but a scant crop of potatoes and corn and lost many head of cattle with blackleg. The summer was not favorable for Sarah's cheese—"a great deal rotted down and all of it was more or less injured by the warm weather." But they had plenty of cornbread and milk and Sarah admonished her family in New York state not to worry until they heard that conditions in the Territory had worsened.

Aid from the East in the form of food and clothing reached them at the beginning of winter, and Sarah wrote with touching gratitude of their pleasure at receiving the many articles so sorely needed: "The blankets are a nightly benediction and the boots and shoes not less so. The stockings too — just the thing. Robbie and I had on the only ones we had. . . . It's a marvel to us now how we got along before the box came. That great shawl I have been needing. I think now I couldn't get along without it. The apron, too, came the right day; the last one I had went to pieces very much after the manner of the 'Deacon's One Horse Shay' a short time before John came home with the box. . . . There are a great many other things I meant to have spoken of but have got too tired."

It was a winter of general suffering in the Territory and settlers were dependent to a large degree on aid sent from eastern states. But by spring, 1861, John and Sarah were planning hopefully. Sarah wrote for seeds—peas, snap beans, etc., and raspberry bushes, strawberry vines and rhubarb roots. "I am homesick for some old-fashioned double pink roses. Can you send me a rooted bush?" And there was something else. "Tell me also what kind of border or face trimming is worn in summer bonnets. I got a cheap, plain straw bonnet last fall as I only wanted to wear it a few times and felt very poor I did not get any face trimming at all. I got one yard of plaid green and white ribbon for strings and made a cape and put folds on the bonnet of green barege. This summer I propose to change it a little but am not certain that I shall do more than put in a face trimming. It looks far better on the outside than you would suppose."

Gay Spirits Thru Hardships

Thruout the letters Sarah's gayety of spirit constantly shows itself. Neither drouth, discouragement nor endless toil depressed her. In a letter of June, 1860, when things were going badly, she spoke of vexations and cares piercing her on all sides like a multitude of thorns. But in the next paragraph she humorously set down for the amusement of her family the names of their cows. These included such appellations as California, Leonard Rose, Blaze, etc. And after this piece in letters was generally given to reports on political conditions, crops and the divers problems that beset them. John and Sarah seldom failed to include something about the children, and there are many tender and touching references.

In May of 1858, John wrote: "Our little Robert is nearly 11 months old, and is a very hearty and strong child, creeps all over, and walks by chairs, etc. Frank is nearly 5 years, makes little yokes to yoke up his cob oxen, generally has 2 yoke of oxen about, goes to Kansas City and back frequently for a load of provisions; has got a little wagon that he is all the time tinkering with, making new axletrees, or something, and on the whole is a very busy child — has no idea of reading or books, but can fetch up the cows or go a mile on an errand, as a Kansas boy should."

There was a newcomer in the spring of 1861 — a little daughter — but she stayed with them only a short time. "She brought a great deal of sunshine into our homely cabin," wrote Sarah, "and when she was carried out it seemed very dark to me . . . . It seems useless for me to try to say anything, I feel so prostrated, not so much in strength as in spirit."

Still Struggling Bravely

The following year found the Everetts still struggling against unfavorable conditions. An early drouth nearly ruined their crops, but they raised enough to get thru. Inability to repay loans was a source of great distress and they badly needed to repair their cabin. "We are anxious to build a room this fall. Our old cabin is very unsafe in windy weather. Besides it is very cold and has settled so much that John can hardly stand upright under the joists. I believe it has settled 10 or 12 inches in a year and a half."

Like a true pioneer, Sarah made the best possible use of what was available and here is her comment on wild fruit: "There has been an unusual amount of wild fruit in the woods here this season. We had gooseberries 2 months. I canned about 14 quarts. The plums came on as I hasted till the frost came, then there were summer and frost grapes all thru the woods in every direction. In some places there were a great many blackberries and also mulberries, the most insipid fruit that grows. There are in places, too, heaps of paw-paws, a large, green, sickish fruit that some people are fond of, and persimmons that before they have been ripened by several frosts will pucker one's mouth up so they can't find their tongue for a week after, but which when fairly frost ripened are very nice. Some people sprinkle sugar on them and dry them and call them raisins—but they aren't. I dried a flour sack two-thirds full of plums after they were stewed and the pits taken out—have besides now about 4 gallons of plum sauce."

In January, 1863, John reported he was "wintering about 50 head of cattle and 4 horses, or as they say here in hoosier language, 50 cow brutes and 4 horse beasts." And he noted: "Our 2 children go to school. We have the best school this winter we ever had here."

In March of 1863, Frankie reported

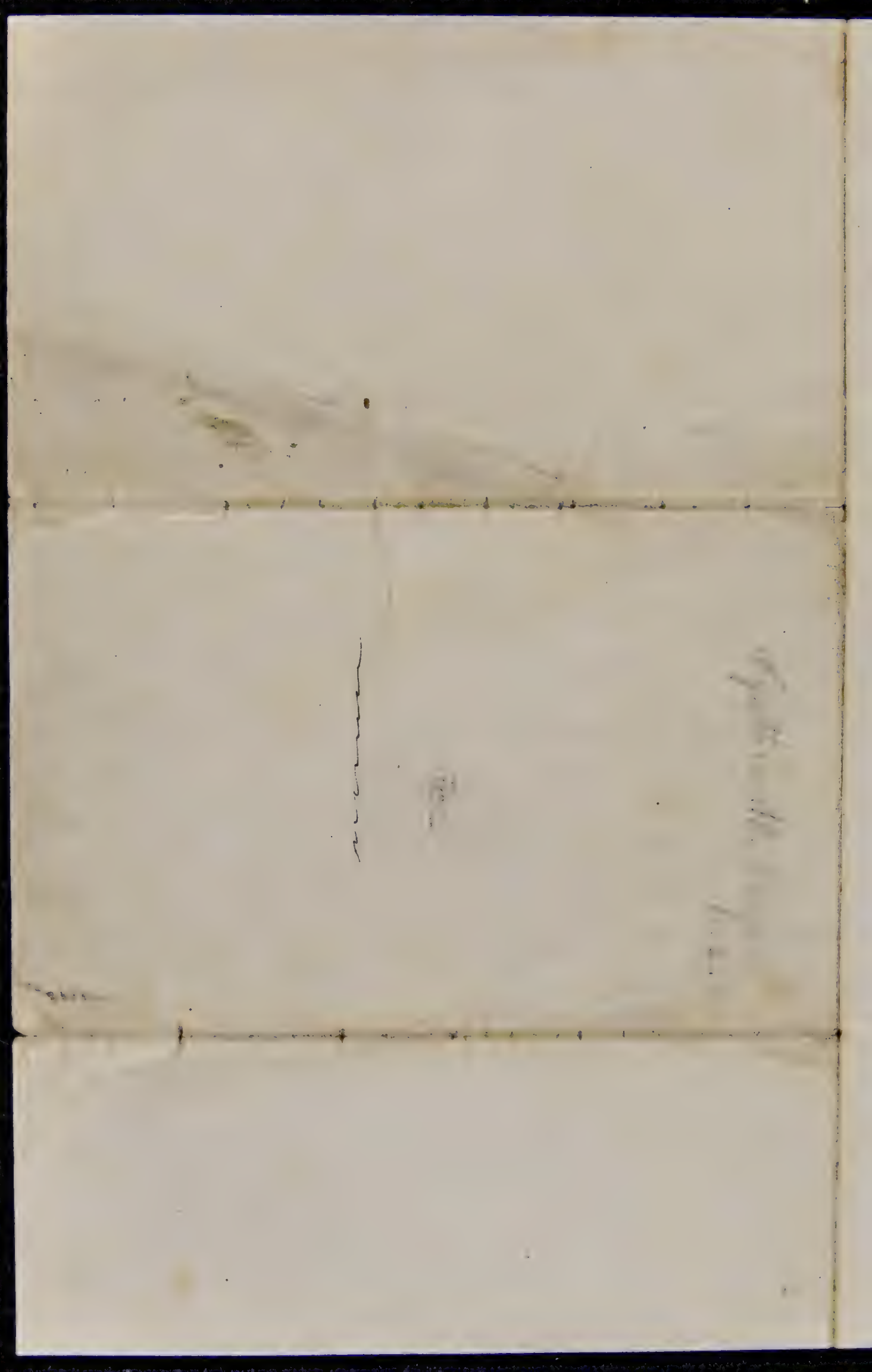
(Continued on Page 25)

Home of the Reverend Samuel Adair, brother-in-law of John Brown, at Osawatomie. John Brown frequently stayed here while in the Territory.

Our Woods

Our woods, how I do love them, with
their tall old trunks, and green cushioned
moss, their fragrant beds of spring-beauties,
and nodes covered with white violets, or tall
masses whose stems and heads, as we children
were accustomed to call them, it was an
delight to form into fairy dog chains, beauti-
ful strings of bead heads, and numerous
other fancy articles. It mattered not that
they were all precisely alike in form, we
gave them different names, and it was wonder-
ful to see the changes so produced in
their appearance. The red and white stem
heads, that bordered the [illegible]
[illegible] of pleasure. Many
is the [illegible] have [illegible]
of them and make [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

ceased gazing, for how could I see enough? I gener-
ally tried to find my father or some
leaves, with which he crowned some merry fray-
maker. The pleasure of many of these walks was
greatly enhanced by being shared with [illegible]
friends, some of whom have since passed
other homes, far away from ours. And one
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



Saturday Night.

What an eventful season is this! How our thoughts linger between earth and Heaven! We have been mingling with the world, and its memories still crowd upon us. With varying feelings we recall the events of the past week. We remember its vexations, and its joys. We live again those moments of conflict with temptation ~~we had spent in~~ muse on those sweet communings with Heaven. ~~hard, successful study; or, may be the vision of a lost one not yet forgotten, troubles us.~~

We think of our intercourse with our friends Perchance the memory of their more than wonted kindness makes the heart beat

~~w~~ with pleasure; again the recollection of some unadvised word or action brings the quick flush of ~~mortified pride~~ mortification to the cheek.

When we strive to bring our thoughts to better, holier things; knowing that these holy scenes are passed, and the morrow will usher in the holy Sabbath morn. We feel that our hearts are tarnished with earthly things, and need to be made pure; our thoughts have been clinging to the dust, and need to be turned heavenward; for during the approaching sacred hours we are taught that we should "honour the Lord, not doing our own ways, nor finding our own pleasure, nor speaking our own words."

O happy are we, if Saturday night - yes, and the peaceful Sabbath morn finds us not so wholly engrossed in self, ~~not so much accustomed to~~ seeking our own pleasure, that this commandment

will seem uncongenial to us.

New Hampton, Sept. 4. 1858.

E. H. Everett

My Journey Home from School.

We had advanced but a little on our homeward way, when I was offered a ride upon a load of wood, which offer was, of course, immediately accepted. The driver very kindly assisted me to mount. The ends of the logs formed the steps by which I ascended, and though they were not so graceful ~~as~~ easy of ascent as might be, they answered my purpose very well. I was soon as comfortably seated on the uneven-looking logs, with a horse-blanket cushion, as if I were on a velvet-cushioned seat in a costly carriage. I sat with my side towards the horses heads, and my face turned to the village below me.

Everything seemed anxious to render happiness. Perhaps this appeared so to me, because I was just in the mood to be pleased. But aside from my feelings the sight was truly pleasing. Only the tops of the village houses could be seen, from whose chimneys the smoke went up, curling gently through the air. The snow fell so softly, ~~through~~ that instead of dazzling or bewildering the sight, it lent a beauty to the air through which it moved, making what was always admired, appear look still more lovely, and over that, which like the rough rail fences, was really homely, it threw a mantle so pure and graceful, that we could not but call it beautiful. Lightly, and merrily it danced around the hills and forest, covering the village, coating them over with white. My favorite hill was in its prime. Its form, the same as ever, arose like a pyramid, higher than any other eminence around, and its crowning tree still stood erect upon the top. But it seemed to have a more than usual beauty.

A beauty borrowed from the heavens above.— And all this time I was riding on a load of wood. — Yes, as I sat carelessly there, admiring the scenery, the roguish little snow flakes, as they dashed fast me to the earth, were laughing at my odd appearance.—

Cynthia M. Everett.

Remsen, Dec. 21, 1858

Cynthia M. Everett
Compositions

"It's Thursday day, isn't it, Pa?"

Thus a little while ago, just the
good thing to be said as she wanted to
be sure on that day. Often stopping in
her work, until she'd left off the lamp:
Then picking up again, until mamma
thought to find them, and take out
the, "Why, Pa, it's so big, and
she grows!" she'd say, stopping
it up by hitting it with her tiny fist
to see, with a start, she had been in her
arms, and with a proud contentment
will rest heavy upon it, caught, and stole
the pretty curled head, and pinch the soft
white fist, though sure enough that's all
there, are those dimpled toes with which
she sometimes kicks and whips. The fears
of harm, however, for little Ella and all

[illegible] would be, [illegible] thought the little
[illegible] had forgot. He thought would the house
[illegible] all, but he hoped [illegible]
and will keep [illegible] evening, hoping
the [illegible] of [illegible] Easter. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of his book, and leaving [illegible]
on the floor [illegible] to [illegible] the attention of
[illegible] sits [illegible] her doll. [illegible]
book. She will [illegible] before [illegible]
for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
he must not play."

Dear little one, it knows God's holy day is not like other days, yet of the manner in which its sacred hours should be observed, she has but little idea. Still she is happy, happy all the day, whether amusing herself in her charming baby way, or nestled close in her mother's arms; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] a company of his loving friends, and led them to the top of a hill mountain. He [illegible] never mindful of one another, [illegible] and of his speak or hear, and he stood [illegible] of the [illegible] with, and the light of his hands [illegible]. He should [illegible] alone, and he was light [illegible] light, light, and still they [illegible] till the [illegible] filled again, and angel hands, clothed came floating down [illegible] strains of music, [illegible] him to his Father's home. — Often [illegible] mysterious questions, in that little [illegible] can ask, and only mothers can answer.

Ah! who may tell how much of [illegible] that little heart learns in these twilight hours? Who may say what in the quiet

[illegible] Sabbath [illegible] Sundays, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On the 19th of February, 1868, after a short and violent illness: JACKO, a native of Barbadoes, W. I. Having been forcibly abducted from his parents while in infancy, it is impossible to state his exact age. He leaves in the hearts of his friends a feeling of regret mingled with relief; a sentiment hard to define, save by those who have suffered a similar bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM.

Forced to succumb to Nature's cruel laws,
Poor Jacko breathes his last, and folds his little paws.
His mischief, mirth, and antics—all are past;
Quiet and still he lies—at rest at last.

Regretted by a number of gay youthful friends
Who now are sad to think such pleasure ends,
As they have felt when he would jump and run,
And many an hour beguile with merry fun.

If Jack performed his part and did his best;
He has fulfilled his mission like the rest.
And happy we when ours, though not so brief,
Is done; regret should drown relief.

Berea College Chapel,
Built by the Labor of Students.

It Ought to Be Done

Four Distinctions of Berea

A monument of the truly heroic antislavery element of the old slave states.

First to recognize and introduce to the world the precious American stock in southern highlands.

Originator of large educational adaptations to meet rural and mountain conditions.

Preeminent in skill and devotion which makes the money entrusted to it accomplish largest results.

A Crisis Thrust Upon Us

A new state law, backed by sentiment not to be reasoned with, requires us to make separate provision for our white and colored students.*

To do this *compels* large extra expenditure of thought and money.

The Governing Board finds no other school in the state to which it could delegate its responsibility for the Negro. Considering the great needs, and weighing all the implied conditions of our trust, the Board sets aside the income from $200,000 of its endowments and fixed properties, and appoints a Committee of its own members to use the same for the benefit of the colored people. To meet the immediate distress this committee is assisting former colored students, and others, to continue their education at Fisk University and other schools outside the state, but we must do all in our power to establish a good colored school in Kentucky at the earliest possible moment.

This forced division of resources which were before wholly inadequate for our great work constitutes a grave emergency.

We must aim at nothing less than giving to each race advantages equivalent to those enjoyed before the separation.

An Adjustment Fund of $400,000 is needed for this purpose, half of which will make up to the mountain school for the funds sequestered for the benefit of the colored, and the other half of which will supplement the funds so set aside for the colored in order that they may have a creditable and effective school.

---

*Berea began as an anti-slavery school, 1855. In years following the war colored students were admitted and constituted half the school. Latterly they have constituted about one seventh (the same proportion as that between the white and colored population of the state). The advocates of the new law did not charge the school with any collisions of races, or improprieties of conduct.

The Case for the Colored Students

There are about 300,000 colored people in Kentucky, and they have never had a single school of real significance. Their share in Berea was their one high opportunity. With Berea closed to them they are more destitute of Educational leadership than the colored people of any other state. Tennessee has four large institutions for the colored people, Georgia six, North Carolina four, etc. Certainly Kentucky ought to have *one*.

We shall seize the occasion to select the best location and secure all the advantages made possible in connection with a foundation newly planned from the beginning, which can thus be most perfectly conformed to present needs and advanced ideas.

It is not proposed to establish a new institution of Collegiate rank, but a school of the Hampton type, which shall be a rallying place for the best colored families, and a center of right thought for the race. We must give them skill, pride in manual labor, and well-equipped teachers for the colored public schools.

The fund available from the holdings of Berea is not sufficient for such a school, nor can it be used for the purchase of land or buildings. Most of it was given for endowment, with the distinct understanding that the income only was to be used from year to year. It is absolutely necessary therefore that other funds be secured for land, buildings and equipments.

This is no time for the friends of progress to slacken their effort for the Negro. We must not be affected by the unfounded assertions of those who would slander the weak. He began in heathenism, and while slavery taught some things it robbed him of a sense of responsibility and the power and incentives for self directed effort. But no people ever responded more readily to sympathetic guidance.

The Case for the Mountain Students

"Appalachian America" (See President Frost's article in *Encyclopedia Americana*) embraces the mountain ends of eight states. Berea's field touches five of these, the mountain part of Kentucky alone being larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut.

It is a field neglected, inaccessible, and above all peculiar so that its people are not reached or greatly benefited by conventional educational methods. Berea discovered these people, suffered with them in their loyalty during the Cival War, has largest experience in the educational methods necessary, possesses the best start toward necessary equipments, and is attended by more than a thousand mountain students.

The withdrawal of the colored students in no wise diminishes the expenses of the school, and the withdrawal of $200,000 of capital and equipments (22 per cent of the whole) adds a serious burden—as serious as though a fifth of our property had been confiscated or destroyed by an earthquake.

It would have necessitated the dismissal of teachers and discontinuance of important departments had it not been for the ceaseless labors of President Frost and Prof. Penniman, and the generosity of a few friends who have made special gifts to carry on the work.

There is the beginning of an ugly deficit on current expenses, and important needs unmet.

The resources set aside for the use of the colored students ought to be replaced at once, and new resources in the way of both endowment and shelter provided.

We do not invite help for this mountain work because of its need but because of its promise. The mountain people are native Americans, our own kin, and helping them in their educational "start" is a most sure and effective way to help the nation.

What Must Be Done

First, to secure our daily bread.

Here is the mountain work of Berea which cannot stop or delay:

"Extension work" in tents and saddle-bags,

Normal work, for mountain teachers,

Industrial work—Forestry, Woodwork, Household Management, etc., (costs more than "book-studies")

Academy and College, for coming leaders.

In all this there must be originality, adaptation, sympathetic aid to the Daniel Boone and Abe Lincoln people who now flock to our doors from incredible distances.

For all this, with some necessary equipments, we require, above all home income, about $60,000.

☞ Remember our resources for this work are crippled by the forced sequestration of a portion of our properties.

Second, until the Adjustment Fund is raised we cannot launch a school for the colored, but we must continue to aid them in attending other schools, and lend all possible encouragement. For these purposes we invite special gifts.

Third and Greatest, the Adjustment Fund which will enable us to give to both races in separate schools advantages equivalant to those enjoyed before the separation—$400,000.

It Ought to Be Done
Therefore It Can Be Done

The corporate name is Berea College. Send gifts or inquiries to Pres. Wm. G. Frost, Berea, Ky.

EFFECTIVE HELPER'S PLEDGE. Date_____

In order to be an effective helper in the patriotic work of Berea College, I promise to send to the Treasurer at Berea, Ky., the sum of *One Hundred Dollars* on or before

_____

Without incurring any obligation, I will watch the progress of this work and plan to give further assistance.

Name _____

Address _____

SUSTAINING SCHOLARSHIP. Date _____

In order to assist the patriotic work of Berea College by making up the difference between what one advanced student pays the Institution and the actual cost of his education for one year, I promise to send its Treasurer, at Berea, Ky., the sum of *Forty Dollars* on or before _____ and a like amount for four years thereafter.

Name _____

Address _____

ADJUSTMENT FUND. Date_____

In order to enable Berea College to adjust itself to state law, carrying forward its work for the mountain region unimpaired, and making separate and substantially equivalent provision for the colored people now excluded, I promise to pay its Treasurer $_____ in cash or interest bearing notes, one half when a total of $200,000 shall have been subscribed, and the other half when an additional sum of like amount shall have been subscribed.

Name _____

Address_____

To Teachers.

The Rooms of the American Missionary Association, 59 Reade Street, between Broadway and Church Street, will be open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the accommodation of teachers, but the Officers of the Association will rarely be found there before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Storage on Baggage by depôt masters is twenty-five (25 cents) per day per trunk—after the first day. To save large extra expense we need from three to five hours notice of transfer of baggage over the city. When this notice cannot be given baggage can be checked for any depot or pier by the baggage agents who board the cars before, and boats on their arrival in New York. Their charge of forty cents per trunk had better be prepaid. When the teacher is stopping over, baggage should be sent, or checks brought to the Rooms. Do NOT take trunks to Mrs. Pye's, except in special cases.

COMING FROM THE FIELD.

Teachers from Charleston land at Pier 5, North River, (No. 10 in diagram,) pass up Morris Street to Broadway, along Broadway to Reade Street, to the Rooms.

Savannah boats land at pier 36, N. R. (No. 4.) Take cars at West Street, to Reade Street, then walk to the Rooms.

Teachers coming by rail, land in Jersey City,—take Ferry to Cortlandt Street, (No. 9,) walk up Cortlandt Street to Broadway, along Broadway to Reade Street, to the Rooms.

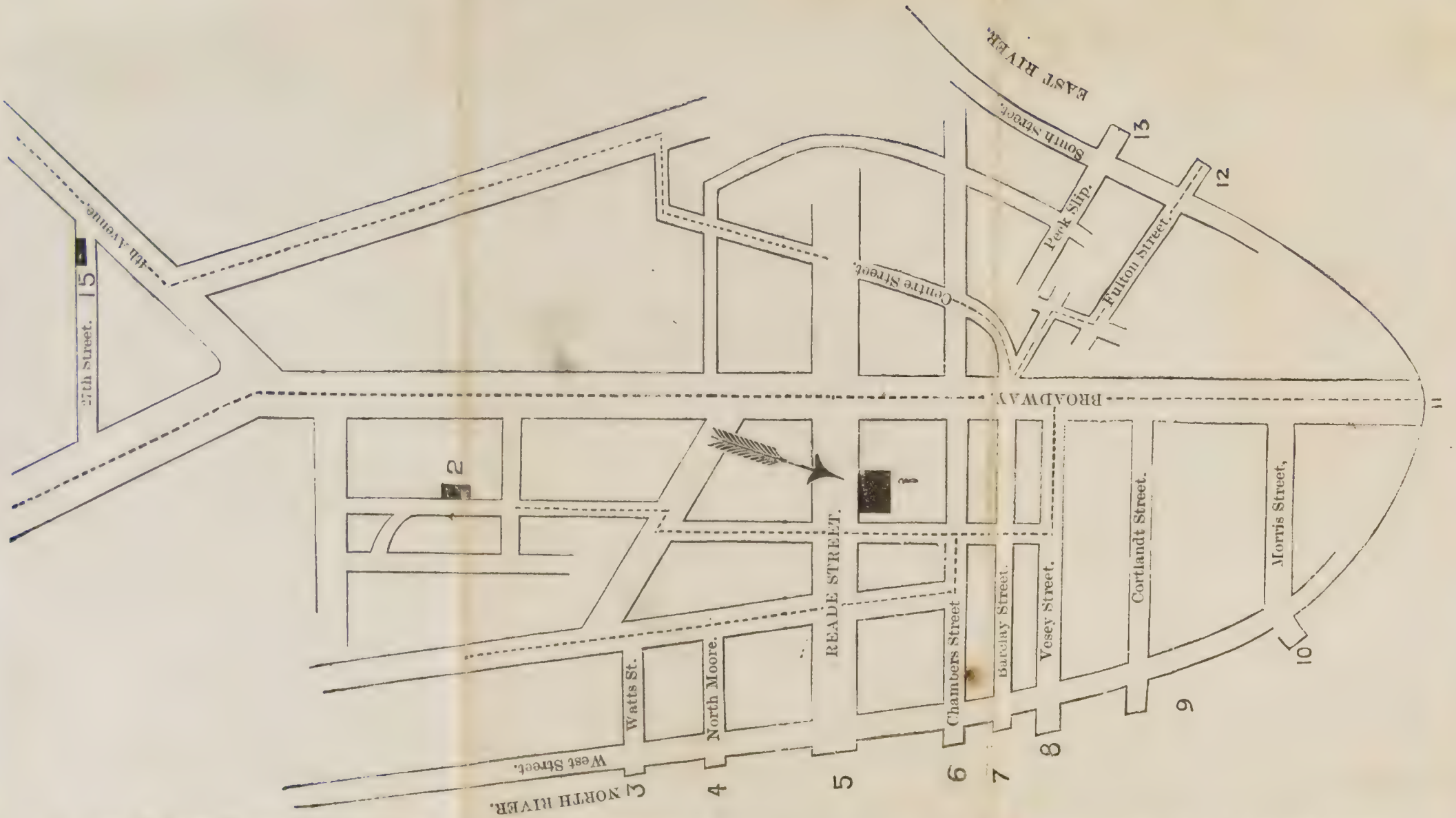
GOING TO THE FIELD.

Teachers coming from Boston by cars, land at 26th Street and Fourth Avenue, (No. 15,) and take horse cars (Fourth Avenue line,) to corner of Centre and Reade Street, then walk to the Rooms.

From Boston, by Fall River line, boat lands at Pier 28, N. R., [No. 6,] walk through Chambers Street to Broadway, then to Reade Street and the Rooms.

By Worcester and Norwich Boat, lands at Pier 40, (No. 3,) take West Street Cars to Reade Street, then walk to the Rooms.

By New Haven and Hartford Boats, land at Peck Slip, [No. 13] walk down South Street to Fulton Ferry, [No. 12] take Bleecker St., [*Green*] Cars to corner of Centre and Reade Streets, walk along Reade Street to the Rooms.



1 Am. Mis. Assoc. Rooms, 59 Reade Street.
2 No. 2 Neilson Place,—Mrs. Pye's house.
3 Pier 40,—Worcester Boat.
4. Pier 36,—Savannah Boat.
6 Chambers Street,—Boston and Fall River Boat.
9 Cortlandt Street Ferry to Jersey City.
10 Pier 5, N. R.,—Charleston Boat.
12 Fulton Ferry,—Cars to Reade Street.
13 Peck Slip,—N. H. & Hartford Boat.
15 New Haven and Boston Rail Road.

In addition to the Executive of the
orphan school had in Charleston,
South Carolina

Mrs. Hart	$	50
Miss Elizabeth Cowan		10
" Ida Simonds		15
" Addie Simonds		15
Mr. E. W. Everett		10
" John Eddie Everett		10
Miss S. A. Everett		50
" M. H. Everett		25
" C. H. Everett		50
" Jennie Everett		50
Anna L. Everett		50
Robt Everett		50

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Rev. S. S. Ashley.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11, 1867.

* * * In some places the whites are becoming more friendly, in others more hostile. In a neighborhood called "Long Creek," distant from the city about twenty miles, a school for freedmen, which had been in existence about seven months, and taught by a Northern man, was a few days since broken up. The teacher was taken from his house at night, by a gang of armed, mounted men, robbed, conveyed to the woods, and threatened with death, if he did not leave the place at once.

It seems that they dared not shoot him, but attempted to main him by beating him about the head. Darkness, and his skill as a fencer, (he had been a soldier,) enabled him to ward off every blow. Not far from this same place, I have been officially notified that a white woman of unquestioned character, who was conducting a school for colored children, has been forbidden by certain white persons to teach such a school. On the contrary, in the large places—*e.g.*, as Goldsboro, Lumberton and Fayetteville, the influential white men are becoming avowedly friendly, not only to the educating of the Freedmen, but to Northern efforts to that end.

I mention the following as a significant fact—viz., Colonel Hall, Senator from New Hanover County, in the State Legislature, and Chairman of the Committee on Education, stated to me a few days since, that he was preparing a report on the subject of free schools, and that he desired from me a statement of our work, and number of schools, pupils, buildings, and cost of supporting teachers, as he wished to frame an argument on the practicability of establishing a *free school* system in this city for the white population.

Does not this fact clearly reveal the importance of educational efforts among the Freedmen? The nation and not merely a class is benefited thereby. Your efforts in maintaining *free* schools for the Freedmen are evidently piloting the way for the inauguration of a thorough free school system through the entire South. *Moral:* Your schools and school houses should be such as the white people will do well to copy.

The free school (!) the New England free school, has commenced its march through the South(!) Its progress will be irresistible and its track will not be like that of Sherman's army, marked by deserted farms, blackened ruins and a desolated country, a distressed and fugitive people. On the contrary, it will be marked by peace, plenty, prosperity, opulence and righteousness. So let it be.

GEORGIA.

From Miss Mary S. Battey.

ANDERSONVILLE, Dec. 1866.

The associations which cluster around the name of Andersonville, are familiar to every Northern loyal heart, and need no repetition here. This is *the* Andersonville of dreadful memory—a place made sacred by the dust of sixteen thousand martyred heroes—a place at whose mention patriotic hearts throb with new impulse; for here was wrought out most visibly, the spirit of the system which has so cursed our land with its presence. Here our brave men were distressed, persecuted, *murdered*, and here we institute our plan of revenge.

Our school begun—*in spite of threatenings from the whites*, and *the consequent fears of the blacks*—with twenty-seven pupils, four only of whom could read, even the simplest words. At the end of six weeks, we have enrolled eighty-five names, with *but fifteen unable to read*. In seven years teaching at the North, I have not seen a parallel to their appetite for learning, and their active progress. Whether this zeal will abate with time, is yet a question. I have a little fear that it may. Meanwhile it is well to "work while the day lasts." Their spirit *now* may be estimated somewhat, when I tell you that three walk a distance of four miles, each morning, to return after the five hours session. Several come three miles, and quite a number from two and two-and-a-half miles.

The night school—taught by Miss Root—numbers about forty, mostly men, earnest, determined, ambitious. One of them walks six miles and returns after the close of school, which is often as late as ten o'clock. One woman walks three miles, as do a number of the men.

On Sabbath mornings, at half-past nine, we open our Sabbath school, which is attended by about fifty men, women and children, who give willing, earnest attention to our instruction. The younger ones are given to the charge of "Uncle Charlie"—a good old negro who wants to do something to help. Miss Root takes the women, and leaves the men to my care. As they are unable to read, we take a text or passage of Scripture, enlarge upon and apply it as well as we are able, answering their questions, correcting erroneous opinions, extending their thoughts, and endeavoring to bring their souls from nature's darkness to the marvelous light of God's truth. Their views of the sacredness of life, its object, or of true living, are exceedingly limited; they need instruction absolutely in *everything*.

From Miss E. W. Douglass.

WILD THORN, (near Savannah,) CHATHAM CO., GA.

* * * I had anticipated a most cordial welcome, but was not prepared for the demonstrations of joy which I witnessed. The people were expecting us, because they had been praying for our return. The first expression from almost every one was thanksgiving to God for answering their prayers. Old Aunt Rhina, whose head is frosted by age, and her feet so swollen that you would not think she could walk on them, came almost running from her cabin. I went to meet her. Her first words were, "O! bress de Lord, you's come. My eyes is so proud to see you once more. Ise prayed for you ebery day." Others exclaimed, "Bressed Jesus, you heard my prayer, and I have saw my teachers once more." One old man said, "I seen you, I seen you. I know'd you was coming. De Lord showed you to me all ready to come."

They brought gifts of such things as they had. Rice, sweet potatoes, ground nuts and eggs. Strong men were so overcome by their joy as to tremble like a leaf.

The news soon spread that we must go back to the city, perhaps not to return for want of a home. Sadness was depicted on every face. Mam Phillis came, saying, "I can't feel good, I can't feel good. I prayed de Lord ebery day to bring you back, and now you gwine? O! bressed Massa, I tank you for bring 'em back, now please let 'em stay." One man said, "I am sure some place will be found, for God has not heard so far, to disappoint us in the end."

The same man came the night of our arrival at our present home, bringing straw for our bed. He said his mind told him to bring, and that his mind never told him wrong yet. The man who hires the plantation where we lived last year, has given us the use of this house until the first of January. Beyond that time, all is uncertain. I do not think he likes to have us very near him, for although an Agent of the Bureau, he has a store, where whiskey is sold to his men. I fear many of them will find the store-bills have taken all their wages for the year.

I wish Christian men who have the means, would come here, or South any where, and hire plantations. There is a fine opportunity for Christian labor. Men who come just to make money, have an almost unlimited chance to take advantage of these ignorant people. * *

Order of Exercises

AT THE

First Annual Reception

OF THE

State Normal School,

Columbia, S. C., December 22, 1875.

Republican Printing Company, Book and Job Printers.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. *SONG: "United."*.....SCHOOL.
2. *ESSAY: Our School,*
   [with Salutatory..... .....MARIA F. AVERY.
3. *ESSAY: The British Empire*.....EMMA R. WILDER.
4. *ESSAY: The Singer's Hills*.....VERINA M. HARRIS.
5. *TEACHING EXERCISE*.....TRAINING CLASS.
6. *ESSAY: Scotch Schools*.....CLARISSA M. THOMPSON.
7. *SONG: "What Shall the Harvest Be?"*...SCHOOL.
8. *ESSAY: Our Little Pet*.....MARY E. MCKINNEY.
9. *READING: The Schoolmaster Around Loose.*
   [ELIZA J. TURNER.
10. *ESSAY: "Harry Wadsworth."*...CELIA. E. DIAL.
11. *ESSAY: Pestalozzi*.....LAURA A. GREY.
12. *ESSAY: Out of School—What?*
    [with Valedictory..... .....FANNY S. HARRIS.
13. *SONG: "No Work to Do?"*..... ....SCHOOL.
14. *SPEECHES.*

State Normal School,

MORTIMER A. WARREN, PRINCIPAL.

CARRIE H. LOOMIS, ASSISTANT.

NAMES OF PUPILS.

Normal Class.

Maria F. Avery.
Charles Brown.
Celia E. Dial.
Fanny S. Harris.
Verina M. Harris.
Clarissa M. Thompson.

Junior Class.

Annie E. Avery.
Joseph H. Bingham.
Roxana Foster.
Clara Gadsden.
Samuel J. Gregory.
Laura A. Grey.
Julia W. Gibbes.
David H. Johnson.
Sarah H. Johnson.
Hugh P. Kane.
Mary McCoy.
Mary E. McKinney.
Jennie E. Pearson.
Sylvia A. Pearson.
Leah C. Perry.
Emma L. Pierce.
Isaac H. Sims.
Eliza J. Turner.

Emma Rosa Wilder.

Training Class.

Lucinda Abrams.
Griffin C. Alexander.
Mary E. Ballard.
Amelia A. Bohler.
Middleton W. Brown.
Anna R. Cannon.
Fanny Cleveland.
Sally Cleveland.
Priscilla Coleman.
Jennie B. Cook.
Henrietta Davis.
Lilla V. Davis,
G. W. Duckett.
Julia Eagles.
Alice G. Ellis.
Emma Felder.
Amanda Gary.
Martha A. Gibson.
G. F. Hunter.
Oliver F. Hewitt.
Ida Jennings.
Emma R. Johnson.
Martha Johnson.
Alice A. Mays.
Tabitha Morris.
Hattie O. Oxendine.
Hattie Pearson.
Amanda S. Perry.
Matilda N. Pinckney.
Francis B. Plumeau.
Lula Thomas.
James Wells.

Sophia O. Wimbush.

State Normal School.

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HON. H. J. MAXWELL.....ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
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ROGERS SUNDAY SCHOOL,

— OF —

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH,

2 WEST 21ST STREET, NEAR 5TH AVE

Session, 2.30 to 3.45

COLORED PEOPLE OF ALL AGES WELCOME.

ALSO, TO

Church Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sundays.

8 " Wednesdays.

SICK WILL BE VISITED.

POOR HELPED WHEN WORTHY.

AVERY INSTITUTE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1874.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES,

THURSDAY, APRIL 2d, 10 A. M.

CHARLESTON, S. C.:
EDWARD PERRY, PRINTER, STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
No. 149 Meeting Street, opposite Charleston Hotel.

1874.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. HYMN.
2. PRAYER.
3. The General Government and Education.—Whitfield McKinlay
4. Persevere.—Aline Holloway
5. SONG.—"It is Good to be Here."
6. Our Country.—Rosa King
7. Mountains.—Joanna R. Harleston
8. Victims of Intemperance.—Robert Scott
9. SONG.—"Ask for the Old Path."
10. Agassiz.—Susan A. Schmidt
11. Our State.—Charles D. Stewart
12. Women's Missions.—Martha C. Gadsden
13. SONG.—"No Work to Do."
14. English Revolution of 1688.—Sallie O. Cruikshank
15. Charles Sumner.—Henry H. Pinckney
16. The Saviour's Great Commission.—John B. Maxwell
17. The Good Time Coming, (with valedictory).—Eugenia C. Gailliard
18. SONG.—"Farewell."
19. Diplomas presented to Graduates.

SALLIE O. CRUIKSHANK,	JOHN B. MAXWELL,
EUGENIA C. GAILLIARD,	SUSAN A. SCHMIDT,
JOANNA R. HARLESTON,	CHARLES D. STEWART.

20. BENEDICTION.

Students in the Higher Department.

SENIOR CLASS.

Haynes Berry,
Sally O. Cruikshank,
William D. Crum,
Eugenia C. Gailliard,
Pierre Gailliard,
Mary J Gregory,
Joanna R. Harleston,
Alice D. Holmes,
Francis J. Johnston,
Edward A. Lawrence;
Virginia A. Macbeth,
James B. Morant,
John B. Maxwell,
Whitfield McKinlay,
Susan A. Miller,
Henry H. Pinckney,
George W. Prioleau,
Susan A. Schmidt,
Eliza M. Shrewsbury,
Robert Smith,
Charles D. Stewart,
Anthony Summersil,
Ada Turner.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Edward Allen,
Cecilia Baring,
Sarah Brown,
Henry Chisolm,
Anna E. Cochrane,
Mary J. Condy,
Sallie Cox,
Alice Edwards,
Jesse Gordon,
Magdalen Hastedt,
Aline Holloway,
Joseph Holmes,
Ella R. Lawrence,
Carrie Linning,
Robert Macbeth,
Edward Palmer,
Joseph Robertson,
Isabel Ryan,
Carrie Sanders,
Robert Scott,
Lizzie Smalls,
Selina Spearing,
Julia A. Thompson,
Susan Wainwright,
Cathrine Wallace,
Peter H. Wilkinson.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Miriam E. Benjamin,
Julia Brazemin,
Christiana Brown,
Emily Cochrane,
Caroline Deas,
Penelope Drayton,
Philip Drayton,
Hannah Goodwin,
Christine Gregory,
Amelia Holloway,
Almena Holmes,
Elizabeth Jenkins,
Ella Johnson,
Arthur Johnston,
Eliza Jones,
Lavinia Jones,
Rosa King,
Andrew B. Lowrie,
James Morrison,
Emma Moultrie,
Emmeline Moultrie,
Richard Owings,
Julia Palmer,
James Pawley,
Langdon Ransier,
Henrietta Shrewsbury,
Cecilia Stewart,
Eliza Thompson,
Sarah Wilson.

The names of Pupils in the Intermediate and Primary Departments are omitted. The whole number of pupils registered for the year in all departments, is three hundred and seventy-eight.

Two courses of study are proposed for the Advanced Classes. The Normal Course is designed to meet the pressing demand for teachers thoroughly furnished for their work. The Classical Course will fit Students to enter college, and will afford special advantages to such as desire to compete for the Scholarships so munificently provided for our State University.

AVERY INSTITUTE.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY, MARCH, 1873.

EXAMINATIONS OF PREPARATORY CLASSES,
TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

EXAMINATION OF HIGHER AND NORMAL CLASSES,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

EXERCISES OF GRADUATING CLASS,
THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

GRADUATES:

Susan E. Artson,
Martha C. Gadsden,
Eugenia E. Harleston,
Peter V. Hazel,
Anna E. Izzard,
Leonora Johnson,
Merton B. Lawrence,
Monimia H. McKinlay
Joseph R. McKnight,
Joseph M. O'Hear,
Rebecca M. Peace,
Isabella Reeder,
Lydia Rollison,
Adeline M. Sanders.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

1. HYMN.
2. PRAYER.
3. Cicero.....Merton B. Lawrence.
4. Elizabeth and her Reign.....Isabella Reeder.
5. Ways of Doing Good.....Leonora Johnson.
6. License or Prohibition—Which?.....Jos. R. McKnight.
7. SONG—Land of the Free.
8. The Teacher.....Lydia Rollison.
9. Japan.....Eugeina E. Harleston.
10. From Pole to Tropics.....Adeline M. Sanders.
11. Curious Things [illegible].....Anna E. Izzard.
12. Places I Shou[illegible]e to.....Monimia H. McKinlay.
13. The Life of [illegible].....Rebecca M. Peace.
14. Our Dang[illegible]rs.....Joseph M. O'Hear.
15. SONG—Come Where the [illegible] Flowers Grow.
16. Woman.....Martha C. Gadsden.
17. Our School.....Susan E. Artson.
18. Character; with Valedictory.....Peter V. Hazel.
19. SONG—Adieu.

20. PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

21. BENEDICTION.

Members of the Higher Departments.

SENIOR CLASS.

Susan E. Artson,
Sally O. Cruickshank,
Eugenia C. Gailliard,
Martha C. Gadsden,
Eugenia E. Harleston,
Peter V. Hazel,
Anna E. Izzard,
Leonora Johnson,
Merton B. Lawrence,
Monimia H. McKinlay,
Joseph R. McKnight,
John B. Maxwell,
Joseph M. O'Hear,
Rebecca M. Peace,
Isabella Reeder,
Lydia Rollison,
Adaline M. Sanders,
Susan A. Schmidt,
Charle[illegible]. Stewart.

MID[illegible] CLASS.

Edward H. Allen,
Haynes Berry,
Anna E. Cochrane,
William D. Crum,
Alice R. Edwards,
Pierre W. Gailliard,
Marie E. Gibbes,
Mary J. Gregory,
Alice D. Holmes,
Joseph G. Holmes,
Edward Lawrence,
William A. Lavall,
Virginia A. Macbeth,
Alvin C. Mauran,
Susan A. Miller,
G. Whitefield McKinlay,
Jacob Noisette,
Henry H. Pinckney,
George W. Prioleau,
Charles E. Sinclair,
Robert Smith,
A. B. Summersil,
Ada R. Turner,
Susan S. Wainwright,
Sarah Whyross,
Peter H. Wilkinson,

JUNIOR CLASS.

Cecilia Behring,
Esther Brevard,
James Brown.
Charles Cleveland.
George Coardes,
Henry Chisolm,
Mary Condy,
Sallie Cox,
Jessie Gordon,
Lizzie Goodwin,
Benjamin Goins,
Allene Holloway,
Magdalene Hastedt,
Francis Johnston,
Carrie Linning,
Flora [illegible]
James Morant,
Robert Macbeth,
Edward Palmer,
Samuel Pettigrew.
Joseph Robertson,
Isabel Ryan,
Josephine Ransier,
Carrie Sanders,
Eliza Shrewsbury,
Lizzie Smalls,
Lavinia Stewart,
Selina Spearing,
Robert Scott,
Thomas Smith,
Catherine Wallace,

The names of Pupils in the [illegible] Departments are not here printed; the whole number of P[illegible]s registered for the year is three hundred and sixty-five (365).

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

THIRD ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Avery Institute.

Original Declamations and Essays by the Members of the Senior Class.

1. Hymn
2. Prayer
3. Salutatory: With a Few Words concerning Free Schools ..... James H. Conyers.
4. Books ..... Martha Gadsden.
5. Song ..... "Beautiful World."
6. The House We Live In ..... Martha Savage.
7. The Crusades ..... Eugenia Harleston.
8. Hayti ..... George Holloway.
9. Mary Lyon ..... Monimia McKinlay.
10. Song ..... "Beautiful Rain."
11. Napoleon Bonaparte ..... Rebecca Peace.
12. Can they be Educated? ..... Joseph O'Hear.
13. Granville Sharp ..... Mary James.
14. The City by the Sea ..... Martha Scott.
15. Song ..... The Sowers.
16. A Needed Reform; with Valedictory ..... John L. Dart.
17. Class Song of Farewell .....
18. PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.
19. BENEDICTION.

AVERY INSTITUTE.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY, MARCH, 1872.

EXAMINATIONS OF PREPARATORY CLASSES,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 9 A. M.

EXAMINATIONS OF NORMAL CLASSES,

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 9 A. M.

EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS,

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 12 M,

NEXT TERM BEGINS MONDAY, APRIL 8.

GRADUATES:

Mary James,
Martha Savage,
Martha Scott,
Mary Myers,

James H. Conyers,
Wm. M. Dart,
John L. Dart,
Paul J. Mishow,
John M. Morris,
Cornelius C. Scott,
Alonzo G. Townsend,

Of these graduates, four are already at Howard University, Washington, D. C.; and three more will probably go in the fall.

Names of Pupils in the Normal Department.

SENIOR CLASS.

Martha Gadsden,
Eugenia Harleston,
Johannah Harleston,
Anna Izzard,
Mary James,
Monimia McKinley,
Mary Myers,
Rebecca Peace,
Martha Savage,
Martha Scott'
Adaline Sanders,
Anna Wigg.

James H. Conyers,
John L. Dart,
George Holloway,
Merton Lawrence,
Samuel McKinley,
Joseph McKnight,
Joseph O'Hear.

Several pupils in this class, although entitled to diplomas, prefer to remain another year before graduating.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Martha Ball,
Sallie C. Cruikshank,
Eugenia C. Gaillard,
Emeline C. Generette,
Mary J. Gregory,
Elizabeth A. Gregory,
Ellen Mick,
Louisa A. Moultrie,
Rebecca Rogers,
Sarah R. Ryan,
Susan A. Schmidt,
Mary A. Weston.

Richard M. Fenwick,
Peter V. Hazel,
Edward Lawrence,
John B. Maxwell,
Charles D. Stewart,
Joseph Trescott.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Rosá A. Brown,
Anna E. Cochrane,
Lizzie A. Drayton,
Alice R. Edwards,
Selena A. Everett,
Marie E. Gibbes,
Maggie A. Hamilton,
Alice D. Holmes,
Ella R. Lawrence,
Susan R. Miller,
Mary P. Smith,
Ada R. E. Turner,
Sarah J. Whyross,
Elizabeth P. Washington,

Haynes Berry,
Pierre W. Gaillard,
Dedrick Garben,
Joseph G. Holmes,
John E. Johnson,
William A. Lavall,
Theo. J. Lavall,
Hamilton Lewis,
George H. Martin,
Whitefield McKinlay,
Alvin C. Maurant,
Henry B. Noisette,
Jacob H. Noisette,
Joseph L. Oliver,
Henry H. Pinckney,
George Prileau,
Charles E. Sinckler,
Robert L. Smith,
Anthony Summersil,
Anthony Weston,
Peter H. Wilkinson.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

DEDICATION

OF THE

PLYMOUTH

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

SABBATH, MARCH 10, 1872, 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M.

1. DOXOLOGY AND INVOCATION.
2. ANTHEM.
3. READING OF SCRIPTURES.
4. PRAYER.
5. HYMN.

I.

Great is the Lord our God,
And let his praise be great;
He makes his churches his abode,
His most delightful seat.

II.

These temples of his grace,
How beautiful they stand!
The honors of our native place,
And bulwarks of our land.

III.

In Zion God is known
A refuge in distress;
How bright has his salvation shone
Through all her palaces.

IV.

In every new distress
We'll to his house repair,
We'll think upon his wondrous grace
And seek deliverance there.

6. SERMON.
7. COLLECTION.
8. RESPONSIVE READING OF SCRIPTURES.

I was glad when they said unto unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.

Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem.

Peace be within thy walls.

And prosperity within thy palaces.

For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand.

I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

We will go into his tabernacles.

We will worship at his foot-stool.

Arise, O Lord into thy rest.

Thou and the ark of thy strength.

Let thy priests be clothed with righteousness

And let thy saints shout for joy.

The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad.

Turn again our captivity, O Lord, as the streams in the south.

Save now, I beseech thee, O Lord.

O Lord, I beseech thee, send now prosperity.

What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?

I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord.

I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people.

In the courts of the Lord's house in the midst of thee, O Jerusalem. PRAISE YE THE LORD.

9. PRAYER OF DEDICATION.
10. HYMN.

I.

Arise, O King of grace, arise,
And enter to thy rest;
Behold, thy church, with longing eyes,
Waits to be owned and blest.

II.

Enter with all thy glorious train,
Thy Spirit and thy Word;
All that the ark did once contain
Could no such grace afford.

III.

Here, mighty God, accept our vows;
Here let thy praise be spread;
Bless the provisions of thy house,
And fill thy poor with bread.

IV.

Here let the Son of David reign,
Let God's Anointed shine;
Justice and truth his court maintain,
With love and power divine.

11. BENEDICTION.

Edward Perry, Printer, 149 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C.

TEACHERS CERTIFICATE.

SECOND GRADE.

To all to whom these Presents shall come: Be it known, That I, Homer J Fowler School Commissioner for the fourth District, in the County of Oneida having examined Miss Cynthia A Everett and having ascertained her qualifications in respect to moral character, learning and ability to instruct a Common School, Do hereby Certify that she is qualified and entitled to the rank of a Teacher of the Second Grade, and Miss accordingly Licensed to teach Common Schools in any town in this District for the term of one year from this date.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of Apr in the year one thousand eight hundred and ~~fifty~~ sixty H J Fowler

No

Commissioner.

Young, Lockwood & Co., Printers and Stationers, 159 Main St., Buffalo.

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come: Be it Known,

That I, **MERRITT N. CAPRON,** School Commissioner for the Fourth District, in the County of Oneida, having examined Miss Cynthia Owen

and having ascertained her qualifications in respect to Moral Character, Learning and Ability to Instruct a Common School **Do Hereby Certify** That she is qualified, and entitled to the rank of a Teacher of the SECOND GRADE, and she is accordingly LICENSED to teach Common Schools in any Town in this District for the Term of One Year from this date.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine,

Merritt N. Capron

Simile between a Falling Leaf & Death.

As a frail leaf, still fresh and green, torn by the rude blast from the friendly tree, falls reluctantly to the earth; so she, with the sweet bloom of youth scarce faded from her cheek, yielded to the chilling breath of death, and with quivering lip and trembling heart, sank gently from our view—

Dr. H. Everett.

Latin Exercises No 1.42. May 29th 1556

Fortes laudabantur, ignavi vituperantur. Fortes laudabant et ignavos vituperant. Nonne homines laudant fortes et ignavos vituperant? Ignavus non laudabitur. Fortes non vituperabitur. Bonos laudabimus. ignavos vituperetis. Fortes laudemus, et ignavos vituperemus. Fortes laudentur ignavos vituperetis

Honos erit praemium virtutis. Honos fuit praemium virtutis. Nonne honos praemium virtutis? Honores erunt praemia virtutis. Nonne honor semper erit praemium virtutis. Honor semper praemium virtutis sit

Sylvester Reese

Latin Ex.

S. Bering

copied 6/62

1852

Miss Jane Everett

Remsen,

N. Y.

Constitution of the Tricontalithos Society.

We the members of the Senior class of 1842 propose to form ourselves into a society for the purpose of mutual correspondence, that we may thus preserve in our hearts the interest we now feel in each others welfare, and that when years have passed away and the stern realities of life have long stood before us we may still feel the bright presence of the tie that binds us together as a class, and by our sympathy in each others sorrows, and joy in each others joys, we may brighten each others sorrows, and fill higher the cup of happiness.

We propose to hold a meeting, At that time we will all hope to meet that we may renew our friendship and by recalling to each others minds the happy years we have spent together here, and strengthening each other by our affection we may again separate with a stronger determination so to act that we may gain the acceptance of Him whose servants we are, and thus prepare for a final glorious meeting above where we shall never part.

Article 1st. This society shall be called the Tricontalithos.

" 2. The officers shall be a President, two vice

President and seven secretaries to be chosen before separation and continue till the time of meeting.

Art. 3 That the remaining members of the class shall be divided into seven sections respectively.

Art. 4 That each individual shall direct a letter post-paid to the President before the first of April 1868 containing a brief history of himself since the separation of the class.

Art. 5 The duty of the Presidents shall be to condense these letters and forward a copy to the first Vice President before the first of May.

Art. 6 It shall be the duty of the first Vice President to forward a copy of the same to his colleague before the fifteenth of May and to three of the secretaries before the fifteenth of June

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of the 2d Vice President to forward a copy of the same to the remaining secretaries before the fifteenth of June

Art. 8. It shall be the duty of each Secretary to forward a copy of the same before the first of August.

Art. 9. This constitution may be amended at any time by a vote of the majority of the society present at any future meeting.

By Laws.

1 Any member of the society who fails to send his letter at the time appointed will not reveal the condensed report

2 In failure of attending the meeting the individual shall prepare a letter for the class and forward it to the President of the Society to the place of meeting, with directions to have it left at the Post office until called for.

3 If the President fail in discharging her duties they shall devolve upon the first Vice president and in case of her failure upon her colleague.

4 As there is a possibility that some one of the secretaries may fail in performing the duties of her office, there shall be three selected from the remainder of the class any one of whom the President may appoint to supply the place.

5 Each member shall furnish herself with a copy of this constitution.

Committee on constitution.

Lucy C Mills
Jane L Judson
Julia M. Painter
Abbie W Ellis

Committee on name.

Mary Marshal
Mary Phinney
Mary Daniels
Clara Haskell

Officers.

Jane L. B. Judson. President.

Vice Presidents.

Lucy C Mills
Catharine M Porter

Abbie W Ellis.
Mary Shimmon.
Clara Haskell.
Emily Scott
Mary Ware
Harriet Pomeroy
Julia Tucker
} Secretaries.

Mary Marshall
Eliza F Foster
Sarah Starr
} Reserves.

Jane L. B. Judson write to Lucy Mills

Lucy C. Mills to
- C. M. Foster.
- A. W. Ellis
- C W Haskell
- M Shimmey

Catharine Foster
- H Pomeroy
- E. A. Scott
- J N. Tucker
- L & Hill

Clara Haskell
- Jane Chamberlain
- Mary Daniels
- Jane Everett
- Sarah Haskell.

Abbie Ellis
- Emma Benton
- Lizzie Reed
- Lizzie Austin

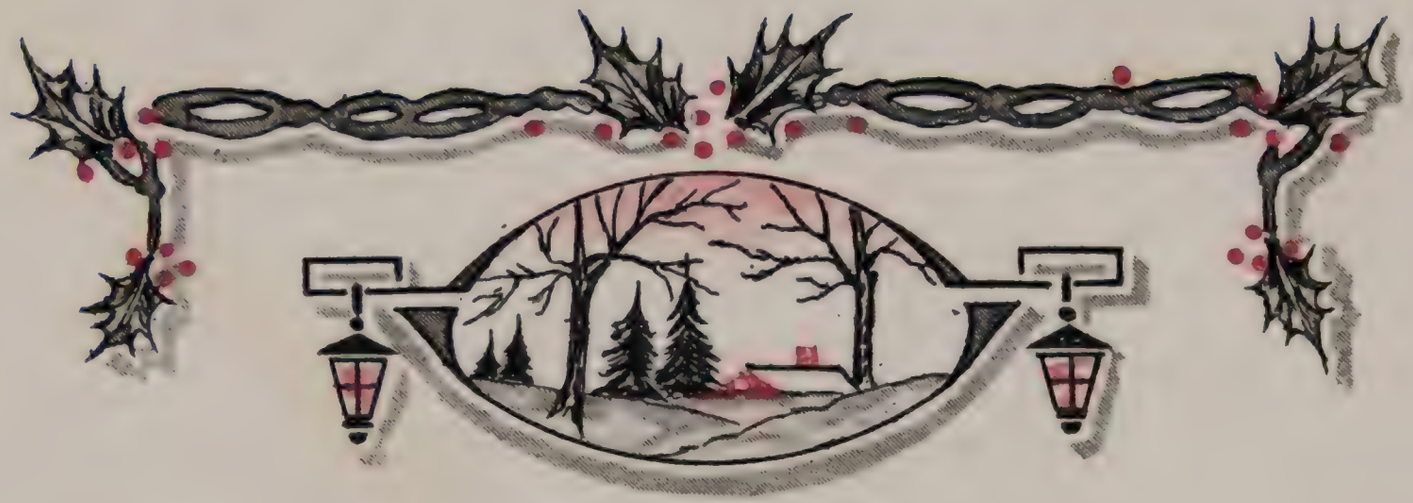
Mary Shimmey
- E F. Foster
- E Floyd
- Mary Marshall

Julia N Tucker
- Phebe J Twombly
- E M Ware
- Ellie Hillinson

Mary Ware
- Adaline Wilcox
- Georgianna Wright
- Cynthia Wright

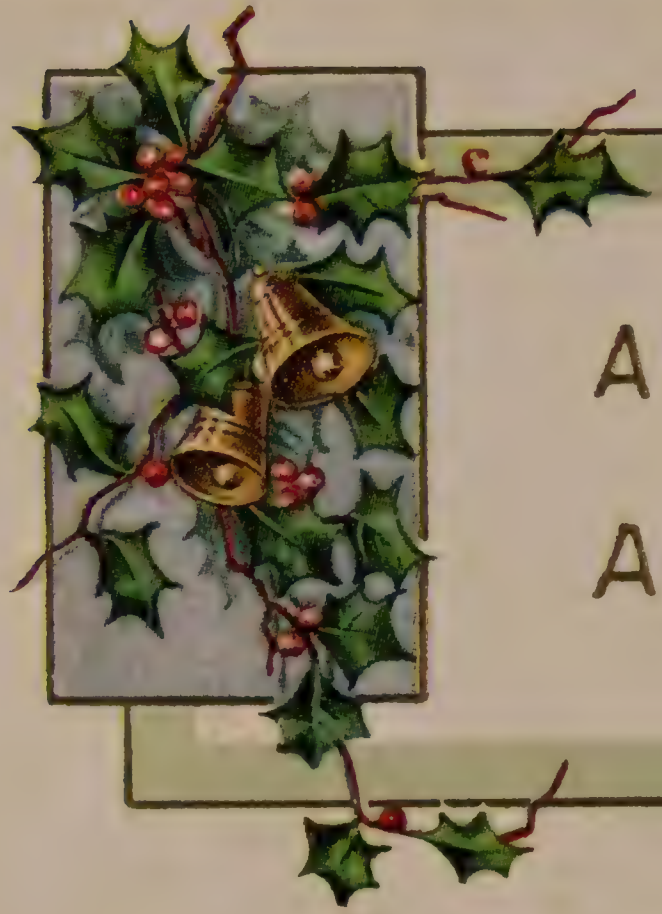
Harriet Pomeroy
- Mary Hutting
- Mary M. Lean
- Julia A. Hinton

Emily Scott
- M J. Forrest
- Sarah Starr
- M A. Hosmer



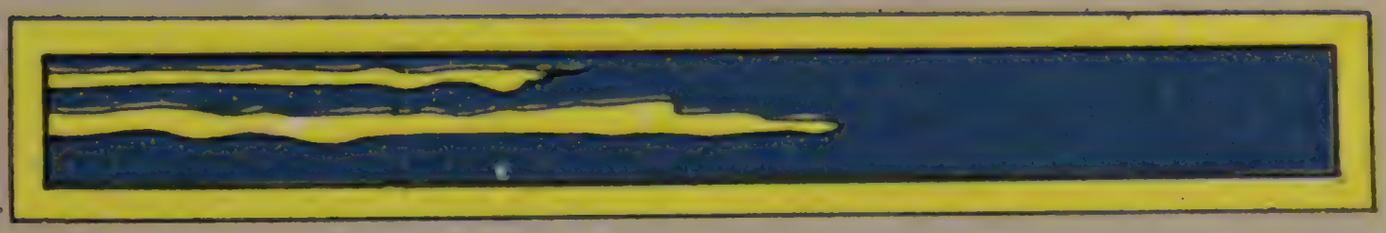
To Greet you with the old, old wish
A Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year

Fannie L Coes



A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

greetings for Mr & Mrs Everett from Laura Seeley



CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

To Greet you
Christmas.

Just
the same old season
That prompts me
to send
That same old greeting
To the same dear
friend.

Edith Roberson

Year 19.....19.....

Overbrook

High

School

Overbrook, Kansas

M. Everett Edward

Report of Edward Everett **Class, 19 19**

For Six W'ks End.				Term				Term	Remarks.
English		I+	I+	I+	96	93	90	94 -	
Latin	I	I	I	I -	96	88	90	91	
History	Am.	I+	I+	I+	97	96	96	96 -	
Algebra	I	I	I	I -	86	87	97	90	
Phys. Geography									
Civics									
Arithmetic									
Geometry									
Bookkeeping									
Citizenship									
El. Science									
Botany									
German									
El. Business									
Physics									
Physiology									
Agriculture									
Civil.	I	I	I+	I					
Psychol					94	94	97	95	
Reviews									
Spelling									
Drawing									
Half-days Att.		40	40		40	39	38		
Half-days Ab.						1	2		
Times Tardy,									
Deportment									

To Parents:

As this report is intended to be a complete summary of your child's school life this year, it is hoped that you will take more than a passing interest, and that you will co-operate with us in securing the best possible results,

We should like to have your assistance in securing prompt and regular attendance, as absence and tardiness are a great dstriment to school work.

Respectfully,

J. D. Harkness

Superintendent,

100, Perfect
95 to 100, Excellent.
90 to 95, Good.
85 to 90, Medium
Below 80, Failure.

Parent's Signatures:

Mrs J E Everett.

J. E. Everett

J. E. Everett

J. E. Everett.

PRESIDENT:
Rev. Dr. Herman D. Jenkins, '64

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Hon. James M. Woolworth, '49
Franklin D. Locke, '64
Rev. Dr. Charles F. Goss, '73
John L. Jerome, '73
Supt. Calvin N. Kendall, '82
Franklin A. Spencer, '82

WESTERN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

—OF—

HAMILTON COLLEGE

YEAR OF 1902

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Alexander C. Soper, '67
Thomas D. Catlin '57
Louis Boisot, '77
William C Barber, '84
C. Fay Willard, '92

TREASURER:
Dr. Harry P Woley, '87

SECRETARY:
John P. Montrose, '87
164 La Salle Street
Telephone, Main 8435

CHICAGO, November 14, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR:—

The Seventeenth Annual Reunion and Banquet of the Western Alumni Association of Hamilton College, will be held at **Kinsley's, 105 Adams Street,** on Thursday evening, December 18th, at half after five o'clock. A short reunion will precede the banquet, which will be served about six-thirty o'clock. After the banquet a few speeches will be confined within an hour and the Shakespeareana will consume another hour. Thus it is planned to arrange a live program, which will reach "Auld Lang Syne" about ten thirty. We are going to have some good music this time, too, and we hope every man will come prepared to warm up his college enthusiasm to fever heat.

If we cannot give a building to the college, or build a stone walk, we can influence some one to go to Hamilton. This year there are four freshmen out of sixty from the West. Next year we ought to make it ten out of one hundred.

A word about the accompanying page of Shakespeareana. Please read it carefully, look up the quotations now, and send them in on the slip attached. It is very easy to find them in quotation books, or to ask some member of your family to do it for you. Send them, even if you cannot come.

Also kindly inform the Secretary if there is any chance of your coming to the banquet. A formal notice will issue later, and with it a list of those who may attend. In this way your friends and classmates can be sure of meeting you again.

Arrangements could not be made this year with the Union League Club.

Alumni are at liberty to invite guests.

Very truly,

JOHN P. MONTROSE, *Secretary*,
164 La Salle Street.

TICKETS, $3.00.

FINAL EXAMINATION
English 6s
June 15, 1923

Write your name, and the name of your instructor on the outside of your bluebook. Number and letter each answer, and leave a space after each answer.

The student will be held responsible for his punctuation, spelling, diction, sentence structure, and paragraph organization; and notable deficiency in these matters will result in a lowered grade.

I. What does Macaulay say about (1) country inns, (2) postal system, (3) the clergy, (4) the navy, (5) the condition of the laboring man, in 1685?

II. (a) Present the steps by which Huxley arrives at his conclusion in A Piece of Chalk.

(b) Formulate definitely the views of Huxley and Newman as to the end of education. What have they in common?

III. (a) Describe three out of four of the following: (1) the two homes in Home is home though it is never so homely (Popular Fallacies), (2) the persons in Poor Relations, (3) the schoolmasters in Christ's Hospital Five and Thirty Years Ago, and (4) three characters from The South Sea House.

(b) What is Stevenson's conception of an idler? Against what is he remonstrating in A Humble Remonstrance?

IV. (Question on lectures). (a) What was the relation between the two novels Pamela and Joseph Andrews? (b) What is meant by the statement that Dickens was a caricaturist? (c) Illustrate from the circumstances of his life Lamb's three chief characteristics. (d) What were the four contradictions in Stevenson's character?

V. Write an essay on one of the following: (a) Macaulay's attitude toward his own age as compared with Newman's and Huxley's, (b) The difference between Huxley's and Stevenson's points of view on man in his relations with the world of nature, (c) Lamb's interest in retrospection, (d) Newman's distinction between "mere knowledge" and "philosophy."

VI. Name the author of each of the following passages, giving as many reasons as possible for your decision.

Sacred, and, by me, never-to-be-violated, Secrets of Povert; Should I disclose your honest aims at grandeur, your makeshift efforts of magnificence? Sleep, sleep, with all thy broken keys, if one of the bunch be extant; thrummed by a thousand ancestral thumbs; dear, cracked, spinnet of dearer Louisa! Without mention of mine, be dumb, thou thin accompanier of her thinner warble! A veil be spread over the dear delighted face of the well-deluded father, who now haply listening to cherubic notes, scarce feels sincerer pleasure than when she awakened thy time-shaken chords responsive to the twitterings of that slender image of a voice.

English Cs - 3. June 15, 1923

There is a well-known incident in one of Molière's plays, where the author makes the hero express unbounded delight on being told that he had been talking prose during the whole of his life. In the same way, I trust, that you will take comfort, and be delighted with yourselves, on the discovery that you have been acting on the principles of inductive and deductive philosophy during the same period. Probably there is not one here who has not in the course of the day had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning, of the very same kind, though differing of course in degree, as that which a scientific man goes through in tracing the causes of natural phenomena.

He writes passionately, because he feels keenly; forcibly, because he conceives vividly; he sees too clearly to be vague; he is too serious to be otiose; he can analyze his subject, and therefore he is rich; he embraces it as a whole and in its parts, and therefore he is consistent; he has a firm hold of it, and therefore he is luminous. When his imagination wells up, it overflows in ornament; when his heart is touched, it thrills along his verse. He always has the right word for the right idea, and never a word too much. If he is brief, it is because few words suffice; when he is lavish of them, still each word has its mark, and aids, not embarrasses, the vigorous march of his elocution.

Those who look on his character without favour or malevolence will pronounce that, in the two great elements of all social virtue, in respect for the rights of others, and in sympathy for the sufferings of others, he was deficient. His principles were somewhat lax. His heart was somewhat hard. But though we cannot with truth describe him either as a righteous or as a merciful ruler, we cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and fertility of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy, his dauntless courage, his honourable poverty, his fervent zeal for the interests of the state, his noble equanimity, tried by both extremes of fortune, and never disturbed by either.

And all the while I was aware that this life of sea-bathing and sun-burning was for me but a holiday. In that year cannon were roaring for days together on French battle-fields; and I would sit in my isle (I call it mine, after the use of lovers) and think upon the war, and the loudness of these far-away battles, and the pain of the men's wounds, and the weariness of their marching. And I would think too of that other war which is as old as mankind, and is indeed the life of man: the unsparing war, the grinding slavery of competition; the toil of seventy years, dear-bought bread, precarious honour, the perils and pitfalls, and the poor rewards. It was a long look forward; the future summoned me as with trumpet calls, it warned me back as with a voice of weeping and beseeching; and I thrilled and trembled on the brink of life, like a childish bather on the beach.

English Cs - 5. June 15, 1923.

I have no wish to trifle, or argue subtilly. We are upon a very deep subject. This earth had been Satan's kingdom; Christ came to end his usurpation; but Satan retreated only inch by inch. The Church of Christ is hallowed ground, but external to it is still the kingdom of darkness. Many serious persons think that the evil powers have, even now, extraordinary powers there, whether through or beyond the order of nature. A venerable bishop, who had had to do with heathen lands, once told the writer of these pages, that he did not at all doubt, from his own experience, that Satan had power in them which he has not with us. Certainly there are strange stories among them of sorcerers and the like. Nay, how strange are the stories which only in half-heathen, or even Christian places, have come perhaps to our own knowledge! How unaccountable to him who has met with them are the sudden sounds, the footsteps, and the noises which he has heard in solitary places, or when in company with others!

1901

CLERGY REDUCED RATE CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Rev. John E. Everett,

is entitled to purchase tickets during the year ending* DECEMBER 31ST, 1901, *unless otherwise ordered, for his individual use, at the authorized reduced clergy rates from ticket agents of Railways named on the back hereof, under the following conditions:

1. This certificate is not transferable and may be revoked at any time.
2. It is not valid unless officially stamped, and must be signed in ink by the person to whom issued.
3. While using this certificate, the holder assumes all risk of accidents and damages without claim on any of these Companies or Receivers.
4. Tickets will only be sold hereon and honored in accordance with local regulations of each road.
5. The tickets issued on this certificate are not good to stop-over at any point, and will be honored only for continuous passage.
6. Regular Conductors' fares will be charged on train if this certificate is presented without proper ticket.
7. This certificate must be shown to Conductors, gatemen and agents every time ticket is purchased and presented for passage, and the holder must identify himself whenever called upon to do so.
8. In case this certificate is lost or stolen the undersigned agrees to notify the person named in paragraph nine hereof at once.
9. It must be returned to EBEN E. MACLEOD, 626 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill., whenever the holder ceases to be wholly engaged in ministerial or other duties account of which it is issued, removes his residence from prescribed territory, or whenever he is called upon to take such action.

I fully understand and accept the above conditions.

John E. Everett

(Sign name here.)

No. R 5703

LOCATED AT Onaga, Kans.

This is not good for passage, but is a certificate entitling the person to whom issued to purchase for his personal use, clergy tickets at the authorized reduced clergy rates under the conditions named on the reverse hereof, from ticket agents of the following Railways:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
Austin & Northwestern.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.
Burlington Route, viz.:
  Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
  Burlington & Missouri River in Neb.
  Hannibal & St. Joseph.
  St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern.
  Kansas City, St. Joseph & Co. Bluffs.
  Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City.
  Burlington & Northwestern.
  Burlington & Western.
  Keokuk & Western.
  Humeston & Shenandoah.
  Chicago, Ft. Madison & Des Moines.
Central Texas & Northwestern.
Chicago & Alton.
Chicago Great Western.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago, Rock Island & Texas.
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf.
Colorado & Southern.
Colorado Midland.
Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern.
Denver & Rio Grande.
Duluth, Red Wing & Southern.
Ft. Worth & Denver City.
Ft. Worth & New Orleans.
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio.
Galveston, Houston & Northern.
Green Bay & Western.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.
Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific.
Hot Springs.
Houston & Shreveport.
Houston & Texas Central.
Houston, East & West Texas.
Illinois Central (north of Onio River).
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa.
*International & Great Northern.
Iowa Central.
Jacksonville & St. Louis.
Kansas City & Northern Connecting.
Kansas City & Omaha.
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis.
Kansas City Northwestern.
Kansas City Southern.
Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western.
Leavenworth, Kansas & Western.
Mason City & Ft. Dodge.
Minneapolis & St. Louis.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas.
Missouri Pacific.
New York, Texas & Mexican
Northern Pacific (Duluth Short Line, and Carlton and East.)
Northwestern Line, viz.:
  Chicago & Northwestern.
  Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.
  Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley.
  Sioux City & Pacific.
Omaha & St. Louis
Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern.
Rock Island & Peoria.
St. Joseph & Grand Island.
St. Louis & San Francisco.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.
St. Louis Southwestern.
St. Louis Southwestern of Texas.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass.
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern.
Southern Pacific Co. (Atlantic System).
Texas & New Orleans.
Texas & Pacific.
Texas Midland.
Union Pacific.
†Wabash.
Wichita Valley.
Winona & Western.
Wisconsin Central.

ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE LINES NAMED ABOVE

*Not good locally in Texas.

†Between Chicago and St. Louis and its lines west.

STAMP.

O. M. Ratt
705 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Ebenezer MacLeod
626 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

I was glad when they said unto me
Let us go unto the house of Jehovah. Ps. 122:1

Behold how good and how pleasant it is
For brethren to dwell together in unity. Ps.133:1

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Smith Center, Kansas

JOHN EDWARD EVERETT, Minister

Sunday, March 15, 1908

MORNING

Prelude
Gloria
Invocation
Responsive Reading, Selection 28
Hymn, 225
Scripture Lesson
Prayer
Response by Choir
Hymn, 181
Offering
Hymn
Sermon: "The Value of Common People"
Hymn, 279
Benediction
Postlude

EVENING

Prelude
Doxology
Hymns, 255, 246
Scripture
Hymn 228
Prayer
Anthem,
Sermon: "The Reign of Gentleness"
Hymn 150, Benediction

Announcements

This week's prayer meeting passage is the 90 Psalm. Topic "Life, Death, Eternity and God."

The committee on attendance is pleased to see the usual good congregations, and desires all the members of the church to aid in maintaining and increasing them. Be faithful yourself and help others to be faithful in attending.

Claud Blake of the State Executive Committee Y. M. C. A., will address a Men's Union meeting at the Congregational church at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. A cordial invitation is given to all men to attend.

At the prayer meeting this week delegates will be elected to the spring meeting of the Northwest Association to be held at Downs March 31--April 2.

The Junior meeting this afternOon will be at 2:45 instead of 3:00 o'clock.

Christian Endeavor topic: "The Wise Use of Money." I Tim. 6:17-19 Blanch MOorman leader.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place, or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray:
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done, in the right way."

—Henry VanDyke.

Officers

Clerk - - - Geo. C. Round

Treasurer - - - Chas. S. Uhl

Board of Deacons: Alvin Merriam, A. Montgomery, A. S. Kingsbury, Levi H. Halbert

Board of Trustees: John W. Kissell, Chairman; James M. Crosbie, E. C. Stevens, Frank W. Mahin, A. W. Relihan

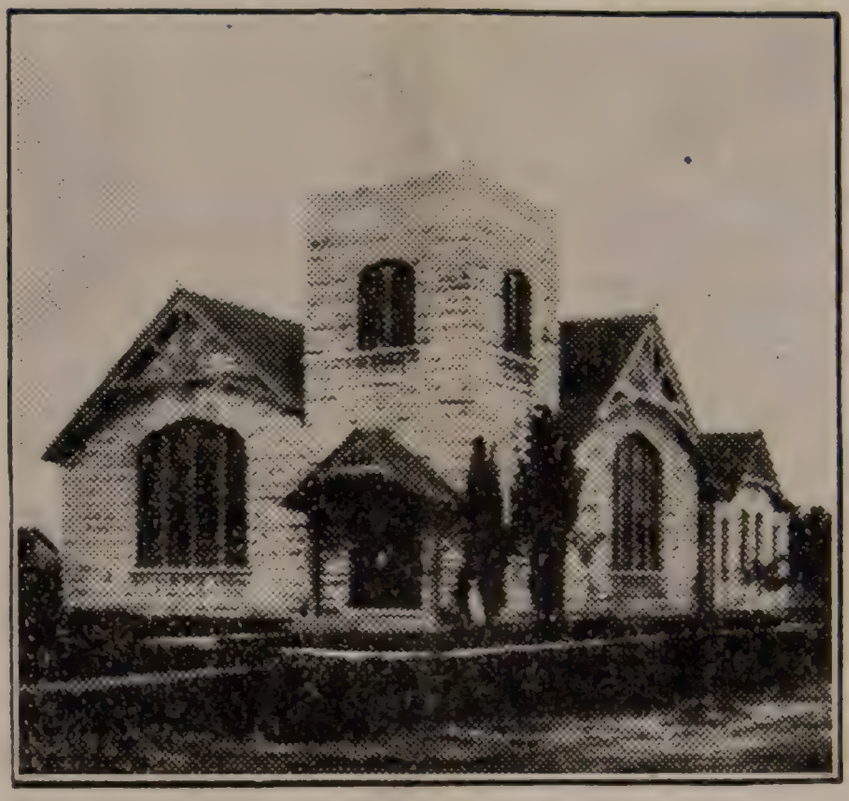
Superintendent Sunday School: - J. D. Flaxbeard

President Ladies Co-operative Society: Mrs. J. D. Mollison

President Christian Endeavor: - - Mac H. Hill

Superintendents Junior Work: Bessie Montgomery, Irma Church

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH



Smith Center, Kansas.

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Clerk - - - - Geo. C. Round
Treasurer - - - Chas. S. Uhl
Deacons: Alvin Merriam, A Montgomery, A. S. Kingsbury, Levi H. Halbert
Trustees: John W. Kissell, Chairman; James M. Crosbie, E. C. Stevens, Frank W. Mahin, A. W. Relihan
Superintendent S. S. - - J. D. Flaxbeard
Pres. Ladies Co-operative Society - Mrs. J. D. Mollison
Pres. Christian Endeavor - - Mac H. Hill
Supt's Junior Work: Bessie Montgomery, Irma Church

Sunday, April 5, 1908

MORNING

Prelude
Gloria
Invocation
Responsive Reading, Selection 34
Hymn, 244
Scripture Lesson
Anthem:
Prayer
Response by Choir
Hymn, 300
Offering
Sermon:-Rev. J. H. Ingham, Topeka
Hymn, 42
Benediction
Postlude

EVENING

Prelude
Doxology
Lord's Prayer by Congregation
Hymns, 228, 78
Scripture
Hymn, 143
Prayer
Anthem
Sermon
Hymn, 38
Benediction

Announcements

The Ladies Cooperative Society will meet with Mrs. L. H. Halbert on Thursday afternoon. Supper will be served at 5:30 and until all are accommodated.

The prayer meeting committee for this week is A. S. Kingsbury, E. Prosser, G. C. Round, E. C. Stevens and Mrs. C. S. Uhl. Mrs. Uhl will be the leader. Scripture passage Luke 12.

All will gladly welcome Rev. J. E. Ingham to the pulpit today. He is superintendent for Kansas *of* the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society.

The prayer meeting committee for April 15 is Mrs. C. A. Fahlgren, Dr. L. H. Halbert, Mrs. J. H. Hill, Mrs. V. Hutchings and C. S. Uhl. They are requested to meet in the church study after the Service this morning.

The ministers of the city will exchange pulpits on Sunday evening April 12.

CHURCH COMMITTEES

Attendance: A. S. Kingsbury, L. T. Reese, Mrs. F. Timmins, Bertha Cameron

Prayer Meeting: Mrs. J. H. Detwiler: Mrs. I. M. Mahin, Mrs J. M. Crosbie, Mrs. R. K. Sargent, Mrs. D. W. Relihan

Social: J. D. Mollison, Mrs. A. S. Kingsbury, Mrs. C. S. Uhl, Mrs. V. E. Barger

Care of Sick: Mrs. C. S. Uhl, Mrs. B. Prosser, Mrs. T. A. Wendtland, Mrs. F. Yocum

CHOIR

President - - - Goldie Fahlgren
Chorister - - - Mrs. J. E. Johnson
Organist - - - Albert Lctz

SOPRANO

Mrs. V. E. Barger
Mrs. A. C. Coolidge
Mrs. J. M. Crosbie
Emma Detwiler
Mrs. C. A. Fahlgren
Mrs. J. E. Johnson
Gertrude Mahin
Mabel Reese
Lee Sargent

ALTO

Elsie Detwiler
Goldie Fahlgren
Emma Owens
Mrs. T. A. Wendtland

TENOR

V. E. Barger
J. M. Crosbie
A. E. Nelson
E. P. Smith
Hardin Woods
O. P. Duvall
T. A. Wendtland

BASS

T. C. Badger
W. A. Best
Geo. C. Round
Willis Cannon
F. H. Relihan

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BASS

T. C. Badger
W. A. Best
Geo. C. Round
Willis Cannon
F. H. Relihan

Sunday, April 12, 1908

MORNING

Prelude
Gloria
Invocation
Responsive Reading, Selection 36
Hymn, 20
Scripture Lesson
Prayer
Response by Choir
Hymn, 127
Offering
Anthem: "Must Jesus Bear the Cross Alone"
Sermon
Hymn, 128
Benediction
Postlude

EVENING

Thirty minute song service by choir and congregation led by Mrs. Jonhson.
Scripture
Prayer
Duet
Address: "Unused Resources"
Hymn,
Benediction

Announcements

At the song service tonight the little Biederwolf song book, Hymns for His Praise, will be used. Please remember to bring yours.

Junior meeting at 3 p. m.

The committee to have charge of the prayer meeting for April 22 consists of J. D. Flaxbeard, J. H. Hill, J. D. Mollison, L. T. Reese and J. L. Wolfe. They are requested to meet in the church study immediately after the morning service.

Remember the song service tonight and BRING THE BIEDERWOLF BOOK.

The committee for the prayer meeting service this week is Mrs. C. A. Fahlgren, L. H. Halbert, Mrs. J. H. Hill, Mrs. V. Hutchings and C. S. Uhl. Dr. Halbert will lead.

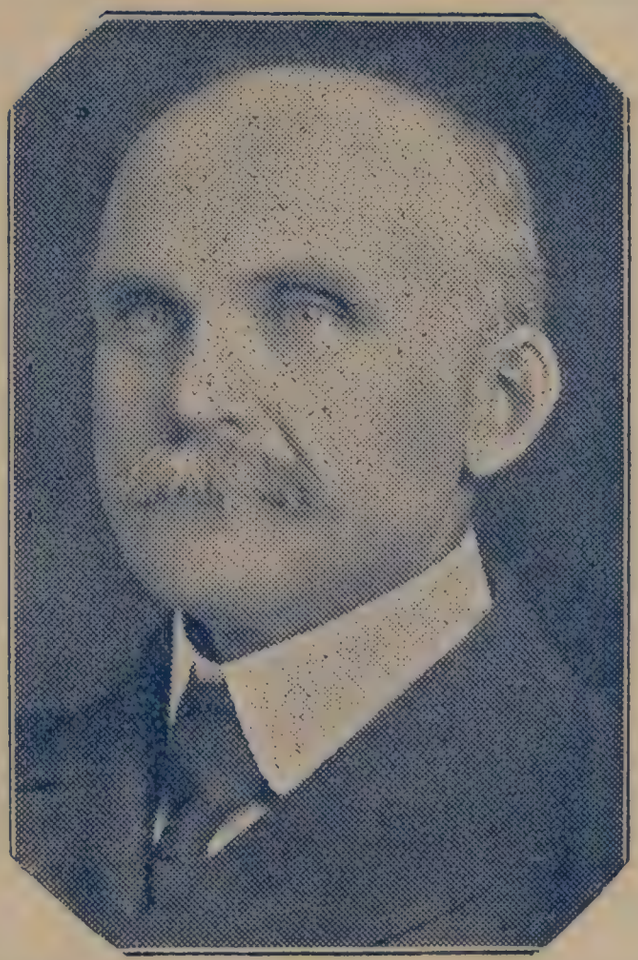
The evening services of the church will begin from this time forward through the summer at 8 o'clock.

The Endeavor topic for this evening will be Temperance; II Sam. 22: 17--27. Bessie Montgomery will lead. The pastor will give a brief address on the life of John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer.

DON'T FORGET THAT BIEDERWOLF SONG BOOK TONIGHT.

1873 THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY 1908

APRIL 26, 1908



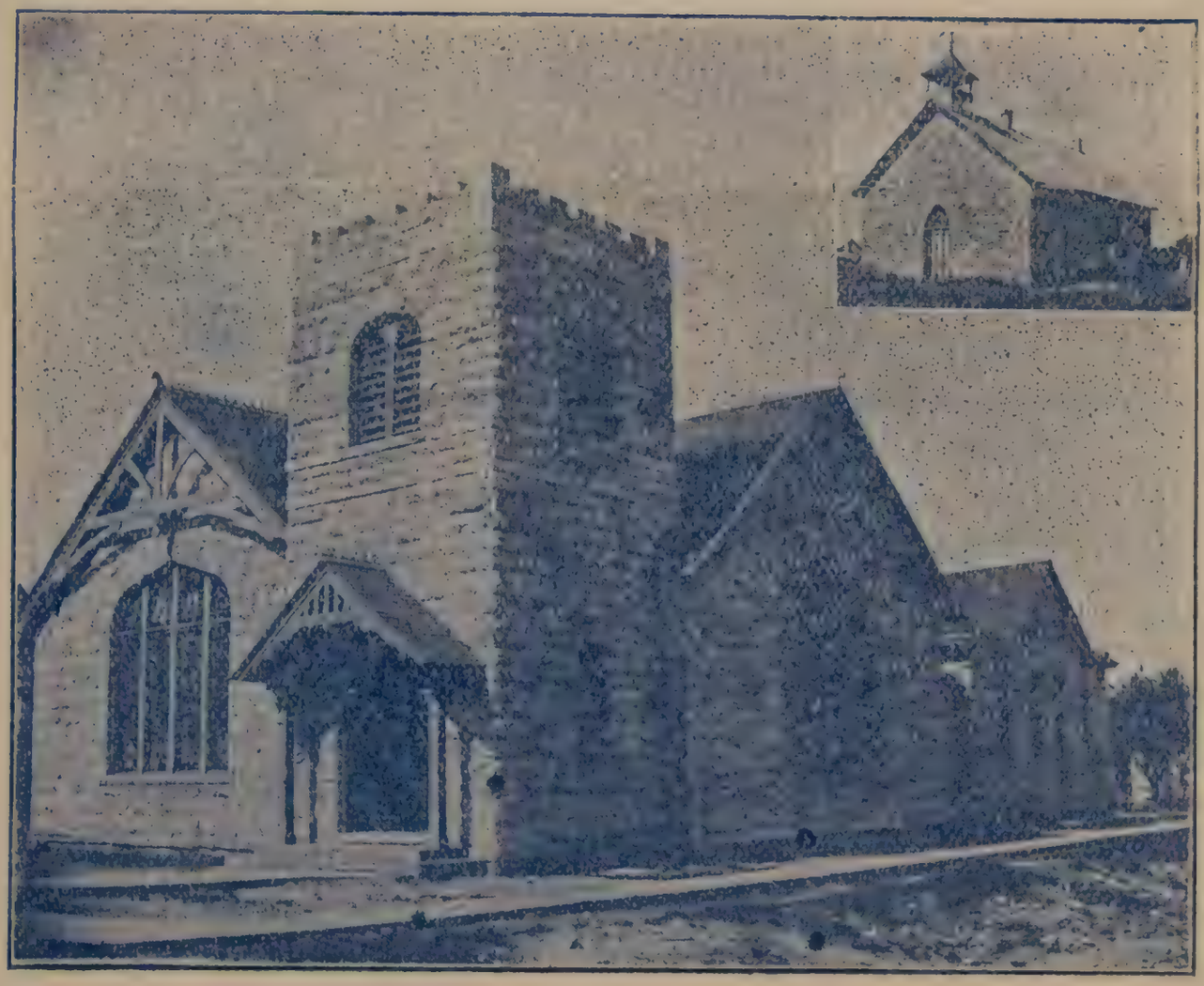
J. E. EVERETT, Pastor

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

SMITH CENTER, KANSAS



1873—April 13—First Steps Taken Toward Organization
April 27—Actual Organization

1876—October 7—Corner Stone of First Building Laid

1878—Spring—First Dedication

1904—September 18—Corner Stone of Present Building Laid

1905—June 11—Dedication of Present Building

PROGRAM

11 A. M.

Prelude
Gloria
Invocation
Responsive Reading, Selection 40
Hymn, 3
Scripture Lesson
Anthem: "Send out Thy Light"
Prayer
Response by Choir
Duet: Miss Cannon, Mr. Nelson
Offering
Historical Sketch: Geo. C. Round
Anthem: "Te Deum"
Sermon: "The Church of the Living God"—Rev. Dwight H. Platt
Hymn, 325
Benediction
Postlude

3 P. M.

Hymn, 123
Scripture
Anthem: "Lift Your Glad Voices"
Prayer
Response
Solo: Miss Fahlgren
Address: "Where in the World are We"—J. D. Dougherty D.D.
Hymn, 530
Benediction

PROGRAM

8 P. M.

Thirty Minute Song Service (Biederwolf Song Book)

Scripture

Anthem: "My Faith Looks up to Thee

Prayer

Response

Offering

Duet

Address: "Some Contributions of Modern Biology and Psychology to Modern Theology"—Rev. Dwight H. Platt

Hymn

Benediction

Monday, April 27

SOCIAL EVENING

The ladies of the church will serve refreshments in the annex from 6 to 8 p. m. A charge of 25 cents will be made.

ALWAYS BRING THIS BOOK.

Miss Mary H. Evans

IN ACCOUNT WITH

John L. Kentwell & Co

FINE GROCERIES,

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SELECTED TEAS, PURE COFFEES. SPICES,

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Canned Fruits and Vegetables,

And a full variety of other goods usually kept in a First-class Store.

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Samuel Cupples' Wooden Ware Co., St. Louis.

1889			
Aug 31	By Cash		24 00
Dec 10	1 pr. Bills		50
	Silk		10
	Twist		03
	Pins		12
	Lining		12
1890	Pocket		05
1/7	Lorain	10	10
	1 pr. Shoes	2	00
2/1	To Cash	5	00
3/1	" "	1	00
3/29	" "	5	00
		24	00

1853

July 11	Sent to Engineer		60
	" Wilson N.Y.	12	
13	" Kerosene		63
	Cash for a Whip		10
13	" 1 pr. Mitts		20
"	Glass Beads		42
"	Bon Market		50
11	Cash for Engineer		05
"	Mustard (?)		10
"	[illegible]		64
"	Cash for E. & B.		50
"	Rolls		05
"	Paint		15
12	Ice cream in Syracuse		[illegible]
25	Salve		18
25	Harness Leaf		20
"	[illegible]		07
"	Lime		05
			$16.63

58		
July		
31	Corn Broth	18
	Sweet Beef	08
	Tapioca	05
	Bananas	15
	Chicken Leg	18
	Bread (1 slice)	20
	Eggs	15
	Coffee	18
	Milk	05
	Sugar	06
	Potatoes	02
	Tapioca	20
	Bread 3 slices	10
	Pickles	02
Aug 1	P.O. Bone 3 oz.	05
3	Tapioca	20
"	Rice	05
"	Butter	45
	Oatmeal	10
		5 2.14

[illegible]	B. Baked beans	[illegible]
"	Bread	10
"	Sugar	[illegible]
"	Pickles	05
"	" Almonds [illegible]	04
"	Lard	04
"	Radishes	05
7	2 cans Tomatoes)	
	1 " corned beef)	[illegible]
	2 pkgs oil	
"	1 lb. shelled beans	09
8	Bread (Miss Evans)	10
	Vinegar "	05
9	Eggs (Jane)	15
"	Lard (Brown)	05
10	Sweet potatoes	25
"	Chopped beef	10

Remsen, Oct 26, 1911

26	Tea, Unadorned Japan		.25 cts
11	~~Tea, Unadorned Japan~~		~~.25~~
11	Sardines 2 boxes		.20
11	Stamps		.51
11	Rice, 3 lbs		25
27	Salmon, Clover leaf, 2 bxs		25
28	Chicken (Spring)		49
11	Bread		05
30	Stamps		10
11	Butter @ 33 cts, 15 lbs (J. Kirk)		4.95
31	Saxony yarn, 1 ball		.16
11	Darning cotton		05
11	Darning needles (2)		01
11	Knitting needles		05
Nov 1	Eggs 2 doz		60
11	Apples, a bushel (H. & H.)		

7 92

42 1 8

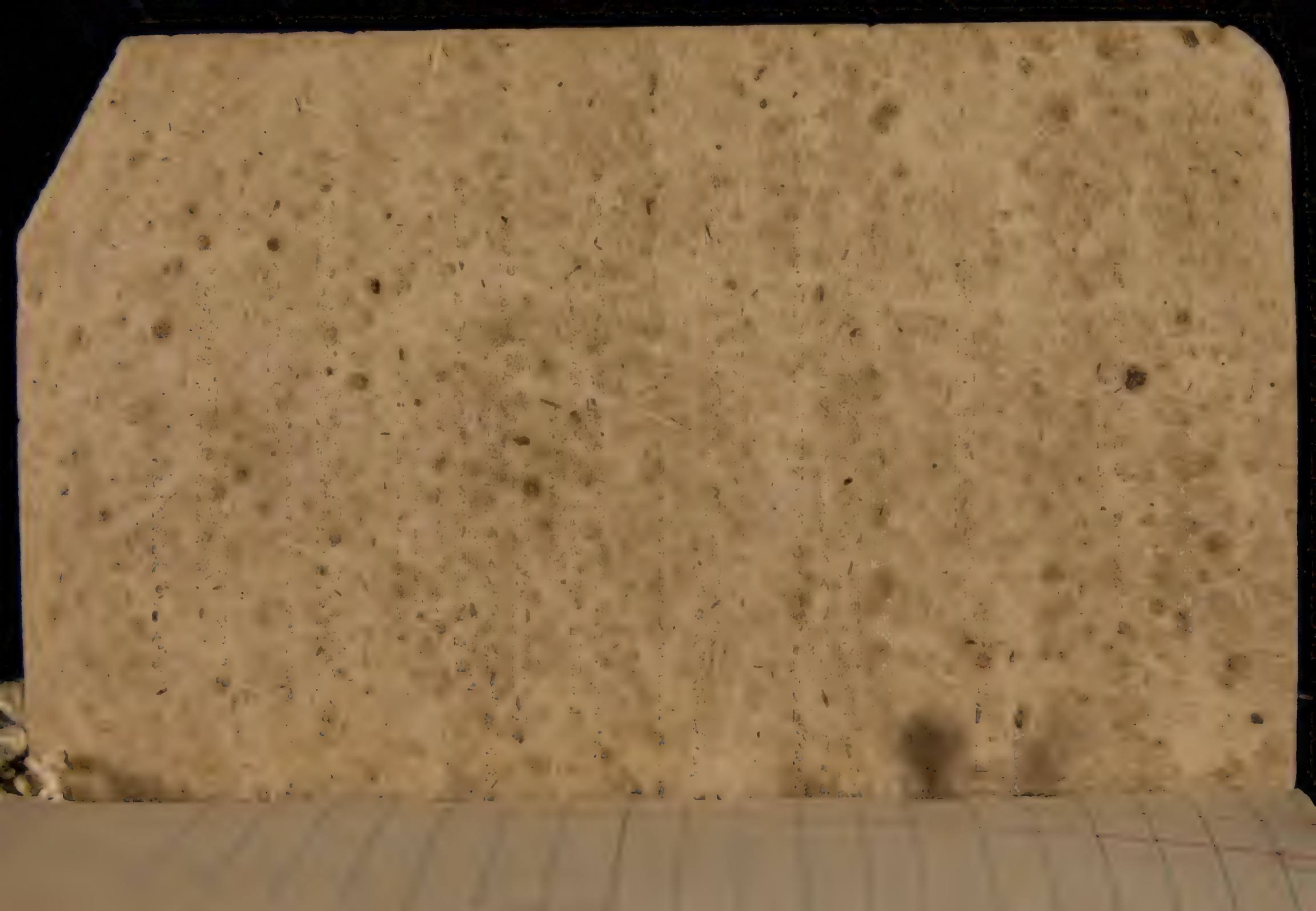
50 66

1911

Nov 8	Beef 2½ lbs		40
"	Cider		12
"	Oil		45
"	Utica Kings Check (after)	8.	60
4	Bread & cookies 5		10
"	Hobiscus		10
7	Bread 5		
8	Apples 1 bushel		75
10	Pork 16 lbs at 8 cts	12.	88
"	Cutting same		25
"	Box 5, Bread 5, Salt 8,		18
10	A. B. Check Owens Parlor floor	3,	76
11	~~Broke~~ Bread		65
11	Check 16½ lbs at 8 cts Frank Cook, Pork	13.	18
"	Cutting pork 25, box 5		
13	Brown Sugar, 4 lbs		28
"	8 gal jar		80
"	Freight for Kings, 25 Schairer 65		30
		42	18

1911

Nov 14	Salt 5 lbs 10 lbs 3.		.18
" 15	Salmon at Smyrna		.18
"	Fish (hike)		.20
"	Check, Jane E. Evans	6	00
16	Bread, 5, C. Milk		15
17	Health Coffee —		25
18	Robt Evans. bank		40
20	Bread 15 Check		05
"	J. E. Williams	3.	00



Mrs. M. H. Gilbert, M. D.,

31 WEST 32ND STREET,

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10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

NEW YORK.

Lucy S. Forbes, M. D.

213 West 54th Street,

Office Hours:
9 to 11 A. M.
5 to 7 P. M.

NEW YORK.

N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women.

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Broom brushes
Shovel.
Preserve dish
Stew pans
Plates, tumblers
Spoons.

Mary H. Everett, M. D.,

333 W. 34th STREET.

9–12.
6–7½.

NEW YORK, ... 187

Mr. .....

To Mary H. Everett, M. D. Dr.

For Professional Services to date, - - - - - - - -

Received Payment,

.....

DR. AMELIA BARNETT,

165 West 34th Street,

Bet. Broadway and 7th Avenue.

OFFICE HOURS:

8 to 9 A. M.
1 to 4 P. M.

Mary H. Everett M. D.

Mary H. Everett, M. D.,

433 West 34th Street.

OFFICE HOURS:
8-9 A. M.
1-2 P. M.
6-7½ P. M.

1853 X

A Royal Excursion.

A hearty, joyous day was the ninth of May 1853, and a happier company there probably never was than that which that morning left the Sea for a visit to Buckland a place wild and romantic in its scenery, and whose rugged hills presented to the world a noble woman in whom great power and wisdom and whose well directed benevolence has greatly endeared her memory to those who yearly reap her bounty.

Well provided with provision for the long journey, in the highest spirits we started, three carriages well filled. The clouds which early in the morning seemed to promise rain, served but to veil the sun from view, and shield us from its scalding heat. The few drops which had fallen during the night, gave a fresh and invig-

cheerful aspect- every thing around. Rich green leaves were just putting forth and the fruit trees in full blossom promised a plentiful harvest. Innocents were by the wayside and smiling looked up to greet us. All was happy, and we were happy too. Our ride through the Connecticut valley was indeed delightful; we do not wonder that the view from some far of eminence is so beautiful, & distance does lend enchantment, for when near it was exceedingly lovely.

Here the Indian loved to roam, and here he reveled in luxury; with plenty of game, and a noble river abounding in fish, who wished for nought beside. Surely it was cruel for the white man to drive him from this his happy home, this loved retreat- the sacred resting place of honored forefathers, and where he too wished to lie- Coming to North Hadley, we drove up to our teacher's home, staied a few minutes, obtained some water, saw one of the prettiest of babies, and then proceeded on our way. This is a very fine looking farm house, speaking of comfort and independence.

Old Hadley is noted for its wide streets of which there are three running parallel. How much better we thought- is a home in such a place

than in the dirty city; whose narrow streets
scarcely allow a breath of air so pure as that
which here plays with the rich tresses of the
village maiden. — On the way from Old Hadley
to Sunderland, we observed a great variety in the
soil, here, rich dark loam, and near by, a spot
sandy and of much lighter shade. On either
side were men busily engaged in the fields,
some preparing the ground and others putting
in the seed. The thought of those who go out to
sow bearing good seed, which beareth much fruit unto
eternal life, and breathed a desire that such
might be multiplied. Some fields looked as if
the were already up, and its soft waving green
rested the eye, weary in gazing.

Hatfield and Whately lay on the other side
of the river, at some distance from us; we
looked more than with interest, because there
lived some of our school-mates now teaching in
their homes. Every long line of houses
represented Hatfield, and the tall spires of
Whately cheerfully pointed upwards. Passing through
Sunderland, we saw directly before us, Mt. Sugarloaf
with its shaggy side. This we proposed to ascend

Anytime

A Rural Excursion.

Mary H. Everett.

The Slave.

Of all human beings the down trodden slave has the strongest claim upon our sympathies & every one who has undisputed right to himself the wife of his bosom and his own dear children. but the slave whereever he may be is robed of these inestimable blessings. He is exposed every hour to be torn from their fond embrace and sent hundreds of miles distant never never to see them again in this world of sin and sorrow. But how cheering the thought if they love and serve the Lord Jesus Christ as many of them do he will save them and they will meet in heaven where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest" Oh happy time! when after dragging out their miserable lives beneath the scorching rays of a southern sun, they will meet to sing praises to God for his mercy in calling them from the bondage of sin to the glorious liberty of the gospel. The question comes to my mind where will the slaveholder be in that day? It is a solemn question indeed: If he does not repent he will in all probability have to stand at the left hand and the Judge will say to him "inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren ye did it unto me" &c. &c Ever

Mr. H. Everett

Composition No 2

Husking corn by Moonlight.

Scene.— Front of Barn, Farm of John R. Evans, a Pioneer Settler. Section 22, Township 18, Range 22, Osawatomie, Kansas. U. S. A. Time Jan. 27, 1888

Actors—John R. Evans Owner of premises, Jennie & Mary, his sisters, on a visit—& Tennan, a young Man, assisting—on the farm.

Ha! husking corn by Moonlight!
How funny it does seem!
With Jennie & John & Tennan & Me,
We're quite a lively team!

Since 3 P. M. we've been at work
Good faithful labourers true,
Our fingers fly, and soon we'll have
A husk box for our fee.

Young calves are frisking here & there,
About the stack of hay,
Anon they nibble at the husks
Then quickly run away.

Into the wagon, near at hand,
Herman throws golden grain
The better ears, with-minor wrath
He sends to our domain.

O, husking corn by Moonlight!
It really does seem queer,
To see the Moon, Right in the sky,
While we are husking here!

I wish an artist would come by,
And take this merry scene,
He'd not begrudge a quarter each,
But give, with-thanks, I ween.

The Western Sun is loth to leave.
The Moon illumes the East-
When stars appear, we hasten in
To get our evening feast.

Milk porridge is a wholesome dish
'Tis made of fresh oat flakes.
And better far for [illegible] young.
Than puddings, pies or cakes.

O, husking corn by Moonlight!
Such real, lively fun!
And what made it so funny was
Bright shine of Moon and Sun.

Osawatomie Kans. Jan 29, 1878 Day before the Eclipse

M. H. E.

The Water-Drop Story.

On opening my window one bright summer morning, I beheld a beautiful water-fruit which had dropped on a rose-leaf near by, during the cool hours of night. It was beautiful to look upon; a perfect sphere, clear and transparent as the finest diamond, and closely observing, I saw its rays of light as it caught in the sunlight. "Lovely thing, said I, who and where are you from? My story is soon told, was the reply, I will relate it. Long and somewhat eventful has my life been, and its idle hours few. First startled into existence by the force of an electrical machine, in year 1746, my earliest recollections are connected with the laboratory of the chemist, and I well remember with what joy and pride I was looked upon as the result of the onward march of science, and as the reward of the philosopher's patient investigation. The countenances of many distinguished chemists became familiar to me, and I was often

haggled and pleased by their looks of anxiety followed by joy. Their efforts were crowned with success.

That was an age of discovery, and many important and interesting facts were made known to the world by those who were ever so busily engaged in that little room. But I grew weary of this life, and being employed one day in an experiment which required the atmosphere I heated, suddenly made my escape, gladly bidding adieu to acid fumes, and the various minutiæ of laboratory life. Then mounting high, and higher, far through the ether blue, I felt my being change, and seemed an airy thing. A strange and unaccountable feeling possessed me, still sweet and pleasant to be remembered.

How gently those breezes bore me on! it seemed like the movement of angels' wings; so easy and quiet their motion, as on the bosom of a zephyr I could thus float away unconscious. I thought not; I cared not; for this busy world below, for ease was then my only desire. But meeting with a cold rebuff, I with many others dropped to Earth. While on our way, we amused ourselves by playing with the last rays of the departing sun, and with them made a bow in the air, on beholding which, many were not only delighted with its beauty, but reminded of the goodness of their benevolent Creator.

I have quenched the thirst of the mighty elephant

and bathed the limbs of the feeblest child. I have nourished with care the tender exotic, and aided the growth of the lofty oak. Have been hailed with joy by the fevered lips of the maiden, and proudly scorned by the reckless youth, who wished for something (less pure) (but) (more stimulating) Have rested on the bosom of the fair white lily, and been found in the gutter by the way-side, as well as in the cooling spring and rippling brook. I have aided in extinguishing burning flames, and in saving the lives of those who seemed appointed to destruction I crossed the ocean in a mighty ship, and returned in my air canoe. And now I've come to your window to bid you good morning, and having done the same, will soon mount to meet the sun, and continue my course, ever changing till time shall end.

Mary H. Everett.

N. H. F. S. April 2. 1853.

No. 3.

The Dewdrop's Story.

No. hours. 8. Mary H. Everett.

No. 2.

My Native Home.

Mary Booth.

Oct 15 1857.

No. of lines 20.

sweet child. Oh must thou leave us
And there no longer stay?
Are heavenly portals opening
To realms of endless day?

Are notes of glory swelling
So full and clear and loud.
That thou dost long to mingle
In that bright angels crowd?

Methinks a holy radiance
O'erstreads thy childlike brow.
Is Jesus fondly beckoning,
Art going to him now?

Why chase those smiles of gladness
Each look of pain or grief?
Do glimpses of the heavenly
Bring ease and sweet relief?

Loved ones stand bending over thee
Father and mother dear.
Brothers, aunt and cousin.
Sad mourning friends, all here

These hearts would grieve at parting
'Tis Nature bids us weep.
And tears come as we see thee
Embraced in deathlike sleep.

Yet if the Savior calls thee
He'll bid thee haste to go
Or linger any longer
In this sad world of woe.

* * * * * * * * * *

But why is it that infants
And youth of tender age
So oft like blighted blossoms
Are left on memory's page?

Has God so first ordained it,
Is it indeed his will
To crush these buds of promise?
Does he create to kill?

Or are these judgments sent us
As chastisements for sin.
To remind us we've neglected
The house for that within.

The mind indeed is precious
A thing of priceless worth,
And still it grows more noble
From the very hour of birth.

But in a slender casket
Which needs judicious care
Is placed for a brief respite
This gem of beauty rare.

Mary E. Everett

Mary's
notes
from
Normal
School
1870

n.b

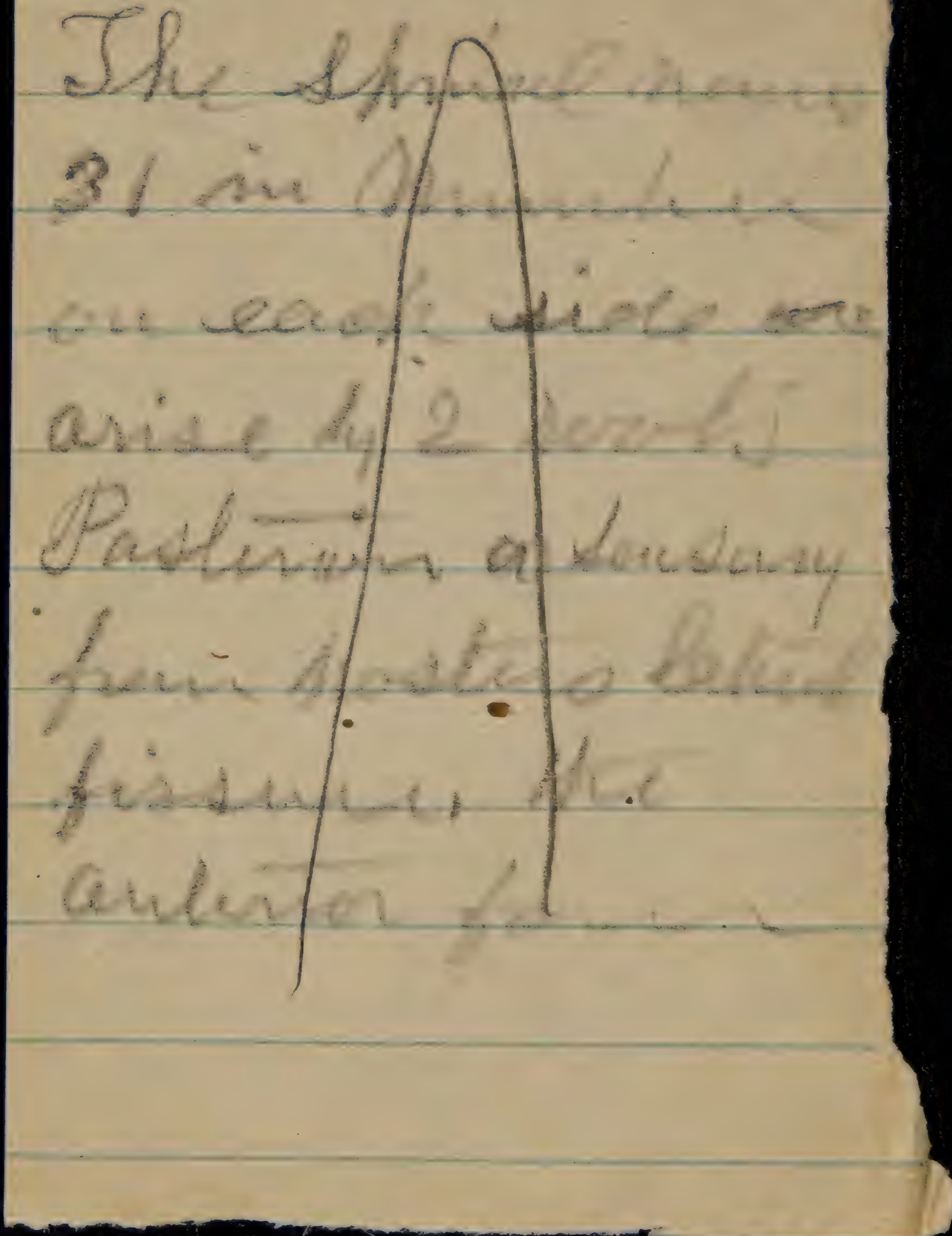
Chemical Theory

Outline of the Quantum
Mechanical Theory of Atomic
Structure and Valence

From the Standpoint
of Chemistry and Physics

By Linus Pauling

Registered
Medical
Student
Motor Show
accessories
Sheene
Low Thermfield



Explain
derivation
equation
of the first Melde
which shows
the relation between
the direct and
perpendicular
between the
wire and the

Jenkins needs
and is allotted
at Silverbell to
the Miss Mabel
Shaw are about
20 scholars
which are counted
in the above
Needs

Veins, Sensa-
tional Experience
Memory reaction
& cognitive and feeling
action & reaction

The Dura Mater
of the cord does
not adhere to the
bones of the canal
but does not dural
into its fissures
neither does it
form sinuses

Sacred Heart

Church of Assumption

Where we have

been united

for all time

Thine and Thine

but with black lines

at bindings

marketing

two hemispheres

3 Longitudinal

lines connecting

distant parts

of the same

hemisphere

(3)

(2)

5.) The Newtonian
Principle is
Universal but
cannot be Demon-
strated Experi-
mentally

1. Cl
Bedroom Nouns
is the name of
Room
2. Pluralen Nouns
to the endings
of it
3. Pluralen Nouns
is also the ending
of three irregular
which can be in
the name of the
Bedroom Plurals
4 The bedroom
Nouns is

Parcel
Bere Regis
on left side.

Exercise 11.

1. Find the area of a circle whose radius is 3 inches.

2. Find the area of a circle whose diameter is 12 inches.

3. Find the area of a circle whose circumference is 44 inches.

4.

5 Lakes

1 Superior

2 Michigan

3 Huron

4 Erie

5 Ontario

[illegible]

Indicate the
subject matter
with
Look over carefully
the directions
to find the
correct answer of
each question
Draw

(17.

16

15.

Redjuvinator

Chemical Pumice

Pneumopoda (Excitin

Serieux -?

Pharmia?

Balsamic Cream

Bronchial Pleurisy

Sore Throat, Pallatin

Eyelash & Belt

Serents Diapers

Art. Thermometer

Retorts

divide into anterior
& posterior branches
The anterior branches
of the outer & middle
trunks unite to
form the outer
cord of the brachial
plexus. The
anterior branches
of the inner trunk
forms the inner

which is called the
auter. This is above
the clavicle. The
1st Tarse stands by
itself & is called
the Middle trunk
The 8th cervical &
1st Dorsal unite
to form the outer
trunk. Passing
beneath the clavicle
these trunks each

The Brachial Plexus
is formed by the anter.
Branches of the
5th, 6th, 7th & 8th
cervical nerves
& the 1st Dorsal.
Soon after leaving
the intervertebral
foramina the 5th
& 6th unite to form
to form a trunk

The energetic breastfeeding
of Moringa in stomach
ulcers as a result of
Nicotine like Hydrocarbons
in the [illegible]
The [illegible]

May he ever have the
hearts - the talents of
the workers, have the
help from the
blood and sacrifice of
Christ.

Transverse Striae
Striae on the
Grey external
Grey & white Matter
internally - hence Striae
Fibres, continuous with
those in Nerves & Terms
encircle. They pass
through the Grey matter
of which it consists &
have become entangled
in

Sinclair

Knocked back after
Smith Sapphire
outlined by Shamp
Hit to Smith
Fouled by

Verlee agyss

Parlee

Merin

(1)

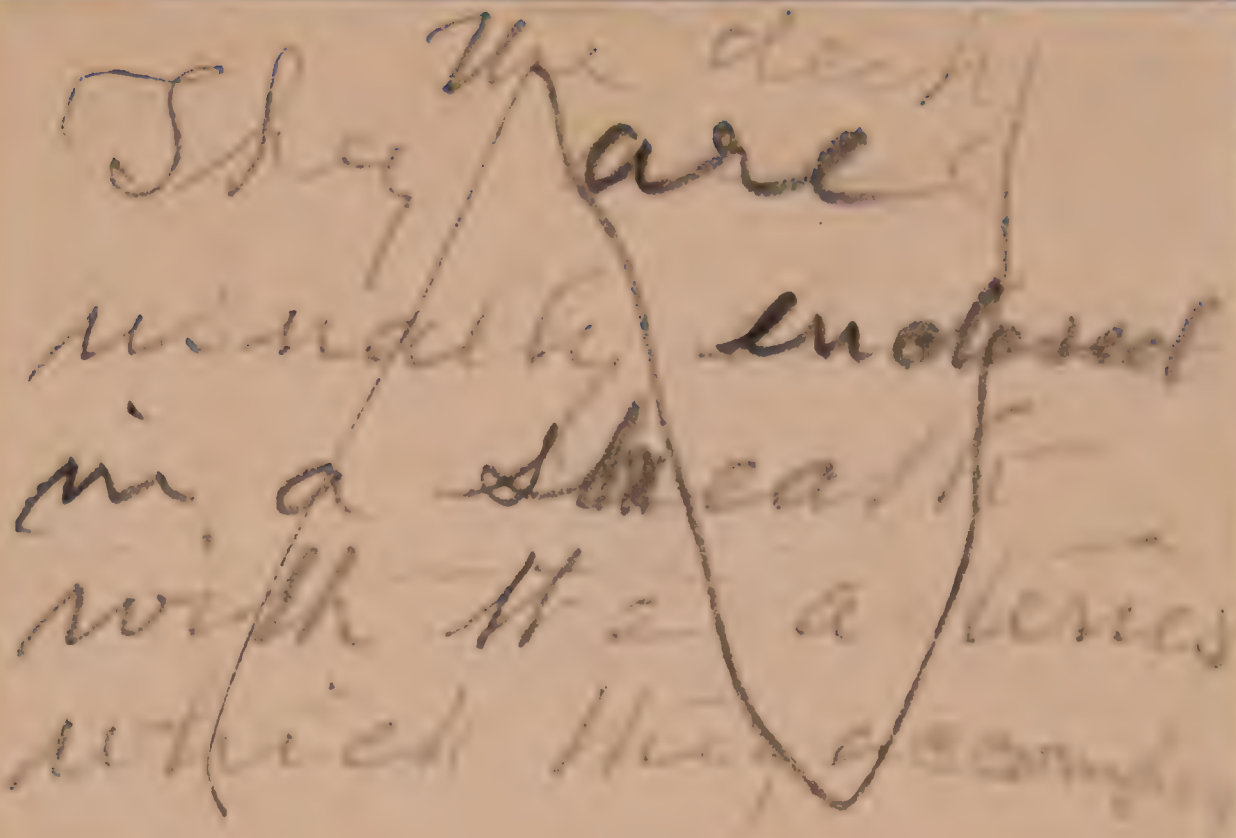
What are the
views?

Structure

Medical Care

Nursing &
Patient and
community
Health Services
Nurses

Administration



Veins (2.) 2 sets

Systemic - Pulm

Portal - br. of Systemic

Systemic 3 sets

Sub. Each. U Simple

Sub. Each Set

Superficial

Sub. Deep. & com =

municate with each

Set. Deep Veins —

Not accompanied

by arteries & V

are selected for

removal

Both ones
are extremely
Married
& are called
Roman coins

Does he
have other
interior evidence
above the [illegible]
diaphragm

(11.

Klein's
2 flowers.
Blue flax
seed. — left
corner &
Needle —
seed mixture

ahelonnu ?
hrenuciulanu !

Secrle
Eyerele

Related to Lymphatics. (9.

Malignant cases shewed cases in relation to Bacteria — others free colonies of Bacteria —

Pelvis of Kidney

Veins — Arteries

Tubules 8—12

Polish X (10.
Colored Cornhusk
of 3 layers!
En. folded
Oriental Museum
Ant. Museum.
Skirt Leather
Connected
of Inlaid Designs
from Cuba, Cherokee
Nation —

lower border
of the rib. They
are not enclosed
in peritoneum
like the Sternal
Sweet milestones
to but lie on
the abdominal
walls & are
covered anteriorly by
peritoneum

border concave
having at its
centre a notch
called the
hilum, at
which point
the vessel
makes its
exit from
the kidney.

The anterior surface is more convex than the posterior the inferior ~~extremity~~ thicker & more rounded than the superior the outer border convex & the inner

weight as compared with the body is 1—240. — The [illegible] therefore as do the other Barbados they extend from the 11th rib down to the crest of the ilium. The left from the lower border of the [illegible] from the

& I in thickness
the left having
a little longer,
thinner & larger
& about 2 inches
heavier than
the right. The
~~The~~ weight is
½ from 4½ to
6 oz in the
male. ~~½ oz~~
less in the
female.

~~I have added~~
Together they

The kidneys are 2 short stout, situate in the abdominal ~~cavity~~ one on either side of the ~~spine~~ spine just below the diaphragm resting on its crura.

Each kidney is about 4 in. in length 2 in breadth

What are the
benefits of
Insurance
Life and the
Middle Class
Values.
Secondary
Research
&
Conclusion
Analysis
Research
Methods
in Social
Work

Record of Court
Supt. — Sick — Sch. —
Assembly —

Public Exc —

8. Paris
8 sets. sheet & leaf
Museo

Relation of
C. of I. illicit to
alien

Yours Most
Accomplished
Friend —

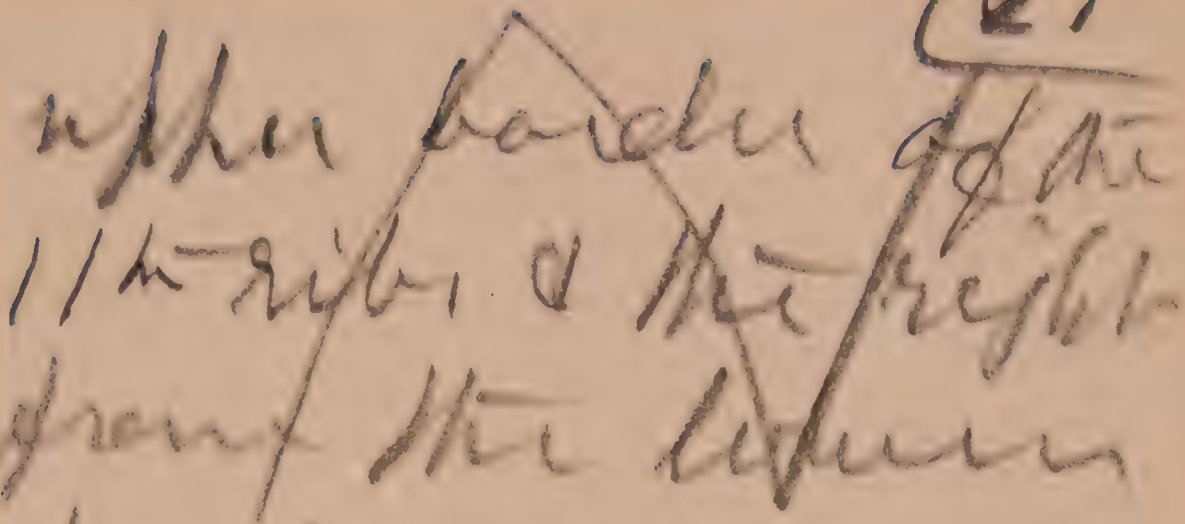
(3.)

Ancestors called
Such, and Common
with deep by
Remembrance
the dear Friends

Values more
Numbered on
the deck Numbered
Surface

Smaller and
Round Holes
Never Punched
Paper with
with Same Punch

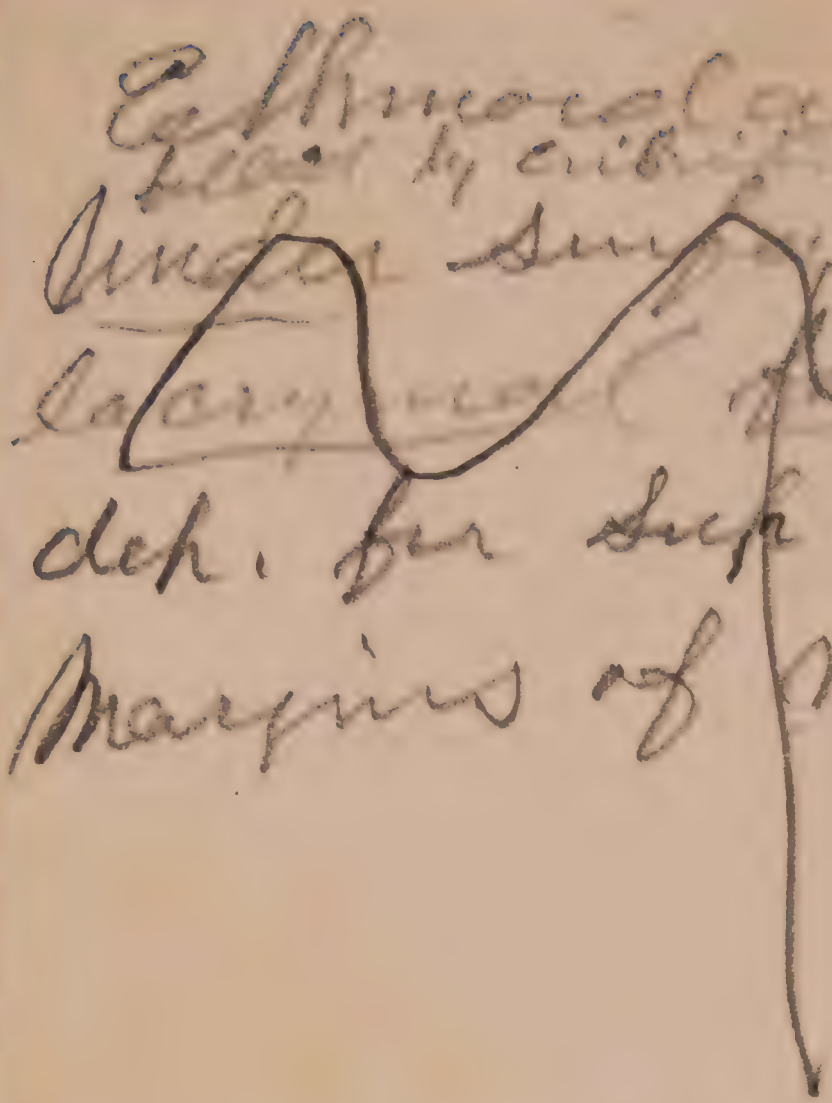
The gland is
usually included
in a fold of the
investing by a thin
but firm fibrous
capsule, which
at the hilus is
reflected inwards
lining the sinus
& its vessels
& continued
with the sheaths
of the blood vessels
& nerves



(11.

(1.

The <u>kidneys</u>
are two large
glands situated
in the abdominal
cavity, just below
the transverse
portion of the
diaphragm
on its concave



Aortic Aneurysm
10 cm

Anden dufa (8)
Lacrymal Eyelid
Lach. for Lach obl.
Ethmoidal Notch
Gall. Ant & Post.
ethmoidal canal
Frontal

Sinuses

12 articulations
2 Nasal Maxillary
Nasal Lac. Gall
Lach.

The ilia- bone
forms the shelving
part of the acetabulum
for the head of the
femur. The
head slides
in the socket
of the
head of the
femur

1 Vera Hallbreiner

2 Sage – Shawnee

4 McAuliffe – 3 Sons

6 Knudsen – J. Hoffmeister

Air after the
The ilio Vascular
lines the heart
and the
abdominal cavity
cavity & covers
the liver & kidneys
Muscles Muscular
Heart Nurse Skeletal

Council of
Ministers
General Services
Internet
Such Services
General Needs
Special Lab Systems
Needs
Admin Needs
Residences

Cervical
Spinal Nerves
Skin
Superficial fascia
Deep fascia
Prevertebral muscles
Cervical vertebrae
Facial Muscles
Subcutaneous fat
Platysma

Head Neck

Deep muscles
in nuchal
region of

Concerning the
Conflict of
Laws and Regime
Applicable and
Law: Jurisdiction
Principles in
Conflict of Laws
Substance Procedure or
Substantive Law
Procedure
Penalties

Dr. Rubin of Ohio
Negroes Kansas
Methodist
Episcopal Indeed
Kansas Negro
Methodist
Episcopal
Negroes
with Kansas
Negro Methodist
Episcopal
School, Negro
Methodism

Samples 12

1 Rectum (Anal)

2 Female Urethra

3. Prostate Gland

Urine

Albumin Blood 2

Sugar Acetone 2

Casts Pus Bacteria 2

Color Specific 1

1

Book Keeping

Department Line

of Check

Part Drawing

Part Statistics

For the
Sunburn
fumes of the
Blanket oblige
hand from the
midst of Smith
Bryant & Co
& others during
which he received
not the credits
he merited

The interior shows
liquid formed on
the brewer's yeast
layer which stands
below the Dividers B
Purified by. The

Facing one another
continuous smooth
the short line

Conjunctivitis

The redness of the eye is caused by dilation of the blood vessels of the conjunctiva and episclera. The conjunctiva is the membrane which lines the inside of the eyelids and covers the white of the eyeball. The episclera is the tissue just underneath the conjunctiva.

(Greek)

Thessalonians

Below is the
outline to the
heads of different
kinds of
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

(6.)

(5)

Heinrich Brueck

Falling off

Brueck's Office

emerging from the

intermediate

entrance Hedge

Knoll into the

orchard - Left-

hand of fields

from Westphalen

Short Memo

2 Memos

Purpose: - Remind

Audience: - Bill

Why needs to be

written by

Lorraine V. Wade

and sent on the

Modified Block a

Salutation: Dear

Mr. Sanchez:

Service Meeting (5)

31 Hours

Canvass	8
Dorsal	12
Lumbar	5
Sacral	5
Coccygeal	1
	31

They are from the Word by Lords Instruct Secretary

6.

A Circular Plane

is one that cuts

from a Cone, and

is parallel to the Base

or else makes with

the Base, or one of

its Conterminous

Sides, an Angle

equal to the Angle

which the Base, or

(2)

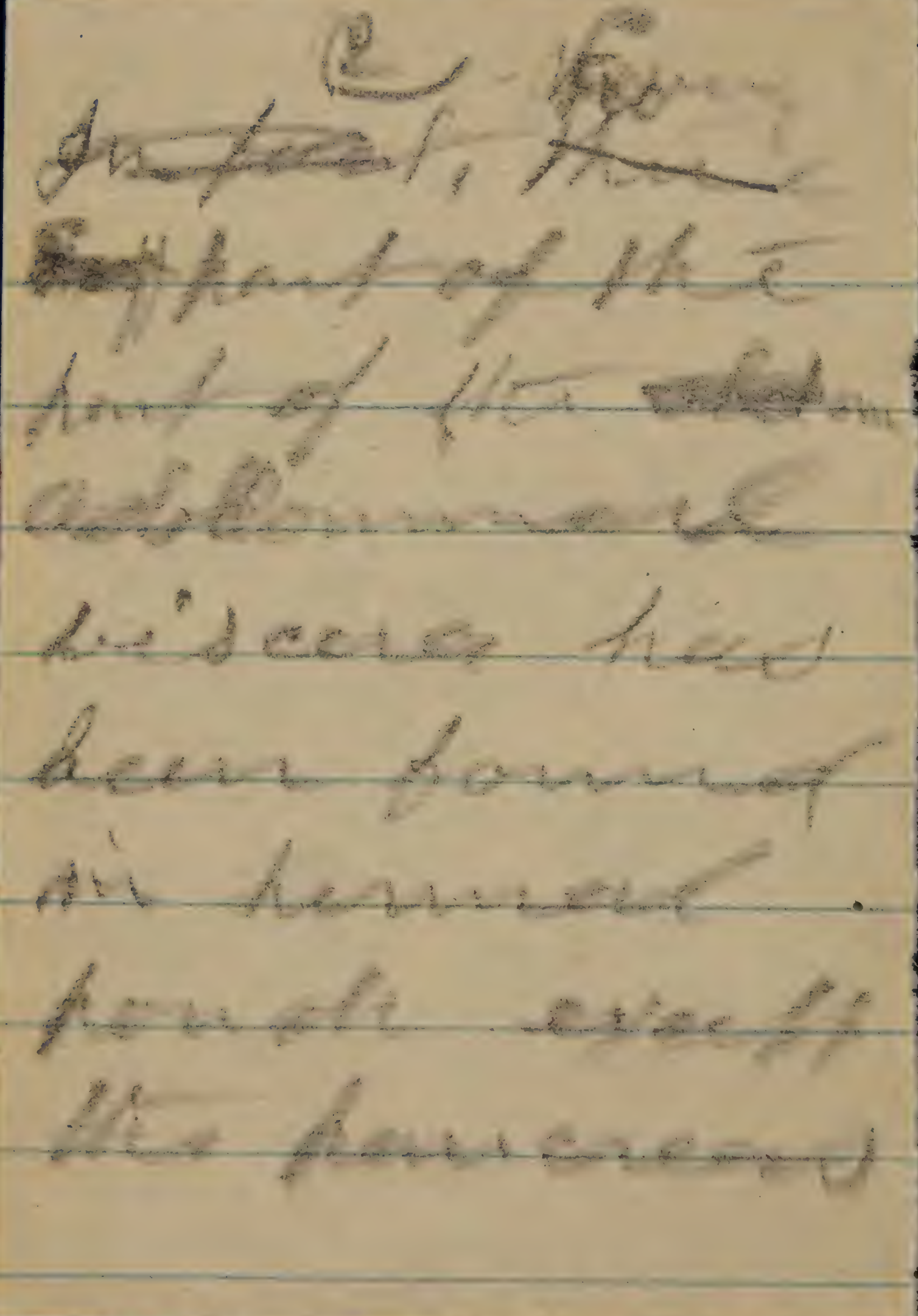
A Short Nerve
is one that runs
from the Spinal
cord and emerges
through one of the
intervertebral
foramina at the
side of the
Spinal column

Tuber cinerum
lateral from nodules
base of the
tuber. It contains
albumin

Remember Such
a Sunday. This
the Sunday Angel of the
Lord. Article. Of
consists of a
few Hieroglyphical
Characters the
Ancient Egyptians
& Nations used in
the Temples to
Worship their Gods
Priests of Emphasis
Egyptian

Abraham of the three angels
has entered into the realities. That
of the Eternal Christ
in His Resurrection
manifests the
universal Life
Divine & the Divine
Life perfected in

on the cover of
Sunbeam the
Estate by
contracts company
it.
The sheaf on them
that unites the
muscular tissue
together is called
Tendon



The Amen
layer of the
photosensitive
to the Nuclear
electron beam
Nuclear to the
Electromagnetic
of the

(3)

Embroidery Machine Backstitch Satin Stitch

Name Lettering to Main Contents

As the Lord
shines forward
of the heavens
the clouds
scatter
when darkness
veils the heavens
and the moon
appears
from the tent
branches of the
trees
trembling
pillars of
heaven

A Hernia is the
protrusion of any
viscera from its
normal cavity
or part. It may occur
in any part of the
abdomen or thorax
except the heart &
which are enclosed by

Respected Sir and
Madam We Remain
Your Humble
Servants
Mr. Edward Wilson
Esq. Mr. Thomas
Wilson Mr. Wm.
Wilson Mr. Wm.
Wilson Jr. Mr.
Wm. Wilson Jr.
Mr. Wm. Wilson
Jr.

bivera, with the
exception of the
pancreas, that
has not been
found at some
time or another
in a hernial sac
usually however
abdominal
in hernias contains
a portion of intestine
or omentum — or both

Sample 7.a

2nd Course

Arches of Lumbar

Region with Line of Centers

Concave on

Convex, about

Middle of Lumbar

Region.

(8) each foot
Poodles: wool
are larger than the
poodle or spaniel

(5.)

Parliament

[illegible]

backwards

V during the period

of Integration of the

Lords

(10)

Let's Investigate
Lucas Family
Annie Sarah
Griffin Edward

As the Shadows
does not allow
below the 1st Intervertebra Nt reveals of
Plein of the
Nerves below His
point the 1st Lumbar
in the column. The
upper ones are larger
Comma one to the size
of all three Nerves

Indices

Acquisitions

Journal of Discovery

" of Research

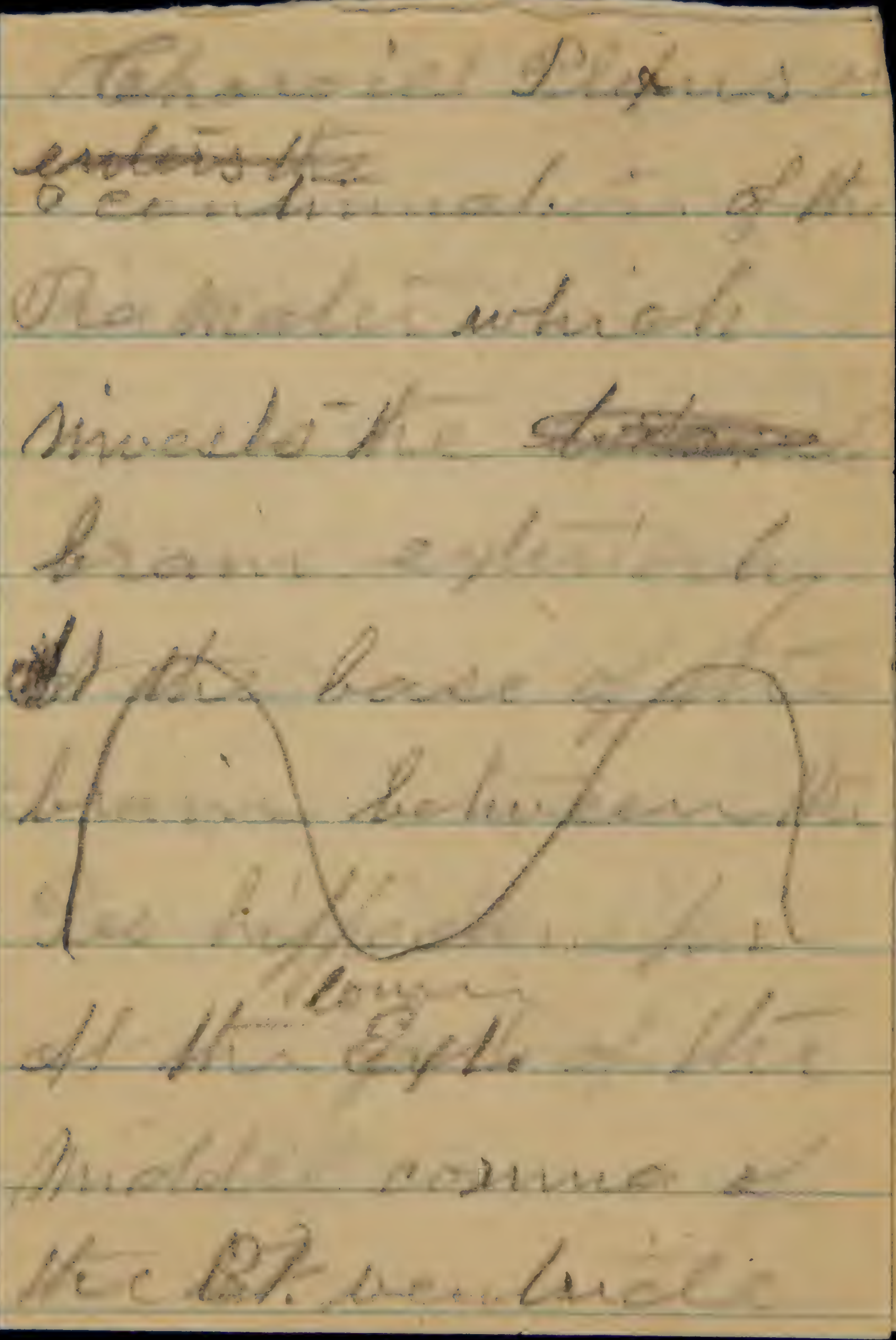
" Editorial Management

2

Fe's and Extension
Connective
Tissue of Spleen
" Kidney
External Secretion
Kidney
Collect Urine
Pancreas
Calcium
under the
term
Pancreas in front
of the omentum
Omentum.
In front of the omentum
is the transverse
colon.
Epiploic foramen behind the omentum

The first lines
of the Internet
Obituary with
which you are
quite familiar
Elizabeth Ann
Crowell Simmons
[illegible]
[illegible]
which would [illegible]

the chemical
of the Vanadium
forming a compound
between the two
is similar and
the cost of the
finished product
is the object
of about four
Pastilles to Each



Surface Markings

Lumbo Sacral Canal

is formed by the
union of the 5th Lumbar
& branch of the 4th

(Three)

Three (Theft) Does

Make ~~A Chief~~

Does Not Follow

the Footsteps of

Their Father

Planning Machine

Wants to Eliminate

Brother Andrew and

His Nephew Johnny So

He Can Be Boss

Left. Arm
comes the blood
from the subclavian
& duct passes
into the
deep cervical. The
Jugular-clavicular
Deep nerves
accompanied
by arteries
the thoracic
by 2 veins
comites. The
larger by 1

Memorial Day Activity

Participants:

Friends of Lafayette

Robots

1st Parent Committee

20 Boyfriend

1 Laboratory work
2 Shirt longsleeved
3 Jeans denim colour
4 Brush for hair
5 Records + cassettes wet tablets
6 Pictures of Ireland flag
7 Lamp
8 Typewriter
9 Camera digital
10 Tyres pneumatic
11 Fire engines Dun Laoghaire

Furniture

1 Mirror of St Patrick
2 Table
3 Bed
4 Couch cushion
5 Pond - Japan
6 Value of Pictures

7 Trunk
8 Small Wardrobe Mahogany
9 Chair

Matthew 5.

2 Silver — 2

3 D — 1

Scribes — 1

5 — 1

Vouchers

2 Letters 2

9 J 1

Sylhet 1

5- 1

5-

(3.)

White flowers of South
West of Mississippi River
Relating to disease
Affecting, tissue or
Fecal matter significant
in size
Thrombosis (Stuck)
Leaf
Thalassemia
Bud of the
Affected tissue

The court of
Queen's Bench in
the first instance
on the back of the
writ - all decided
in the Supreme Court
Writs ordered V Adelaide
and

Sciatic nerve
pain between
shoulder.
Stiffness because
soldier like

Great Debate

- Establishment + Anti-Federalist
  - Hamilton
  - Washington
  - Adams
  - Jefferson
  - Madison
  - Monroe
  - Clinton
  - Gallatin
  - Burr
  - Randolph
  - Pinckney
  - Marshall
  - Story
  - Taney

Salve for Erysipelas. Mrs. Forbes.

A handful of smartweed, handful of plantain, two bunches of mullein, yellow dockroot - make it strong if this - no matter how much - handful of (the bark of the root) sweet elder root, small handful of Lobelia, a pitch pine knot, or pitch wood whittled up. Boil the strength out of the herbs and roots - then strain through a sieve and boil down. Now add half pound of lard, with the pine knot, and simmer down while applying this, drink freely of Burdock tea.

Wheezing respiration from construction of larynx. Sometimes tickling causing severe paroxysms of coughing. Aggravation by motion, anything that causes increased respiration, or change of air. also by drinking coffee, by acidity meals. by lying on right side & Relieved by being quiet, by lying on left-side & on the back with head high. Extremities cold, & clammy especially knees & from above knees down. Cold sweat all over. Long continued paroxysms cause pain in occiput.

Med. Ch. 56 12 grs. three fold
Mercy & cut short. bleeding on
the forehead. Bottle of Hennessy
for stomach. Had subsequent
examination of Lt. Chicago
commenced 24 grs. three with
profuse flooding, from after that
bleeding commenced a pint pan full
of blood.

Male Nurses. Signs of hyper
acute fighting. no doubt, days after
fight on her face & [illegible]
body, ~~wounds~~ days. Could hear
one ~~what~~ to one. has a sweet
look ~~[illegible]~~ seems as if she left
her heart in bed & left one with.
Stolen Ligatures - Teeth rises in
Mental [illegible] mind & heart [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Stole - marble like smile, slight
flakes like scratching [illegible]
Night Darkness relief on [illegible]
which to overcome by [illegible] - smiling
of many cases with hand & the head
upright. She seems to be in deep
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

11/15

Mother's aid for whooping cough.

1 ounce fluid extract
to pound ordinary
syrup. Dose: Teaspoonful
for child a year old
1 tablespoonful for grown person
three times a day.
Also for children in
bronchitis.

K

Whooping Cough

Mrs. Everett (Mother)

1850's

For Whooping Cough.

1 Scruple Salts of Tartar.
10 Grains Cochineal
4 Oz Rock Candy, or Loaf Sugar.

Let them be well triturized in a Mortar. Dissolve in ½ pint of Hot Water. —

Dose. For a child, 1 year old, 3 or 4 ~~times~~ a day, 1 Teaspoonful More, in proportion, for older persons. ———

Recipe was given to Mrs Rev. Dr. Smith about 60 years ago, and has been doing good service ever since. Not only in her own family, but to Many others, to whom it has been handed on, with unvarying benefit.

This certifies that I have examined Mary H. Everett and do believe her well qualified with respect to moral character learning and ability to instruct a common school in this town, one year from the date hereof.
Given under my hand this 28th day of July 1847 at Steuben.

Alfred Gillett Town Supt
of Common Schools

Schools for the Town of

Day Book.

July

4.

1 bu[illegible] 8

1 do [illegible] 58

2 do [illegible]

1 do [illegible]

Tin fro[illegible] ,55

Box of [illegible] .50

Whiting [illegible] ,19

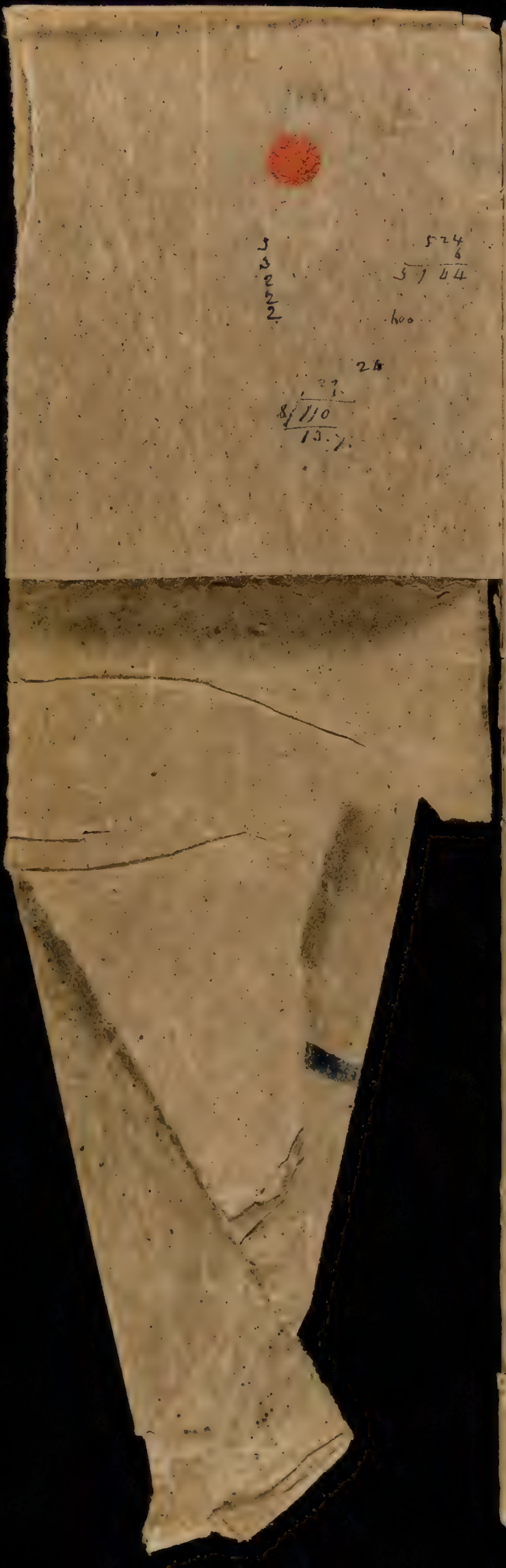
Nails [illegible] ,40

Gal[illegible] 1.13

4 [illegible] ,10

nails

12[illegible]



Work commenced on the new building June 7. 1843.

June 7 Bot of J. D. Thomas
559 ft clapboards

9 J. W. Roberts 180 ft pine boards at 1½ cent a foot P 2.70

12 J. W. Roberts 524 ft clapboards at $6 per 1000 — P — 3.14

13 R. Fuller, 36 ft pine plank, P

14 J. T. Griffiths 500 ft spruce plank

— 13 bu. potatoes of R. Abrams 1½

15 D. Reed by J. Roberts. 100 lights sash at 3½ — 3.50

92 lbs nails at 5 ct — $4.60
key — 13
Nail for Henry — 31

17 J. D. Thomas spruce boards —

23 Latches, screws & Butts P 1.64

3 Doors from Reed & Francis 6. —
12 lbs nails by T. J. Thomas P — 72
130 feet floor boards at $8. P
46 ft pine boards at $10. — 2.40
210 ft Skantling at 90 ct P

July Hemlock boards at Fowlers 1.95

Pine boards at Do — P 1.25

Pine boards near Fowlers P — 1.37

4 bu. Shingles from Jonathan Jones Nicely sick —

1 bu. of Henry W. Roberts — ,88

1 Do of Wm Th Evans, — ,88

2 Do of H. Pugh, —

1 Do of D Evans (gift) —

Pin from Utica for roof, P — ,55

Box of Glass (P) — 2.50

Whiting — P ,19

Nails 8 lbs of Mr Howells — ,40

Gallon of oil P — 1.13

4 lbs whiting at 4 ct from E. Jones, 16

nails from village
12 lb @ 6 ct —

Mr. Cyrenius [illegible] a/c
Mr Bradley 3 days work 1788
1350 Lath boards of J. W. Roberts
at $4 P 5.40
500 brick P 1.75
July 4th 54 ft. trim boards J. W. Roberts P 81
For [illegible] said to 88 said
2 folding
For taking out the press 2
For folding 2
For gathering 3
For taking out the press 2
For folding 2
For taking out the press 4
For taking out the press 2
For folding 20
For taking out the press 2
For folding 4
For taking out the press 2
For folding 2
For folding 50
For folding 2
For folding 2

Dates 30 Notes due

Paid Wm Roberts dat Sept. 3. 1838 $100 — $50.
Paid towards principal 50

Wm Roberts Sept 3. 1838 — 100 —
do do Sept. 3. 1838 — 100 —
Interest of the above has been paid up to
May 11, 1843, also up to May 11, 1844.
Also up to May 11, 184[illegible]
Do Do Nov. 25. 1841, 170.
Do Do
Interest paid up to Nov 25 1843; do to Nov 25, 1844.
Do to Nov 25, 1845. Do to Nov 25, 1844.

Paid Do Do — Jan 31. 1842 — 250. 00
Interest paid up to May 1 to 1844
L Powell — Nov 25, 1843 — 170. —
Paid Int. up to Nov 25, 1844. Paid Feb 1, 1845
Do Do — Dec 2, 1843 — 30. —
Paid Int. up to Dec 2, 1844.

Paid Henry Roberts, Paid June 1844 53.

July 1844 Due to Roberts & Salisbury
Heirs about $130 — 130.
Due to Foot & Jones about $80 — 80.
Due for Tom from Wages about 45.
Feb 19, 1841 Paid 25. 50
Dec. 24, 1844 Gave note to Roberts & — 130, 22
Salisbury for one year
Dec 4 1845 Wm Roberts, — 40.
Dec 24, 1843 Paid interest up to Dec 4 1846. —
Henry Roberts
Salisbury

Aug 19, 1846, Wm Roberts, — 100.

For gathering 1
For not saying thrice 1
For [illegible] 2
For [illegible] 2
For [illegible] 2
For [illegible] 2
For [illegible] 2
For [illegible] 1

General Acc. commencing June 1st 1844.

1844 Money Received —

1844 June 1st Money in the Hands of Wm. Evans, Pottsville, Dyn. June 1st 1844 $61.87½
" " Dan'l Gottshall for Con. under (1842) $1.50
" " Griffith — Pottsville for Dyn.r — .50
" " Evan James Esq. Tal. Ll., Cen.r 1844 1.00
" 4 Mr. ~~E. B Evans, Pottsville~~ Wm. Price, Ch. Clair 20.—
" " " John Breese, Palmyra, 1842 & 1843 12.—
" " " Do for Dyn.r for 6th Dr 15.00
" " " Seth Howells, " 15.—
" 5 " John W. Jones, Floyd 1842 2.50
" " " Do Do 1843. 11.50
" " " Gth T. Jones, Collinsville Dyn.r —.50
" " " Wm. Hughes, Cayenovia 1843. .50
" " " Do Do 1844. 1.00
" " " Hugh Hughes, Bethel (Extra Dyn.r) .50
" " " John Davies, Newport, Centurion 1843 5.00
" " " Wm Vincent (Dyng.r) —.50
" 6 " Mrs. James, Penymynydd Cen.r 1843 .50
" " " Wm Th. Jones, Cen.r 1843 .50
" " " Do 1844 1.00
" " Do — Dyngarwr extra, .25
" " Edw Wms. (Dyn.r extra) .50
" " Ch. of Penymynydd, 15.00
" " Thos. Price towards the ministry, 5.00
" " Do for Cen.r 1843, 1.50
" " " John I Thomas, Bethel Cen.r 1843 6.00
" 9 " Rev. J. A. Davies, Oakhill, 5.00
" 11 " B. Perry (Mrs. Roberts Trebach contribution 1.00
" " " Jacob Williams, Bethel for Dyng.r 1.50
" " Do for S. School Books, .25
12 J. Roberts Treulon for tickets 1.50
13 Wm. Owen (Estate of Wm. T. Jones) for printing Handbill 1.00
" Do for Blanks .13
" Rob.t Williams for work for printing Office 15.03¾
" 15 " D. Jones Shoemaker Rensselaer for Cenhadon 1843 1.50
" " " Do for Dyngarwr .50
" " Do money allowed by Wm Evans towards the ministry 5.00
" " " J. Powell Granville (1843) 7.00
" " " G. Griffith & D. Evans for ministry 1.00
" " Dr Lucy (returned money) 5.00

195.50

General Acct 4 —— 1844

Payments made —

1844

June 1 Thomas Hughes, $2.00

" 6 Postage to Pittsburgh & Beardaff — ,38

" " Do from Pottsville —— ,38

" " Washington Temperance Society —— 31

" 6 Postage to Pottsville & Clinton, —— 25

" 7 Contributed to Missionary Society - 25

" 9 Paid for Hemlock & pine boards drawn last summer from Mr Thos H. Owen's — 3.35

" 11 Widow Griffiths for washing —— ,50

" " Postage from Oakdale —— ,50

" 13 Mr Wm Owen for dressing leather 4.50

" " Sundries, —— ,19

" " Robert Williams for work on printing office —— } — 15.93¾

" 15 C. Jones Rensen for shoes in full — 11.90

" 18 Tolls horse keeping & other sundries of a journey to Attica — } 70

" " Antislavery tracts —— 50

" " Pierpont Poems — 20

" " Soaks for Newsletter —— 25

" " Almanac —— 13

" Tooth brushes —— 75

" 32 ½ Sheeting at 8½ — 2.76

" 8 Do at 11d —— 92

" 4 spools thread at 4 — 16

" Sewing silk —— 13

" needles. —— —— 13

" Calico and sundries — 2.83

" articles for oil soap — ,29

" Comforter —— 32

" acknowledging Slaughter Deed & S.K's Deed — } - 1.00

~~Sund~~ ~~$ 51.41~~

51.41

	ob forwards,	195.50
Jany 15	Rec Jane's School money	15.56
19	+ L. D. Howell for Dyng.	1.00
	+ Do for Cenhadur 1843.	9.50
	+ Do. Do. 1844	6.00
	Rees Lewis, for advertising on Conv.	2.00
	+ Simon Thomas, Cenhadur 1843,	5.00
	+ Do Dyng.	,50
	L. D. Howell, extra Dyng	4.00
	Do Liberty Songs	,50
	R. E. for expences	1.00
	+ Wm. Williams, Port Carbon for 1843 13.50 / for 1844 6.50	20.00
20	overpaid interest to Wm. Roberts last year	,35
	Rec towards ministry of Wm. Roberts	15.00
	+ John G. Jones Farm (Dyng)	,50
	~~Postage of letter from Port Carbon~~	~~38~~
	~~Postage of letters~~	~~3~~
	+ Rev Thos. Rush, Hyde Park for Nos sent to Wilkesbarre 1843	4.50
	+ Jonathan Price, Hyde Park 1843	1.50
22	+ David Evans Acaster Ill. for 1842 & 1843	3.00
23.	+ Rev T. Edwards, Pittsburgh for 1844	2.00
	+ Rees J. Lloyd, Ebensburg 1843	2.00
	Wm Williams Hunter for 1843	1.50
	Owen Roberts towards ministry	.50
	Stephanich Jones Dyng extra	,25
	Printing tickets	1.00
29	+ Rev J. Williams, Indiana Co. for 1843	1.00
	Mr L. P. Lewis, for one Conv.	,12
	P. A. Roberts, Remson,	6.00
	W. N. Williams, for printing handbills	1.00
	D. James, Dyng.	,50
31	D. M. Jones, New Ark, for Cenhadur 1844	3.00
Feb 1.	H. L. Williams Bethlehem Cenhadur for 1843	6.75
	Do for Dyngarwr	1.00
	L. D. Howell, Utica "	4.00
		315.53

Acct brot forwards 51. 41

Jany 19 Paid Mr L. D. Handel's bill $12.00

" Do. Do. -- goods -- 1.28

Sundries by Jane & Pencil by Jane - 65

" Snuff & pipe, Satellite dripping pan by - 50

" Charg to Henry Roberts $10.79

Jany 20 Paid Interest on Note to Wm. Roberts

upto May 11, 1843, —— $7.00

" Paid Do. on Note to Do

upto May 11. 1843. — 7.00 46.90

" Do. Do. upto May 11. 1843. — 3.50

" Do Do upto Nov. 25. 1843. - 11.90

" Do Do. upto Jany 21, 1844 — 17.50

" Postage of letter from Port Carbon —— 38

" Postage of papers —— 3

" Sent to New York money to be discounted thro Central Bank 48.00

" Roberts Bill to C. J. Owen —— 4.32

" 23 Settle of J. M. Roberts —— 9

" Robt D. Davies towards lumber had at Felix Dwyrain 10.00

" Roland Rolands —— 14.00

" Caleb Morris in full — 5.25

" Jane & Charlotte Owens — 1.50

" Barrel flour, — 4.75

" Gave sister —— 2.00

" Paid for oatmeal —— 2.00

" Paid R. R. Roberts, towards bill —— 1.25

Contributions —— —— - ,45

Sent by R. Roberts to be discounted 30.00

For washing (twice) —— ,63

R. D. Davies, towards bill, — 1.25

Wm Roberts, Carpenter towards acct — 5.00

27 Mr. Chapin for press work - 1.60

" 30th Articles from Tioga, - ,44

G. G. Griffiths paid for wood - 1.50

John T. Griffiths, Sailor, — 1.50

Feby 2 Douglas' bill — 6.06

Shoes for Jane ,75

Crackers —— .25

postage —— ,19

Drugs & Nuts —— .40

Eye Cord .50

" Jamaica by Phillipps — 50

25.33

Acc't brot forwards — $315.53

1844
#Feby 3 Contribution towards ministry for 1844 at Penymynydd — 7.00

#. J. C. Jones Esq. Paddy's Run $2.80 for 1843 & $7.20 for 1844 — 10.—

#5 Wm Pritchard Glyn, towards ministry, — 5.—

Richd Pritchard, Glyn — 1.—

Contributions towards Missionary Society — 1.50

Richd Pritchard for Dyn.r — 50

Griffith Maurice (1844) — 1.50

Jany 18 Rec.d rent — 3.00

#.. Rowland Jones, Waterwilh Cen.r 1843 2.00

.. Rev. Mr. Salmon — 10.00

For printing tickets $8.63 — 8.63

#7 Mr. J. Jones Padnor (1843) — 9.—

#16 D. Parry, Delaware, $3 for 1843 & $1. for 1844 — 4.—

#17 J. Pugh's Contribution by D. Parry — 2.—

#20 Wm Wheldon for Cen.r 1844 — 1.—

#.. Do Dyn.r extra, — 25

#.. T. B. Daniels, Beaver Meadow — 20.—

#21 John W. Roberts, Cen.r 1844, 1.50

#22 T. J. Owen Pha towards ministry — 5.—

#.. Isaac Evans (towards ministry) — 8.—

#.. Do for Cen.r 1844 — 1.—

#.. J. C. Jones Farm (towards ministry — 5.—

#.. Do for Cen.r to the close of 1843 — 2.—

#24 John T. Richards, Trenton (1843) — 2.—

26 Money returned from Bank after paying the $80 note, discount being $2.70 on exchange money — 15.30

.. Rent from Utica — 5.—

#27 Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh for 1844, — 2.—

March 5 Attending funeral of Mrs Jenkins — 1.—

#6 Evan P. Jones Cape Vincent Cenhadwr of 1844 — 1.50

4 Tickets for Russia — 4,00

Handbill Evan & Jones — 75

8 Handbill David R. Williams highway — 1,20

Handbill J. T. Williams — 1.00

Tea Party Handbill — 75

#9 Jacob Williams Bethel Dyn.r — 1.00

#10 J. W. Jones (Cen.r for 1843) Floyd — 1.50

.. Contribution from Floyd church — 3.00

#12 Joseph Jones Delta Dyn.r — 50

3d — Contributions — 36

4 65.41

Acct brot forwards $257. 33

1844

Feb 2 Buffalo Skin ——— 3.00

" dried apples & toll, ——— ,37

" bellows ——— ,38

" calicos for Jane 2.38

5 Paid for wood from Glyn — 6.25

6 Paid taxes on house & Lot in Utica 5.64

Expences in going to Utica, " ,54

Paid towards John Davies bill by Mr Howell — } 10.00

8 Paid Thomas Hughes, — 6.50

Sent to the Learned Blacksmith for "Ch. Citizen" — } 1.00

14 Paid Robt. Williams (in full) 10.—

Paid postage ——— ,58

19 Paid Mr. Whites Bill, — 13.93

20 Barrel of flour, — 5.25

22 By 3 bu. wheat, — } 3.00
accounted for in J. Jones' acct

23 Paid Catharine Roberts, Hellas Store, (There is yet due $27. } 25.—

24 Paid Robt. Hughes for rolling - .50

26 Paid postage — -,38

" Paid for 20 copies of Jay's Rev. 2.50

" Paid Caleb Morris in full - 1.50

" Paid for nails ——— .13

Mess' Contribution ——— ,25

March 4th Paid J. Griffiths for 7lbs butter ,70

5 Candy, ——— ,10

7 articles at Mary Roberts' Store -,19

8 Knife, pencil, needles, pins &c ,78

Articles again from pedlar, - 1.25

11 Cloth for coat at Mr. Braytons 6.00
(due yet $3.94) ———

365.43

1844 Acct brot forward, — 463.41

March 11 Dr Price for Cenh^r for 1842 & 1843 — 3.00

Do. towards ministry — 2.00

15 H. L. Williams, Ft. Patent Cen^r for 1843. — 1.50

18. Josiah Griffiths, t/ printing tickets 1.75

" Wm Jones, postage on a letter to Laura Evans (confidl) .25

#21 Rev. Tho^s Edwards, Gillsburg Ky Cen^r 1844 — 5.—

#25 Cen^r W. Jones (Contribution) — 1.00

L. Howell Utica for Cenhadwr, 4.75

Do. paid John Davies — 6.00

Notice on Cen^r by J. Williams Deerfield — 50

Printing handbill (C Higbee) — 1.00

John R. Griffiths Cayuga (1843) 1.50

Robert Evans, Cen^r 1844 — 1.50

John R. Thomas Ninety six 1843 — 1.50

" " Dyn^r — .50

Mary Thomas towards ministry making a coal — —

28. Lewis Davies (Cen^r) — 1.00

#Apr^l 1 Rev. E. B. Evans, Pottsville, 20.—

Jacob Jones, — South Trenton (1844) 1.00

#5 Mrs James Penrhyn, Cenhadwr (1844) — 1.00

#7 John H. Jones Ty Coch Contributn towards ministry — 1.00

#8 Tho^s Evans, South Charleston, Tioga Co. Pa., Cenhadwr 1843, 2.00

" Edw^d Jones Shoemaker Remov for Cenhadwr 1843, in full 1.00

Catherine Roberts, Yellow Store, Cen^r towards ministry for 2 years, (½ her usual sum held back on acc^t of abolition) 6.00

#11 Jer. George's Contribution towards ministry 2.—

#12 To making pantaloons for John by Mrs Miriam Jones — towards Cen^r of 1843 — Dyngarvon .50

#13 Henry P. Jones (Pen^r) 1.00

Wm. Lewis, Llanbadarn Cenhadwr 1844, in corn — 1.00

16 Rev. M. Jones for printing 10.00

D. & D. Howell for Cen^r (1844) 3.00

Evan Roberts, Utica — 5.00

Borrowed of Wm Richards Utica 2.00

554.66

Acc't bro't forward, — $365.43

1844 Mar. 11 Paid Dr Price's bill, in full 17.39

Insurance on the office up to Nov. 11 1843. 4.50

Jay's View & tracts 2.38

Candles, — — — — .56

Contribution towards Miss'y cause ,25

do. — — Bible cause 2.00

Postage of Gen. to Floyd, — ,66

Washing — — — ,75

Bad silver, — ,50

15 Washing, — ,38

19 Candles — — — ,19

Nails — — — 3

Postage 6

B. W. Thomas, Utica (acknowledgment of deed) 1.00

26 Wm. Roberts for work (in full) 4.75

Tracts & sundries in Utica, — 1.00

" Barrell of flour, — 5.50

" Washing (twice) — ,75

Robert Evans work for Gen. 1.50

Mary Thomas, work, — 2.00

28 3 lbs of candles, — ,38

" Paid Thomas Hughes, — 6.00

Jay's View (12 copies) — 1.50

Paid John Davies (in full) — 6.00

Miss'y Contribution — ,20

April 1 Cloth for Pantaloons for Lewis & John — 5.50

Crackers, raisins &c. — 1.00

Washing, — ,38

~~Paid Cyrilla W. Roberts~~

Paid for articles from Pedlar, 1.85

5 Paid Mary Roberts' Bill in full, 27.00

8 Candles — — — — — .19

Washing — — — — — 38

9 Postage to Pittsburgh 19

10 Paid for 5 bu. oats from J. P. — 1.00

Temperance books — — .63

12 Making pantaloons for John by Mrs Allerton Jones — ,50

13 51 lbs maple sugar at 6¢ — 3.19

Two bushels corn from Hamden — 1.00

16 5 yds Silk Velvet &c &c 5.02

Cr by Cash and Dress Handk'f. 2.50

Silk Velvet &c for vest 3.32

Ream Medium paper 1.00

Quills and Penknife Back 9.38

Steel Pens 12

Brush Pencils & Inkstand 88

484.57

Account brot. forwards — $554. 66

April 22 D. C. Jones, Pittsburgh, 1844 — $14.50
" Wm. Richards, Reading, — .50
" T. & H. Rees Carbon Hall Cenhadwr 1843 — 4.50
" Do Do Cenhadwr 1844 — 11.00
" Do Do Dyngarwr — .50
" Jer. T. Jones, Heath Tilts, Chesterfield Co. Va (1844) 4.00
23 Rev T. Edwards Pittsburgh (1844) — 2.00
25 Mr. Evan Williams Contribution towards ministry — 2.—
" Mr. John E. Rolands, Brawn Tobacconist, C. (1844) — 1.50
Do towards Mr. Williams' Cofiant .50
Mr. E. George in work (Cen 1843 & 1844) 3.00
May 1st Rec'd of Evan Roberts, Utica 100.—
May 4 Roland Jones, Waterville, (1844) 3.00
" Wm. Weldon, Steuben (1844) —
Robt. Hughes, Miller, (1842 & 1843) 3.00
" Rowland Jones Waterville for Sabbath school book — .6
Mary Roberts, Yellow Store Cen[t] for May — .13
7 Owen Jones Repton for Arweinydd .12.
" Wm. Jones (Ingham's) in Rotation Cen[t] for 1842 & 1843 — 3.—
L. D. Howell by J. E. Jun[r] 1.50
8 Rich[d] Ewens, Contribution — 5.—
" Wm. R. Evans Contribution — 4.—
9 J. Breese Palmyra Cen[t] for 1843 — 4.50
Do Do Dyngarwr, — .50
Do Do 3 Doz. Catechisms $1.00 Do Do Arweinydd — $1.00 2.00
10 Contribution from Penymynydd up to May 1843 — 5.50
Do — from Do — up to May 1844. — 3.50
13 John R. Jones by Jn[o] Evans New York (Cenh[r] 1844) 1.50
" Thos Williams, Walter Griffiths Ann D. Jones, N. Griffiths Evan Hilly, Ohio Catherine Jones Penymynydd (1842) 6.—
17 Do. Contribution for the year ending May 1844 — 1.50
" Wm. Whelton, deacon, same year 6.—
" Wm. Whelton Cenhadwr — 1.50
21 L. D. Howell Contribution — 1.00
Wm Whelton Contribution — 1.00
Owen Jones Pens 20 lbs. Rotation 5.00
7.58.97

Account brought forward 484. 61
Apr 13 Washing ——— 38
" 15 Candles ——— 13
" 5 lbs clover seed ——— 6.3
" Contribution ——— 31

" 22 Barrel of flour ——— 5.25
" " Washing ——— 38
" " Mr Holmes Hands for work 4.00

" 25. E. George for work per Contader, 3.00

~~May 4~~ 29th Washing ——— 75
Candles ——— ,13
Corn Oats — 3.50
Paid Sister ——— 1.00
" Paid H. Hughes for pig — 5.00
May 4 " 2 barrels of flour — 9.50
Basket & 2 pentenniers —
expences of journey —
Crackers ———
Wm Jones (Ingham's) for Potatoes — 3.00
Contribution towards Antislavery
Cause, ——— $ 2. —
Postage to New York & Pittsburgh, —,38
20 bu. potatoes from A. Jones — 5.00
24 Paid Edw'd Roberts on Bond: 38. —

Rec'd brot forward
James D. Jones 100 [illegible] 28.97
May 29 N. H. Roberts, (Cen. 1843) — 4.00
29 H. W. Roberts (Cen. 1843) — 1.50
" Do. — (Cent. — ,50
" J. T. Richards Trenton Dyas — ,50
Do. for Centhadwr — 1.00
June 5 Simon Thomas, Deerfield (1843) 1.00
" Do. — do. — (1844) 1.00
" John Davies, Newport, (1843) — 2.50
Do for school books, — ,63
8 John F. Jones, contribution 2.00
do — Centhadwr, 1844 — 1.50
10 G. T. Jones, Collinsville, for Extra, No. 3 — ,63
" Rev. J. Howell, Bethel, for 1844 up to June — 11.00
13 J. J. Thomas, Bethel, (1844) 2.00
" D. W. Jones, Lima O. (1844) 7.00
14 Contribution at Nineteysix — ,63
17 R. J. Lloyd Ebenezer 1843, — 5.—
Do Do — 1844 — 3.—
19 Jas. Watson Williams, Insurance Money, 6.00 ~~1.50~~
~~# " D. Howell, 1844, — ,50~~
27 James James Hazelton 1843 — 1.—
Do. Do. — 1844 — 1.—
#
24 L. D. Howell, Utica, — 1.50
29 John James, Birmingham, — 6.00
July 2. Hugh Williams Holland Patent — (1843) 2.00
3. Rev. R. R. Williams, Yale College (1844) 1.50
" Mr. Hadley, Yale College (1844) 1.50
Bethesda
Contribution at meeting — .50
6. Contribution from Pendoch for 1842 — 5.—
8. D. Price, Minersville, 1843, — 20.—
12 D. Davies, Sugar Creek 1844 8.—
Do. — Dyserwr — 2.—
16 D. C. Jones, Pittsburgh, 5.—
" L. D. Howell, Utica — 3.—
25 Widow James contribution 1.—
Widow Ann Roberts (gift) — 1.—
Aug. Thomas D. Jones Newark O. 7.00
John J. Thomas, Bethel, 2.—
J. C. Jones, Paddy's Run, O — 5.—
L. D. Howell, Utica, 3.—
31 Mr. W. W. Chadwick, Colerain, O. 13.—
Sept 2 Rev. contribution from Cin. Cymmrigion
$144.36

May ~~25~~ Dressing flat — .25
Paint 2.—
Glue — .94
Molasses & Jug — 1.03
Drugs — .75
Tickets — .50
Geography — .56
Pencil — 1.—
Umbrella — 2.—
Oil cloth — 1.41
Crackers — .25
Brass — 1.71
Screw & tacks — .7
Watch cleaning — .75
At Warehouse — 3.10
Tea &c — .60
22 Hugh Thomas — 5.00
June 5 Bonnets — 2.75
Trim. Fixing bonnet — 1.62½
Oats by Lewis — .13
H. W. Roberts bill — 4.—
T. J. Evans for furniture 2.50
7 Contribution to Rev. L. Howell 2.—
Postage, — .71
24 Paid Henry Roberts, which settles my acct with him personally up to this day } 50.98
Paid Edw. Roberts in full of all accts } 25.25
Paid Rev. Ja. Griffiths, money borrowed to buy the press } 25.—
25 Paid for buggy, — 45.—
26 Owen & Jones' bill — 102.06
Mr. Clay for shoes — 2.31
Silk velvet, — 6.—
trimming, — 1.13
Calico
Muslin d. l. 21 yds at 1/9 — 4.59
Tea & crackers, — .50
July 1 Seal to Jury for Merthyr Guardian & Dinbigh Herald — } 10.—
4 Wm Thomas, interest of two notes up to May 11. 1844 — } 14.—
Do one note & interest — 54.01
Do one note & interest (note signed by Committee for printing press) — } 257.90
Paid Ann Jones — 7.—
Paid Sister — 3.—
12 Caleb Morris — 2.50
Postage — .41
15 Eliz & Wm Griffiths, — 1.83
18 Catherine Thomas — .38
Postage — .25

1844 Acct brot forwards £ 1494.36
Sept
13th Mr. Isaac M. Jones
Nesquehoning Pa. 1844 } 3.—
#17 T & H. Rees, Carbondale (1843) 1.50
Do Do — (1844) 18.50
L. D. Howell, Utica, — 1.62½
#26 Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh (1844) 5.00
Oct 3 # Mr. Gth S. Griffiths,
Western, (1842 & 1843) } — 3.00
6 Mr. Rowland Jones, Collinsville
for 1842 $1.50 - 1843, 50 cts — } 2.00
7 J. Jones, Leyden (1843) & flour 1.50
Thos. Roberts, Bonneville (1844) 3.00
J. D. Griffiths for 6 months
commencing with Sept. 1844 } — .75
Ellis Ellis Whitesboro' (order)
for 1843 & 1844 } 8.12½
12 Rev. J. H. Jones Cincinnati (1843) } 3.—
Do — (1844) — 37.50
H. P. Jones Pennsylvania — 8.—
17 Mary Griffiths, Contribution
for the year ending May, 1845 } 1.50
Hy Owen Phila (Con. 1844) 1.50
Thos. B. Daniels, Blendow
for 1843. } 15.—
L. D. Howell, Utica (1844) 4.—
D. C. Jones, Pittsburgh (1844) 10.—
21 John Jones N. Western for
Welsh Catechisms } — .38
L. D. Howell, (1844) — 1.50
27 Mr. E. Jenkins, Dundaff 10.—
" Wm Howell, South Warren, (1843) 3.50
" Do Do — (1844) 10.50

Miss Mary Pritchard
towards the Ministry } 1.—

Griffith G. Griffiths (1845) 1.50
Evan G. Griffiths, [illegible] work for the Summer — .63
Nov 12 Henry Arnold, Caerfrog Navy 8 10.50
J. R. Jones, — do — 30.—
Or Baxter, do — 23.02
D. Griffiths, do — 19.18
Hy Owens — do — 1.50
Hy Parry — do — 1.50
20 John Wheldon (1844) — 1.50
" Griffith T. Jones Collinsville (1844) 1.50
" John G. Jones, — Turin (1844) — 1.50
#

Acc't brot forwards —

1844
Nov 15 Expences to & from New York - 11.89

Paper —

14 Rms fine 24 by 38 — @ 7 — 98. —

2 — Yellow — 20 by 25 — 3 3/4 — 6.50

1 — Fine Case — 2. —

1 — do do ruled — 2.25

1 — Hardware 20 by 30 — 3. —

Cartage — 31

112.06

5 per ct discount — 5.60

106.46

Shoes — 1.37

Sattinett, — 4.50

2 pair socks — .63

Frock & over coat — 24. —

Books, — .38

Evangelist $1.00 Tribune $1.00 European Times $2.00 — 4.00

discount on money — 1.21

wrapping paper & twine — .40

Umbrella $1.00 2 lbs $1.06 — 2.06

16 Paid Caleb Morris — 3.38

22 Expences to Attica, — 1. —

Paper freight from New York 2. 64

Gave Elizabeth, — 5. —

Peck beans, — .31

Silk cravat — 1.31

Brush twine & boxes 50

Flour 2 31

Candle Moulds — 3 0

2 Pie pans 25

Glue 1.00

Molasses, 44

Raisins 162

Liberty Press for J. Griffith 1. —

Crackers 12

1844 Acct brot forwards,

Nov. 22 Rev T. Edwards, Pittsburgh in full for 1844 — 3 — — 2.50

" do for S. school books, there remains due for S. books 51 cents — 2.50

Griffith D. Jones, Meuben, 1843 & 1844 order on Wm. Owen — — — 3.00

Dec. 2. Rev. Hugh Lewis, Stratford 1843 — 1.50

do for Cofiant — .62½

3 Thos Williams, Remsen (1844) 1.50

4 Isaac Evans, Remsen, 1844 — 50

" Rev. M. Roberts, (1844) 1.50

" Sold Cofiant - 5 Nos — 3.12
als 14 Nos on credit

" Cofiant - 4 copies in Newport — 2.50
do — 2 do — on credit —
also cast 4 do with J. Drew.

" J. Davies Newport (1843) — 3. —

" do — do — (1844) 3.75

5 John Evans, Cofiant - pr — .62½

J. W. Roberts do pr — .62½

" Rec Mary's School money of Mr Gillet, Superintendant — 16.02

6 Gruff J. Thomas, Cofiant pr — .63

" Evan Jones, Fuller's Hollow, (1844.) — 1.50

do — Dyngarvan — — .50

" Ann Roberts (widow) Trenton 1844 - 1.50

" John Wheldon, Cofiant - 2 copies — 1.25

" Lewis Powell, 1844, — 1.50

" do towards ministry — 3.50

7 Robt Humphreys Bros Derbynwyr yn Racine (yn gyflawn 1843 & 1844) — 6. —

" Robt Humphreys Delafield W. T. 1843 & 1844 — 3. —

" Contribution of Penymynydd Ch. for the year end May 1845 — 11. —

Henry P. Jones for Cen^y —
W. R. Jones money — 1.50
H. P. Jones on acc^t 50
Elias Wms 75 & 1.50 2.25
— 3.25

" Rec^d of Sister Mary Everett towards Dr's Bill in May Cost $10 and in Nov^r $5. — 15. —

11 J. W. [illegible] 1844 — 1.50

12 John C. Jones Farm (1844) — 1.50

" Lewis Davies (1844) .62½

" Wm Roberts Cofiant —

" Do Roberts 2 copies do — 1.25

" Do Cenhadaeth (1844) — 1.50

" John Jones Preacher, Cofiant — .62½

" Wm R Thomas (1844) — 1.50

" B. Parry, Contribution — 1.00

Lee & Co's forwards ——— ——— ———

1844
Oct 4 Paid Dr Gulean's Bill ——— $ 12 -
attending Brother Thomas

6 Paid Interest to L. Powell ——— 10.50

Postage ——— ——— ——— ——— .25

18 Postage of Circulars 1.25

1844

Dec. 16 J. R. Jones, Ffrwd (1842) 1.50

" " Do (1843) 3.87½

" " Do (1844) 6.25

" " Do Dyngarrow .50

" " Do for 6 copies of Cofiant — 3.75

" " Rev. H. Lewis & Wm. N. Williams (1844) Salisbury Centre, (thro J. R. Jones, Ffrwd) 3.—

#17 Mr. Morris Jones, Bethania, Mrs. Mr. T. E. Hamil 7.50

" Messrs. T. & E. Hamil, 1844 8.50

" " J. L. Lewis, Dowlais (1844) 5.—

" " D.r E. Morris Extr. for Cenhadwr for August, 1844 — 4.84

" " Do. 1 copy of Cofiant — .62½

#18 Mrs. Roberts, Trebach (contribution) 1.00

#20 John Jones, Syn Rhos, Swyd Gallia Ohio, (1844) — 3.00

" " Do — for school books — 1.00

" " Wm. Rhydderch, contributions from Penymynydd Church — 12.—

" " Robt Abraham, Contribution by B. Perry — 2.—

#22 Rec'd Contrs towards ministry by Wm. Roberts — 20.—

" " Wm. Roberts — (1844) 1.50

~~" " Contributions to Mr. Etc. Hamil~~

" " Wm Thomas, Cofiant — .62½

" " C. Benjamin, do. — .62½

" " John Williams, Sixty, (1844) 1.50

#23 Owen Jones, Remsen, (1844) — 1.50

" " D.d Roberts, Remsen, (1844) 1.50

" " Do — Contribution towards ministry 4.—

" Do — Cofiant — .62½

#24 J. Parcio, Acasto, Mo. (1844 & 1845) 3.00

" " John Jones, Ty Cock, Steuben (1844) 1.50

" " Thos D. Thomas Steuben (1844) 1.50

" " Jacob Jones, South Trenton (1844) 1.50

" " Mr Holyoins, Clay, Cofiant .62½

#25 Rev. J. Griffiths, Utica for Subscribers 10.—

" " Wm. D. Williams, Cofiant. — 1.88

" " Mrs Wm Roberts, towards ministry 5.00

#26 John Breeze Palmyra 1842 1.00

" do — do — 1844 4.50

" do do for Dyngarrow — .50

" " J. E. Howlands (1845) — 3.00

Dec 31 Sundries at Utica — ,62
Bonnet frame — 50
" — 43
Velvet for bonnet — 2.25
Silk & Ribbon, — 1.23
6 Little Children — ,15
Beans, ,31½
Books for Children — ,40
Goods at Wells —
4 Sheets ,13
3 do 12
7 7/8 Sheeting 2.14
22 Yds Calico 1/ 2.75 11.87½
14 do Gingham 56
33 Yds 18 M. Cambric 10 3.33
15 Alpacca 4/ 7.50
Goods at L. D. Howell — ,75
D. & Morris 100 lbs flour — 2.38
3 small Cases — ,38
Dec 22 Paid Int. of $170 1 yr 6 mo 11.90
Nov. 25, 1844, —
" Paid Caleb Morris — 3.—
" 23 Paid Chas Jones' bill — 1.56
" Paid Jones & Roberts' bill — 19.20
" 27 Paid H. D. & Jones' Bill — 64.95
" " Do 1 barrel flour — 5.13
" " Mrs. Roberts Millinery bill — 1.12
being balance acct
" Do 3 Yds ribbon, — .75
" Molasses & 2 Sk. Salts .30
" Green lining at Isaac Roberts — .13

1844	Brot forwards		
Dec			
#27	R. R. Roberts, by R. W. Roberts (1844)		1.00
#28	Humphrey Lloyd, Louisville, (1844)		1.50
#.	Do Cofiant		62½
#.	R. R. Roberts, Remsen, (1844)		1.—
#.	Do by Capt Ll. Roberts,		1.50
#30	Thos D. Jones, Newark, O.,		11.00
#.	Wm Pritchard, Glyn, (1844)		1.50
#.	Do towards ministry		5.87½
#.	Do for daughters		2.12½
#.	Richd Pritchards towards ministry		1.—
#.	Do. Cofiant		.62½
#.	Hugh T. Jones Steuben ville (1844)		1.50
#31	Rees J. Lloyd Ebensburg $83 for 1843 + $20 for 1844		23.—
1845	Rev M. M. Jones, Radnor, (1844)		3.—
Jan 1	Rev. E. Lewis Ebensburg (1844)		8.—
#.	Mr Edwards, Foley's Cofiant,		62½
	Williams Job work		1.00
#.	John R. Griffiths, (1844)		1.50
#.	D. & L. D. Howell, (1844)		6.75
#.	" " (1845)		1.50
#.	Morris Jones, Bethania,		2.44
#.	Wm. Williams, Whitehorn (1843 & 44)		3.00
#.	D. & L. D. Howell (Cofiant)		8.37
#2	Thos Ellis, Talmadge O. 1844		18.—
#.	Do — Cuyahoga Falls (1844)		4.50
#.	Do Middlebury — (1844)		3.—
#.	Do — Dyngarw —		1.50
~~3~~	~~R. R. Roberts, Remsen~~		~~5.50~~
	~~Do Dyngarw,~~		
#3	Hugh Jones, Contribution		4.—
#4	Sold by Mr Edwards at Penymynydd and paid 3 Cofiant		1.50
#.	Contribution at Penymynydd by Wm Rheldon		5.—
#.	Mrs. James Pen^{d} (1845)		1.—
#.	Wm. R. Jones Pen^{d} (1845)		1.—
#7.	D. Manuel towards ministry		3.—
#.	John Manuel Do		1.—
#.	J. B. Cook, Danville, (1844)		3.—

Dec. 28	Paid Griffith W. Roberts' bill,		7.80
"	Postages,		.26
"	Paid Thos. Hughes for work		6.—
	Flannel from Clyde $6.—		
	socks 1.12½ stocking 62½		11.—
	4 cords wood — 6.25		17.—
1845 Jany 1	Paid Hugh Hughes for work		4.—
30	Caleb Morris for work		3.50
	Paid pedlar,		.54
	do mitts & fourbags & sand		
	Horse Keeping on journey to Utica		.28
	Tolls		.13
	Provision &c		.15
	Saw		1.00
	Knife 3/ Hammer 5/ twine 1/3		1.19
	Brush 2/6 chain 2/6 Sprung 1/ gimlet 1/6		.75
	2 Boxes Lead 1/ fixing pencil 1/		.25
	3 bu. oats		.75
	~~Lieut. Hugh Hughes~~		
	Lieut Patrick. Houck		3.—
	Paid Sister,		3.—
	Mr Eleazer Green for pump		5.—
	Paid E. C. Ray's bill		4.21
9	Paid for sugar		.25
	Postage,		.65

Brot forwards. #

1845 #
Jan 29 John S. Thomas, Bethel, 1845 2.—
" John L. Lewis, Deerfield (1844) 5.—
" Wm. Vincent 1844 — 1.50
" Rev W.D. Williams
10 Nos Copiant including Mr Vincent's No — 6.25
" Wm Price, Mt Clair 1844 (that is $2.50 for 1843 & $7.50 in full for 1844) 10.—
J.D Edwards 2 Copiant sold at Bethel — — 1.—
Do 2 Copiant sold at Benson meeting and 1 to John Jenkins 1.50
11 Rowland Jones, Waterville (1844) — .50
" Do —— (1845) — 3.—
Do 3 Nos Copiant, — 1.25
12 Richd Jones Newport (City of Bethania) — 2.25
John Davies, Newport 1843 — 1.50
Do — (1844) — 2.25
Do — Copiant — 62½
Thomas Drew Copiant — 1.75
John T. Richards Fremont 1844 2.—
13 John L. Jones Jun (1845) — 1.—
" 14 From Friends in Chicago, for Nos of Cenhadwr to be sent to Wales 1.—
" John Clark, Oriskany 1844 & 1845 3.—
15 Robert Williams, Collinsville, 2.—
16 Henry Thomas, Russell Town O (1844) 1.50
T.R. Roberts Remsen (1843 & 1844 including 3 from 1843 @ $1.50 & C.J. from 1844 @ $2.00) 5.—
Do. Dyngarwr ,50
17 David Thomas Esqr Cravesville Pa 1845 2.—
" Wm. Firmstone Esqr Easton Northampton Co Pa 1845 2.—
" Wm Williams Fort Carson (1844) 11.50
" Do — Do — 1845 — 8.50
20 John R. Jones N.Y. (Copiant) @ 11.75
" O. Baxter, — 9.37½ 30.—
" Griffiths, — 9.37½

Brot forwards ——— £

1845
Jan 7 13 Paid subscription towards
Meeting House — } — — 10. —

20 Blank Book 1/- Wallet 1/- —— .25

" Woollen gloves — 5/ Hat £4. - respectively 4. 88

" Umbrella, 11/ paid for hire 1/- 1. 50

[redacted]

	Bro't forward		
1845			
#Jan 21	Dr L.D. Howell, Bishops Cofaint		5.—
#	Do Contribution 1844		3.87
#	Do — 1845		1.50
# 24	Myrrick Jones, Pelhamville for Cofaint,		50
#	~~Henry Lewis, Tabor~~		~~50~~
#	Henry Lewis, Tabor (1844 & 1845)		1.50
#	D Evans Remon (1842)		3.—
#	Rich.d A Davies, Oakhill, 1842		3.62½
#	Do — (1844)		3.—
#	Do — for school Books,		3.37½
#	Dr Price Mineroville (1842)		1.50
#	Do — (1844)		28.50
# 27	Wm. Edwards for Edw Evans Richmond Va 1845 —		6.—
	John Hughes for printing		1.00
#	J.T. Griffiths (1843 & 44)		3.00
#	do Cofaint —		62½
#	do towards ministry		3.00
	do Sundries, —		1.16
	O.J. Owens for Printing		5.50
	A Billings do		1.00
	B.O & Rawson do —		1.00
	Billings & Owen do		1.75
	Owen & Jones — do —		28
#	E. Jones Cen. (1844)		1.50
#	do Cofaint —		65
#29	Mr. Frank Washburn P.M. White Oak Springs, Wis. Ter. (1845) for 2 Nos — $1 in Credit for 1846 the ayov $1. to be given to the Bible Society		4.—
#30	Mr. Isaac M. Jones, Jamaica Pa for 1845		2.—
#Feb 3	J.W. Jones, Floyd (1844) —		2.25
#	Do 1 Cofaint, —		63
#8	G. Pritchard, Glyn, towards ministry		2.—
# 10	Wm Roberts Lewis Davies contributions towards ministry		2.—
#	J.W. Roberts, Cofaint sold to —		62½
	~~Wm — Powell, Philadelphia, for~~		
# 11	Wm Powell, Philadelphia, for Howland, towards ministry		1.00
# 13	Catharine		
# 14	Contributions at Pengwyn for 1843 to May 1844		1.—
#	Do for the year ending May 1845		14.—
#	Wm Rhodes Cenhadaeth 1845		1.—
# 11	Wm P. Lewis Cofaint for 1844 & 1845		75
#	Do		1.00

Jan. 23	4 bsl. oats 2/	1.00
	1 Gallon Molas. 25	50
	Postage	38
	2/ Do.	72
Paid	John Hughes tailor Bill	2.43
Paid	John T. Griffiths bill	24.42
	H. O. & Jones Cloth for Coat & Pants	18.11
	do 3 1/2 yds Salenett 7/6 per yd	4.69
	Cassimere 1.22 Socks 18. —	1.40
	J. W. Roberts bill 2.10.7 take out our bill 0.17.6	1.69
Paid H. O & Jones' Bill for 1844		40.15
Feb 13	Crackers in Whites store	.25

Bro^t forwards, ———

Feby 14th Rev. J. H. Jones, Cincinnati for 50 Nos of Cofiant — } 31.00

15 Contribution by B. Perry — 3.00

" Humphrey P. Jones, Cen^r (1842) 1.00

Do Do — (1845) — 1.00

17 Cofiant by Rev. W. Roberts, — 62½

" John C. Jones Esq^r Paddy's Run (1845) } — 12.—

18 Evan Williams, Remsen (1844) 1.50

Do towards ministry, — 2.00

19 Evan P. Jones, Cape Vincent (1845) 1.50

Do Cofiant ——— 62½

" D. W. Roberts, Steuben Cen^r for 1845, — 1.50

" ~~John~~ Jno L. Roberts Turin, 1844) 3.00

" Wm. Hughes, — 50

" R. R. Roberts, Remsen (1844) 4.00

" Henry Williams, Remsen (1845) 1.00

20 John Owens, Shenandoah (1844) 1.50

Edw Williams Penymynydd, Contribution towards ministry ——— } 5.00

22 Thos J. Thomas, Cofiant, — .62½

" J. L. Lewis, Deerfield (1844) — .75

" Simon Thomas, Deerfield (1844) ——— 5.—

" Do. ——— (1845) — 1.—

24 Rev. Wm. D. Williams, Cofiant, 3.75

" John Roberts, Trenton (1844) 1.50

" Rich^d James, Trenton (1845) 1.00

27 Wm A. Thomas (contribution towards ministry) 1.00

28 Y^r Parch. Rees Powell, Rudmor, Cofiant ——— } 5.00

Do for S.S. Books, ——— 3.00

March 3 Jer. T. Jones, Heath Pettibone 1845 2.00

10 Rev. James Harris (1844) 1.50

11 Rev. J. J. Williams Ind. Pa. (1844) 3.00

" Thos E. Williams P for Jno — 1.00

13 Meredith Meredith (1844) — 1.50

Wm Whelden Contribution for 1842, to 1843 2.20

Do ——— Do for 1844 to 1845 4.—

Rich^d Levi, Wilkesbarre, by Rev W. Rees Williams New Haven 1845 } 1.—

1845 Brot forwards

Feby 17. Contribution to Bible Society, 2.00

Do for a Welsh Bible for Sister, 2.00

19 Paid D. W. Roberts for work } 7.00
very 10 days at 4/ and 6 days at 3/ per }
month $2.—

" Paid Henry W. Roberts note 27.38

20 Paid Caleb Morris & wife } .88
one day's work }

" Paid Hugh Thomas' bill, 5.64

" Paid my daughter Jane } 3.74
for folding }

" Paid Peddlar for } .16
Molasses & Oats,

21 Paid Lewis Powell's Note 101.5/

24 Settled & paid John Roberts } 1.50
acct, Trenton }

Mrs. Morris for washing .38

Mar. 1 Paid Mr. Chapin 2.60

do last month 3.20

3 Paid Mr. Merrell for binding 1 acct. 31.—

3 Paid Rich. Thomas 8 days } 2.46
at $8 per month }

5 Paid Caleb Morris, 5 days 2.50

" " 1 bushel of pears, 1.18

Postage .25

Contribution towards Meeting House 5.00

11 Bushel of oatmeal, 1.—

1 oz magnesia / 1 oz Rhubarb .25

" Postage 8, Rice 10 .18

" Barrel of Flour 5.12

" Finished paying H. Hughes's Note } 12.32
to Robt M. Jones.

1845 Amt brot forward ——— $
Dollar. 15 Evan Davies, Pittsburgh, (1845) 5. —
18 Jonathan Price Hyde Park Pa (1844) 4.50
Do Do (1845) — 2.50
" T. Waters & J. Jones, Minersville for 50 Nos of Cofiant gods bro't yet due — } 27. —
" John Pugh, Remsen (1844) 1.50
" Rev. D. Davies Sugar Creek rec'd Jany 6 (1844) in full } 5.75
" Do Do gratuitous am't Dyn.— ,25
19 Do Do for (1845) — 5. —
" Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburg (1845) } 5. —
19 Mr. T. N. Williams Rodgville Wis Ter. 1845 — } 5. —
20 Eph. T. Jones, Jerim, for 4 cofiant } — 2.50
" Rev. Wm. D. Wms. 2 Cofiant 1.25
" J. Davies, Newport (1844) 1.50
22 Elizabeth Arthur — } Contribution towards ministry 2. —
" Mrs. [illegible] James — do. — 1. —
" [illegible] Carbondale, Pa. 1845 2. —
" Do Do — (1844) — 13. —
Do Do — (1845) 5. —
28 T. B. Daniels, B. Mawr 1844 10, —

April 2 Wm Tibbets towards } Oneida Co. B. Society — ,45
Ellis Ewen, Whitestone order on Wm H. Roberts 1844 & 1845 6.50
3 Messrs E. D. & S. Howell (Cofiant) 3.75
Do — Do — (Centinador) 2.75
7 Morris Jones Bethania Cofiant 2: 62½
(this with 4/ P. before make 3/ for books)
" Do Centinador of 1843. — ,75
9 Isaac Evans, Remsen (1845) 1.00
" Do Contribution towards ministry 8. —
11 Mr. T. Tibbets, Bonnville (1845) 3. —
12 Mrs. Revd Hughes, Cofiant — ,62½
" Mr Wm Williams, Remsen (1844) 1.50
14 Mr O. J. Thomas (1843 & 1844) 3. —
" Mary Thomas for Testament } for Mr B. J. ,48

1845 Amt brot forwards. —

March 15 Two bushels of Oats, —— £0,50

18 Paid on old Policies in full upt to Jany 1844 — 4.30

" Paid pedlar, —— 8.82

" 4½ bu. oats —— 1.13

19 Lend 13, Castor Oil 3½ .21

" Brackets .37

21 4½ bush oats 1,13

" 2 [illegible] .14

" 2 [illegible] Apples .13

" Yeast .10

22 Paid for 6½ lbs. feathers 3.25

Chargd at Jones & Hawley's Store
18 yds Calico 11 cts
about 30 yds Factory cloth 8 cts
10 spoons 9 tin cups - 2/3 - chank 1/9
6 knots 3/ 11 skeins Twine 9/
Chargd at J. W. Tibbets @ 19s/ —

29 Paid Lucius Morris, — 3.63

" Lend Do. 1.50

April 2 Sister's Contribution towards Meeting House Pm — 4. —

3 Paid Mr. Merrell's Bill for binding, —— 29.46

" Cards 1/9 Eyebrush 31 cts Sponge 6 — .59

" Blue Ink 1/— apples 10/— Fuse 1/— 1.50

" Dung Fork 10/. - drawing for Do 5/- 1.88

" Oil 9/.— Molasses 14/- casks 5/- 3.50

" Faucet 5/- Graham Flour 5/ - 1.25

" Hogshead —— 9. —

" Expences 10/3. oats 21 cts 1.50

9 Postage, —— .50

11 Paid by 2 Bens for 1845 in part — 3.00
Mr T. Roberts Bill, Bonneville

15 Paid Mr. Parker's bill — 4.34

" Oatmeal, 75 oats, 50. — 1.25

2 lbs raisins, —— — .33

Tomato seeds. —— 6

1845 Acct brot forwards —

# April 18	G. W. Griffiths, Sicily, by Mr. Lewis }		
	on J. W. Roberts (1845) — }	—	.50
# "	Of J. W. Jones, Floyd, Feb 3, }		
	besides what was entered at }	—	1.00
	that date (1844) — }		
	Messrs Charles & William White }		
	oak Springs, Jany 29 — donation }	—	1.00
	to the Bible Society — }		
20	Hugh Hughes, Anglesea, donation		2.—
# 21	Saml Jones Wilkesbarre }		
	for S. School Books — }	—	1.—
# "	J. T. Roberts (Ln H. R.) for }		
	Cofiant — }	—	5.—
# 24	Rev. J. H. Jones, Cleveland, }		
	Oswego Co. N. Y. 1844, 1845, }	—	3.—
# "	Widow Jones, Pencoed towards ministry	—	2.—
# 26	J. C. Jones Paddy's Run $9.— }		
	on $8.87 for 15 copies Cofiant, and }		
	13 cts towards Cenhadur acct — }		9.—
# "	Wm Wheldon, towards }		
	ministry at Penygraig }		2.50
#	Mr. Griffiths, Llanrwst (1845)		1.50
# May 5	Mr. J. R. Jones New York (1845)		3.00
# "	Mr. B. Lewis, Mount Savage }		
	Maryland (1844) }		7.00
# "	Rev. Wm D. Williams (Cofiant)		62½
12	Contribution in N. Y. — —		2.51
#	Mr. J. R. Jones for Welsh school }		
	books for Baptist Con.n, New York }		2.50
#	M. H. Jones for Cen.r 1845. —		1.50
# 15	J. Davies Fr. Patent (1844)	—	1.50
#	Do — (1845)	—	1.00
#	Do — (Cofiant)	—	62½
# 17	Griffith Jones, Sicily, S. School }		
	books, (four yet due) }	—	.49
#	L. Lewis, Bethania S. School }		
	books }	—	.25
# 18	O. J. Jones, Penygraig, Contri- }		
	bution towards ministry. }		5.—
#	Jno Williams, English testament		.07
# 22	Thos P. Jones, towards ministry }		2.00
#	Rev. E. R. Evans, Utica, Capel Newydd }		30.00
#	Rev. E. R. Evans, Utica, 1844 }		2.50
# 29	J. Davies New York		
#	Rev. D. W. Jones Lima (1844)		3.—
#	J. Drew, Newport (Cofiant)	—	.75
	Donation of Mr Thomas Newport		3.00
			.50
#	Wm Wheldon (1845) Thos. Jones Sicily (in part) for Cen.r		.51

1845		Acct brought forward.	
April	23.	3½ bushels of corn	1,75
"	"	Barrel of flour	5,73
"	24	Postage 3½c. Hatch 13	4 84
"	25	Postage	27
"	26	do	14
"	"	1¾ lb soap ———	14
May	1.	Horse keeping and toll on journey to Attica	$3
"		3 Bushels barley $.75	2.25
"		Garden seed	.50
"		2 lbs. raisins	.38
"		1½ pts alcohol,	.09
"		1 pint peas 1 pint beans 6¢ —	.13
"		13 lbs. graham flour 2½	.32
"		½ bushel grass seed at 1$	1.13
"		4 bushels corn @ 50	2,00
"		1 bag ———	.50
		½ bush. apples ———	50
May	2.	8⅜ bush. of oats of R. Charles	2.09
		Paid Caleb Morris (to buy chair)	1.00
	13	Exchanges &c to & from New York left for N.Y. May 5 & returned 15th	18.44
"		Sheffield & White for paper (left $61.50 due)	200.—
"		Mr. Bruce for type & cabinet	21.53
"		Mr. Mather for Ink	3.75
"		Raisins	3.00
"		Salt (2 sacks)	3.45
"		Dry goods at Mr. Arnold's left unpaid $5.	41.04
"		Do at Mr. J. Hobert	13.42
"		Shoes for Mother & myself	2.—
"		Shoes for Hobert	1.50
"		Discount of Money	2.64
"		Engravings ———	6.—
"		3 quires fine paper	1.13
"		Books — Todd's Sab. School teacher, 75ct — Questions on Roman 25ct, Questions on Romans $1.75 — Antislavery books 63ct —	2.88
		Mayor, Volmer's Ec. News (June 4 to Dec 3)	1.25
		Telegram	2.00
			8.50

1845 Acc't brot forwards, ——

June 2 Rev. Mr Chisdaw for Cen'r 1844 by D. E. Pritchard — } - 1.50

Do by Do Cofsiant Mrs. Belt of Paddy's Run, — } - .63

Robert Heneyhes, Bentons Mills, Floyd for Cen. 44 1.50

do Cofsiant .63

Capt. S. Davis, Erie, Co. in full to the close of 1845 and } 5.00

3 David Howell, in advance for 1846 — (1845) - 1.62½

f 6 Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh - 5.—

Rich'd P. Thomas, Ninetysix (1845) - .94

9 John G. Lewis Deerfield (1844) 1.50

Rev. J. B. Edwards, Floyd, 2 Cofsiant - 1.00

10 Do. 3 Cofsiant, sold at Bethel, - 1.50

Do S. S. Books for Flod, sent by Mr. G. J. Thomas. — } - .88

Rev. Wm. D. Wms Cofsiant - .62½

Mr. Gltt T. Jones Turni 2 Cofsiant 1.25

John Lewis, Lowville, (1843 & 1844) - 3.00

Morris D. Williams, Lowville 4 Cofsiant in full — } - 2.50

Do for Cen'r 1844 — 3.00

David Pugh, Cen'r 1845 (for 7 months) — } - .88

John Lewis Lowville for 2 S. S. Books } — .12

18 Rich'd P. Thomas, Ninetysix, 1845 1.00

R. Robert Streets Run Pa. 1845 - 4.50

Rev. J. D. Edwards (Cofsiant) - .50

21 Wm Wheldon (Contribution to last year) — 1.00

24 Rev. T. Edwards (Cofsiant) - 5.00

30 Thos Wms, Wm Griffith, N. Griffith, & Ann G. Jones, Grants Cl. Christ (1845) — } 6.—

July 2 John Wheldon (1845) 1.00

Andrew Jones, Bellmont for 1843 & 1844 — } 2.—

Morris Jones Bellmont 1844 } - 2.50

3 Edw'd Edwards, Sixby, Contribn 3.00

Do Cofsiant .62

	2 Feg[s] bro[t] forwards		
May 19	Postage 4/6 — 5[c] 6[c]		.28
	Calf —		1.75
17	Paid Caleb Morris for work done by his wife & self up to this day		3.25
18	Do —		.40
22	Postage by Lewis —		.38
	½ ℔ tea of Mary Roberts		
23	Roberts expenses to Utica		1 31
..	Barry's notes on Romans		75
	Lyman's		21
	Sedary Died		28
	Molasses —		44
	Dried Apples 5/ Gum 1/		75
	Jug for Molasses —		25
	Crackers		12
	Sea[l] wax 4/		25
	Cornelius axe —	1 00	
	Freight of printing	3 37	
	Plate & stone 6/		
	2130 ℔ 2[c] per 100 ℔		
	Freight on Bal 1462 ℔	1 25	
	& Rags 400 ℔ 2/		
	Extra Tell on freight on Bal	1,00	
	Postage, —		.10
31	Sent to pay for engravings for July or August (Bunyan)	12.00	
..	Paid Griffith Pritchard for work, —	10. —	
	Ax helve from J Roberts by G[P]		19
	Filing saw by Henry Roberts		19
	Robert Hughes 2 bsl wheat for Graham flour 9/		2.25
	do 58 ℔s fine Flour 5/2		.87
June 3	Paid carriage of books to Buffalo —		1.00
	1 Box for do & do Mr. Howells —		1.62½
	Watch crystal 3/ pencil point 5/		50
	Cost a bags seed —		.19
	600 glue, 20 ct —		1.20
	2 bu. oats, —		.67
	Crackers, —		.25
	expences of journey to Utica with team —		1.00
9	Carriage of books to Utica —		.12
	Postage on Newspapers		3 —
	1 Gallon Molasses Cheney Jones & Hawley by Robt.		50
	1 years subscription Christ Witness		1.00
	Pd Mrs. Morris for June 14 & 31 —		75

July 3 1845 D. Howell, Attica,
4 Mr. J. Breese, Palmyra, $1,62
by Rev T. T. Evans — } — 5.—
5 Owen Charles by J. D. ,50
Sarah Hughes Penn (Contribution) 2.00
13 Morris D. Williams, Coshocton — .63
14 Thos Waters, Miners ville, (1845) 5.00
" Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh
" Mr. Frothingham for Coshocton } — 5.00
18 Rev. J. P. Harris Wathelia, Dalevalle, Pa (1843 or 44) 10.00
(1843) — 1.50
" Mr. John Pugh (Contribution) 2.00
19 Mr. Wm Wheldon (do to May 1844) 2.00
25 Mr. Owen Bowden, by Mr. J. Thomas 1.50
" Mr. D. Williams, Philadelphia, (by do) 1.50
" Mr. Wm Williams, Pha. (by do) .50
" Mr. Wm P. Lewis, Pha. (by do) .50
" Rev. D. Davies, Sugar Creek, } 13.75
24 Cosh. in full —
Do do — Cambridge 6.25
" Mr. Jonathan Price, Wilkesbarre, for 1845 } 6.50
Cambridge to Hyde Park in full
Do for S. School Books — — — .50
30 Robert Lloyd, Granville C. (1844) 5.00
Aug 2 Rev. J. H. Jones, Cincinnati, } 13.—
(1845)
Mr. David Howell Attica — 4.62½
5 Messrs. Thos & Henry Rees, } 2.—
Carbondale (1845)
Do — Coshocton, — 13.—
13 Rowland Jones, Waterville 1845 1.—
14 Mr. D. Howell, Attica, 2.50
" Rev. J. H. Jones, Cincinnati, in full for 1845, 19.40
15 for. T. Jones, Coal Mines, Va } 1.00
in full for 1845 —
16 Rev D. Lewis Blossburgh (1843) 1.50
do — do — 1845. 4.50
Do for Miss Mary Jones, } — 1.50
Charleston, for 1844, included in page 1 made July 1
" 19 D. Evans, late from Aylesea } — .75
for the last 6 months of this year
21 Rich. Tomlinson, Kenosha, for } 3.—
himself — Thos Jones, Kenosha (1844)
" D. Edwards, Richmond, Va } 3.—
in full for 1845

June 24 23d Pds Satinett for Collections C. V. Visits 3.60
1 yard twilled Jane for sheets .14
Silk Paper for Letter .31
June 25 1 Towel .10
" 4 Sets Satinett for Jerseys from H & B & Jones 1.33
Postage .23
July 3 Cymbrels "The Patriot" 8.75
Watch crystal 3/ Coat 11 1.75
Penny Rings 2/ .25
Paid Builder & Lawrence Ch. Letter postage & drayage mail letters & Smith petitions .19
July 4 postage on papers from N. Jane with writing rec'd abt 25th June .19
" Letter postpaid from Cincinnati .25
Silk Paper by J. Edwards & C. J. Owen — .75
July 5 paid N. Fuller damages & postage 4.00
" " C. J. Owen's note & wages 23.40
Postage .42
" Barrel flour 5.13
" 8 Postage .29
9 Do .10
18 Oil for press .50
" Type from New York (transportation .50
" Mending press .13
23 Graham flour, meal & from Robert Hughes 3.63
Pd Mrs Morris .75
Sent Mr. Wm. Owen, Nicolopsis, 5 —
Aug. 6 Sent to the care of Rev J. J. Jones
New York by Mr. J. Thomas, to pay 43.—
for Welsh Newspapers & for Paper 3.65
Postage 6cts & 62 6
Contributed to J. Thomas about 1.00
Do Rev J. H. Jones 3.50
Postage 6cts & letters to Pottsville 1.9
Postage letters — .20
14 Goods in Utica
At Mr Wells 12.15
" Mr Howell 1.73
63
Twine — 65
2 pairs snuffers 1.25
Clogan knives 1.24
Shoes .19
Postage
Cash paid Rev Jones by Henry Blair 15.—

1845

Aug. 30 Mr. B. Davies Indiana Pa $3.—

Sept. — Edit. Williams, Fairchild, Ben[r] for 1845, — 1.50
Do for Liberty Press, — .25
J. D. Griffiths, Pengwyngu, — .75
Sam[l] Davies Penywyngu, 1845, — 1.50
H. P. Jones & Wm. Rhedin for L. Pres — .50

18 Humphrey P. Jones (1845) — .50

Marg[t] Griffiths, towards ministry, 1.—

19 Mr. James Hadley, New Haven, 1845, — 1.50

Rev. R. R. Williams Minersville 1845 — 1.50

Mr. Charles Williams, Nantycoke .75

Rev R. R. Williams, Minersville, towards Cofiant — 4.25

24 H. H. Esqr Utica (1845) — 1.—

Rev. J. Jenkins, Granville, 5.—

29 Rev. T. Edwards for Beichadau, balance for 1845 — in full 4.25

Do, the balance in full for 40 Nos sold at Pittsburg of Cofiant 6.38

John Hughes, Nant — (1845) .75

Oct[r] 1 Tim[o] Richards, N. Paltz (1845) .50

2 Sam[l] T. Jones, Boonville, 1845 — in full for 2 yr .75

3 Mr. Evan Davies, Pittsburgh
Rev. T. Edwards (1845 20.00

16 John D. Jones, Franklin (1845) 1.50

17 A Friend for Missionary Cause — 2.00

23 Wm. Davies (Baltimore Jot) Remsen 1844, 1845 — 3.00

" O. J. Jones, Penygwyngu church Cash 13.—

24 Mr C. T. Jones [illegible] 1.50

" [illegible] 1.50

26 Mess T. & T. Rees Carbondale 1845 1.—

" Rev. C. A. [illegible] (Cofiant) [illegible] 1.38

Nov 4 Mary Richards, towards Mantle 1.—
Wm Rhedon towards mourning — 8.—

Amt brot forwards —

Aug. 23 Paid thro Mr Jones at New York (the $43 sent by Mr Thomas as follows —

Rev. W. Rees for Welsh Newspapers 15. —
Postage of letter to do — .12½
Postage of Cent. addrs to Disciples for July & August 3. —

Discount on Bills — .40
Rev. Mr Newell for engraving — 15.62
Paid Mr Bruce for type (in part) 8.86

30. Silk paper in Mein .75
Shawl for Jane — 2.50
turnpikes &c — .18

Sept. 20. Settled with Wm Owen for work and paid Balance in full — 62½

Gave Mrs — 6.50

Oct. Barrel of flour —

24 Paid Caleb Morris — 1. —

Nov 3 Sidereal Heavens — .75
Scenery of the Heavens — .38
Gloves for Jane — .15
4 Wm Whelden for beef — 8.18

1845

Nov 5 Hugh J. Hughes Weitzman (1844 & 1845) $2.

14 Rev J. Howes Ebensburgh } - 14.32
Trans'd Mr C. Baxter for Copsaint }

" Mr John Breyer Talmyra } - 2. -
Trans'd Mr Baxter (1845) }

" Wm Williams, Port Carbon, in full for 1845, by Mr Baxter - 39.50

Rev J. B. Cook for S.S. Books } - 1.44
by Mr Baxter - }

Mr Baxter for 32 copies sold } 16. -
of Copsaint - }

Mr Baxter from Carbondale } 4.50
for Conductor for last ½ year }
of 1845

# Do from Pittston Ferry } 1. -
for do

# Do from Wilkesbarre } 2. -
for do

Do from Hazelton for do } 1.50

Do from Port Carbon for do } .50

Do from St Clair (for do. - 2. -

Do from Pottsville (for do) 1.50

Do from Minersville (for do) 1.50

Do from Danville (for do) 1. -

Do from Ebensburgh (for do) 1.50

Do from Paddy's Run, - 1.50

Do from Cincinnati (for do) 2.50

Do from Columbus (for do) - 1. -

Sold sundry Nos — 85 } - .46
Postage to Gennaville 39 }

" Mr. Richd James Trenton (1845) .50

" Mrs. Miriam Roberts (1844) - 1. -

" Mr. S. Howell Mrs Rev J. Griffiths } 2. -

" Mr. John Lloyd, Reading, Pa. (1845) 1.50

" Mr. C. Baxter (Trans Rev J. J. Janes New York) 21.47

" Do Griffiths, - 13.59

" Ebenezer Lewis, - 40.47

" Mr. John Edwards, - 15.47

" Mr John Evans Remsen (1845) 1.50

" 25 " Mrs Robt Williams Catasauqua } 3. -
Wm Jones, Meth. Preacher (1845) .50

1845

Nov: 7th Expences of Journey to New York:

Rail road and Boat charges for John & myself $ 11. —

Boat from N.Y. to Albany —— 4. —

Rail road to Utica —— 3.50

Cash to Mr Jones —— .50

Other small expences (about) — 2. —

Paper 42 reams 19×24 (20lb) 2⅝
110.25

4 reams orange med 3. — 12. —

1 Envelope 3 — 3. —

Cartage —— 25

125.50

on a/c — 61.50

187.00

Paid on acct of above — 167.06

(Leaving $20 charged on acct. —

Ink —— 4. —

Balance paid Mr. Bruce in full 10.

Do paid Mr. Arnold in full 5. —

Discount on money — 9. —

For Portraits —— .40

Paid widow Griffiths for spinning —— 1. 50

14 Paid Mr. Baxter as agent for 3 21. —

64 names at 2/ ——

Do extra towards expenses 5. —

20 Paid Caleb Morris — 7. —

Dec: 2 Freight of Paper to Utica 3. 45

4 Gal Molasses 1. 75

Ink —— 25

Composition for making ink 11

Sugar —— 20

Polyglot Bible 88

Graham flour 43 lbs @ 3¼ 1. 40

Whiper —— .56

1845/
Cy Cc' brd forwarded

Nov. 27 Wm. Robert's Contribution — $20.—
" Humphrey Own Contribution — 5.—
" Do for Con'r 1845, — 1.50

Dec'r 1 Ed Thomas, Remsen (1845) 1.50
" 4 Hugh Jones Contribution 4.—
" " Borrowed of Wm Roberts 40.—
" J. G. Jones, Farms 1845, — 1.50
" " T. O. Jones, Bridgeport, Conn, (1844/1845) 3.00
" " J. Davies, Holland Patent, 5.25
" 15 G. T. Jones, Turin, — 2.—
" " Elizabeth Williams, Remsen 1.50
" 18 Mr. D. Mannel & J. Mannel towards the ministry } 4.—
" John L. Jones, Jun'r 50
" 19 Mrs. James Penny, 1845 .50
" Do — Contribution — 3.—
" " Ellis G. Jones, by the hands of G. T. Jones, Remsen (1845) } 1.50
" " John Wheldon, Steuben, 1845, .50
" Do for 1846 — 1.50
" " John Jones Ty'n Rhos, in full 1846 6.75
" " Do for Cofaint leaving a balance due of 50cts } 3.25
" 20 Mrs. Rowlands (widow) (1845) 1.50
" Do — Contribution — 1.00
" " Mrs Beynon (Contr'n) —
" " Mr. Sam'l J. Jones, (for 44 Cofiant) by Rev J. J. Jones, } 22.—
" 22 James James Hazelton 1844 .50
" Do ——— 1845 — 1.50
" " Wm Rees, Pottsville, 1845, 4.72/28
" Do — toward 1846 Cy cts to be placed to Mr R's credit for 1846
" " Rev. E. B. Evans for Con'r and Cofiant } 25.—

[Note of $20 on Harrisburgh Bank —
5 on Southwark Bank
5 on Drovers & Bank, Cattaraugus Co N.Y.]

Ellis, Tallmadge O. 1845, 12.—
Mrs Ellis, Mrs or Jacket-Man Hunter ...11

Nov. 29 Paid Mr. Chapin for press work ——— 3 — $ 2. —

Paid for slabs, ——— .38

Dec. 13 Barrel of Flour ——— 6.75

16 Sent money for John ——— 25. —

19 J. Whelden 104 lbs at 3 ct. — 3.12

" Paid Mr Chapin,

" 2 Quires silk paper — .75

" Messrs White & Sheffield balance in full for paper (by Rev J.J. Jones) } 20.25

Forwarding Box to Wales (by Mr Jones) .50

22 Interest of $200 to Wm. Rees, to 1st to May 11, 1815 } 14. —

" Sent to John to N. Y. — 25. —

Paid B. S. Merrell for binding Cofrain, on acct ——— } — 10. —

" Rev J. J. Jones New York money borrowed by John } — 5. —

1845

Dec 24 # Rev J. Davie, Oakhill 1843. — #1.00
Do [Bank of Sandusky $3.— / State Bank of Indiana $1.—] 1845, — 3.—
Wm Roberts 1845 — 1.50
5 Rich^d Owens, Pomeroy (1845) — 50
Do — 1846 — 1.00
Do Contribution — 1.50
John Hughes by Wm. Roberts (1845) .75
Rev. D. W. Jones Putnam 1845 2.00
[#1. Clinton Bank Columbus / #1. Bank Wooster —]
John Owens, Shenandoah 1845 1.50
Rev J. D. Edwards, Troy } — 2.—
Cofaint, —
Rich^d Pritchard Glyn 1845 1.50
T. B. Daniels, Beaver Meadow (1845) — } 14.75
Do. on acc^t of Nesquehoning 1845 } 2.25
Rich^d Levi, Wilkesbarre (1845) 1.00
[3 of $5 bills on Southwark Bank — / 1 of $3 on Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton N.J. —]
Rev. D^r Lewis, Blossburgh 1844 — 3.00
Do — 1845 — 7.00
(More is yet due $2.75 for 1845)
[two 5s on Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Albany —]
D. J. Richards, Eagle Hill, } — 5.—
near Port Carbon, 1845, —
[the Miners Bank of Pottsville]
Mr Morris Jones Bethania 1844 1845 } 7.75
Mr. John Breese Palmyra 1844 & 1845 } 10.—
Rev. Wm. D. Williams 1845 1.50
Do 1 Cofaint — .62½
30 Mr. Rowland Jones Waterville 1845, } 2.—
" Do — 1846 — 2.—
31 Wm Howell S. Warren (1845) 10.38
Rev Dan^l Jones (Cofaint) — 5.62½
[one #5 on Lancaster Bank / one 5 on Honesdale Bank / one 5 on Oswego Bank / one 1 on Herkimer Bank]
J. E. Rowland (1846) } — 3.00
for owl township (This
one $3 on the Bank of this)

Dec: 30 Paid James Powell's Note, $53.75

" Paid John N. Roberts (money borrowed) 20. —

" Paid B. S. Merrell in full
up to this date. — } 10.95

Acc't brought forwards —

1845 # Dec 31 David Humphreys ~~Dum Scribard~~ Rome, (1846) $1.00

" Micaiah H. Jones (1846) — 1.50

" T. J. Evans, Racine, W. Ter. 1846 1.00

" Wm Cook Danville 1845 1.00

one $2 Union Bank at Dover Del.
one $5 Bank of Northumberland Pa.

" James R. Williams Remsen (1846) 1.00

1846 # Jan'y 1 Wm R. Thomas, Trenton (1845) 1.50

" Mrs Mary Griffith's Contribution — 2.00

" D. Pritchard, Remsen (1845) 1.50

Wm. P. Lewis, Pha (1846) Thro' John Rees 1846 3.—

" G.t G. Griffith, Fair View N.Y. — 1.—

2. John L. Jones Junr (1846) — 1.—

" Wm. R. Thomas (Contribution) 1.—

3 Thos Evans, Remsen (1844) 1.50

" Do Contribution — 2.—

" Evan James, Remsen, 1846, 1.00

" Do Contribution — 3.00

5 J. W. Jones, Floyd (1843 & 1844) — 4.50

" Do for 1845. — 11.00

" Do for Copiant — 1.25

" D. Evans Western 1845 — 1.50

" Joseph Jones Do 1845 — 1.50

" John Evans, Do, — 1.50

" Griffith T. Griffiths, Do 1844 & 1845 3.00

" Do Copiant — .62½

" Do Dyngarvor — .25

" Mr. John Roberts tailor } 1.75
" Menben, English Bible, }
" Contribution at Western — .50

" Rich.d P. Thomas, Ninety six 3.56
" E. Morris 1.50 E. Morris 1.50 &
" O. L. Jones, 56 dts (1845) —

" Rev. J. Jenkins Granville 1845 5.00

[$3 in State Bank of Ohio and $2 on Cole Bank of Cleveland —

Acc't brot forwards

1846
Jan'y 1 Paid Alfred Harris, 4 mo. wages 16.—

5 Paid Mr. Brayton old acc't 3.93
" Do Goods at Mr. Brayton's 6.00

Goods from Attica by Lewis & Jane:

Sponge	1/	.18¾
Shoes & rubber for Jane	14/	1.75
Calico,	22/	2.75
Cash for Lewis	16/	2.—
Do for Henry	12/	1.50
Brush	3/.	37½
Brass for Galleys	26/	3.25
Gloves	9/—	1.12½
Griddle	2/.	.25

Acc't Brot forwards.

#	Jan 5 1846	Thos. V. Williams, Dodgeville (1845)	$5.00
#	6	Thos. Jones, Sixby, in full for 1844 & 1845	2.40
#	8	J. J. Thomas Bethel, 1842, '43 & '44	4.50
#	..	Do for 1845	2.50
#	..	Simon Thomas Deerfield '42 $0.50; '43, $1.50; '44 $3; '45 $4.50; '46 $1.	10.50
#	..	S. S. Books,	1.25
#	..	Rev. James Griffiths,	10.—
#	..	J. L. Lewis Deerfield '44, $0.75; & '45 $9.—	9.75
#	..	Jacob Jones, S. Trenton in full for 1845	12.—
#	..	Thomas Waters, Minersville (1845)	20.—
#	9	Edward Eaton Jones, Dayton, O. 1846 (2 Nos)	3.—
#	10	Rees Davies Boonville in full by S. Roberts for ½ year (1845)	.75
#	..	S. Roberts, Boonville, (1846)	1.00
#	..	O. J. Jones, Penymynydd, Contributions towards the ministry	16.00
#	..	Hugh Williams, Penymynydd, (1846)	1.50
#	..	Sarah Hughes, Do.,— (1846)	1.50
#	15	Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh (1846)	2.00
#		Thomas T. Evans (Contributions 1846)	1.50
#	..	Evan Williams, Remsen, (1845)	1.50
#		Do. — Contributions	2.00
#	16	J. D. Jones, Minersville, for the last ½ year 1845 (#1 yet due)	5.—
#	17	Marg't Griffith (widows Contribution)	.50
#	19	Edw'd Williams, Fairchild, (Contribution)	5.—
#	20	Edw'd Jones, Boonville 1846 by the hands of Rev. J. D. Edwards	1.50
#	..	Do Perry (Constantia 1844 & 1845)	3.00
#		Robert Williams, Minersville 1846	1.00
#	#	Do Do Lloyd, Webster Mills 1845	1.50
			1.50

Acc't brot forwards. -

1841

Jan 28 Paid Henry Robalt
on Note ——— } —$10.22

" Do Interest on Note, —7.70

" Do tax on Lots (city tax) 1.38

12 [illegible]

13 [illegible]

[illegible] 6

Paid [illegible] 75

15 [illegible] 3 0

" do framing 3 prints [illegible] 1 3 1

Postage up to this date

Sent for Portraits ——— 2.00

28 Paid for portraits by Express — .50

1846 Acct brot forward

Jan 21st Wm Davies, Ebenburg, 1845 — $24.00

" Do Do —— 1846 — 3.00

" T. J. Lloyd. Do (1845 & '46) — 30.00

" Evan George, Neuba balance for Cambrian of 1845 — 50

" Do Contribution —— 2.00

" Griffith Maurice, Iranta, 1846. 1.00

" Do Contribution —— 2.00

22 Rev. Dr Davies, Sugar Creek, 1845, 10.00

26 Robt Humphreys Delafield, N.Y. for 1845, —— 1.00

27 Wm Sheldon, Contribution from Penymynydd Church for 1846 — 1.—

Do for year ending May 1st 1846 11.25

28 Dr Roberts, Remsen, 1845, in work 1.50

" Do Contribution towards ministry 2.00

" Owen Roberts —— (1844) — .50

" Do — — (1845) — 1.50

Do Contribution 1.00

" T. Dolbey, Delaware, Ohio 4.00

" John B. Davies Schuyler 1843 & 1844 — 3.00

" Wm Roberts Steuben 1845 & 1846 — 1.50

Wm J. Davies, Parsifect Village 1/2 year, 1845, — .75

" Richd R. Thomas (1845) for Davies, $1.50, for Parry $1.50, — 3.00

" Do — John Parry for Cofiant — .50

" Mr Owen Charles, Remsen, (1846) by J. T. Griffith — received January. 1.00

" Rev. Rees Davies, Sixby, (1846) 1.00

Feb 2 R. W. Roberts Remsen (1845) 1.50

" Richd R. Jones, Utica, (1846) — 1.00

3. J. R. Richards Deerfield (1846) 1.50

Wm Richards, Talard, Marcy, (1846) — 1.00

4 Mr. Dr Howell, Athens, Georgia, 1844 & 1845 — 2.00

Do —— (1846) —— 1.50

1846 Acct brot forwards —

Jan 7 31 Paid Interest of $170, to Wm Roberts up to Nov 25 1845 — 11.70

" Sent for 1100 Portraits, Joseph Told to the Irishmen — 11.—

Feb 2 Molasses — 1.75

Gloves for Cellery — .69

2 Books for Anna & Cynthia — .34

turnpike — 6

Discount of money at Utica Bank — 2.78

3, Paid County tax in Utica thro H. Roberts — 1.62½

" Paid for Goods at Wells' Store :-

3/4 Sheeting @ 8ct $2.98

" 9/4 Cashmere — 3/— 3.56

3 Cambric 10ct — .30

2½ Fringe 10ct — .25

4½ sheeting 8½c — .36

Hooks & Eyes 4c. — .04

8 Cashmere 3/— — 3.00

3 Nett shawls 18/— — 6.75

Spool & silk — .12

17.36

Paid at another Store :

3/4 Merino, — 12/ — $7.50

10 Cambric — 10ct — 1.—

10 Wadding — 4 — .40

3 Plaid — 10/— — 3.75

1½ Tick. — 1/— — 22

1 Plaid — 3/— — 37

other article — 10/— — 1.26

14.50

Silver Spectacles, $2.

Pencil case .75 — 2.75

At Mr Read's Store :

1 Box mould candles 26 50 & tax 1/9 — $5.19

1 Gallon oil — 8/— 1.00

½ do Alcohol — 58

25lb Buckwheat flour. — 63

1 Peck beans, — 31

1 oz Camphire, — 9

7.60

Do at Druggist Store, —

Turnpike toll, — .12

Hat (at Stocking & Hunt) — 4.—

1846 Acct brot forwards — —

Rec'd 4 Archibald Jones Bethania 1844 — 1.00

" Ds. Coffaint, ——— .62½

5 Thos Jones, Deerfield (1846) — 1.50

" Rev. J. Griffiths, Utica, (in Jan'y for 1845) — 3.00

" Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, (1846) — 1.50

" Mr. John A. Peters, Augusta, Maine (1846) — 1.50

" Mr. D° Pugh, Turin, (1846) 1.50

6 " Wm. Wheldon, Contribution from Penymynydd church for 1846 } 1.00

" Wm. R. Jones Pen° (1846) — 1.50

" Ellis Williams D° (1845) 1.50

" H. P. Jones (agt) Pen° (1845) 2.00

" Mr. James Hadley, New Haven, for Centadar of 1846 $1.50 towards '47 — 500 } 2.00

" Wm. L. Roberts, Norway Corners, for Centadar of 1842 & 1843 } 3.—

" Rev. David Powell, Woodville Jefferson Co., (1846) } 1.—

9 One Testament for Henry to be accounted for with Oneida Co B. S. } — .10

13 Jemet Williams, Holland Patent (1845) 1.50

Owen J. Jones (deacon) Contribution for Penymynydd Ch. (1846) — } 4.75

15 Thos Drew, Newport (1845) 5.50

Humphrey Pugh, Coffaint, ,62½

Do — Dyffryn, —,50

Do # Llywarch Hazel, — .56

19 E. W. Evans Contribution Brought to Alleg. 1.00

24 Evan Davies Pittsburgh 1845 in part } 8.75

" Do .. — 1846 — 6.25

Wm Phillips, Cranesville Pa (1846) 1.00

Commercial Bank of New Jersey No 2124, 6 May 1, 1845.

Acc't bro't forwards ——

1841 Feb. 7, Paid Mr for air-tight Stove for Office — 5. —

" Paid Isaac W. Roberts bill 10.00

" Barrel flour of Robt. Hughes 5.75

" 2 bu. Wheat of Do. 10/— 2.50

" 1 bu. corn — 5/— 63

13 Paid Elizabeth Williams — 1. —

24 Articles from Pedlar, —— 1.57

Cloth for Cloak & trimmings at H. O. & Jones 13.73

Acct brot forwards. ---

1846.
Feb 27 John Lloyd, Reading, Pa. (1846) — # 1.50
Do for Wm Evans, Joes Grove, N. J. — (1846) — 1.50
March 2 William Price St Clair 1845 in full — 8.50
Do ——— (1846) ——— 1.50
" Hugh Williams, Penn, 1 Bible to be accounted for with A. B. Society — .50
" Do Copiant ——— .62½
3 Rev. H. Lewis Salisbury Conn by J. W. Jones, Floyd, — 3 1.50
J. W. Jones, Floyd, 1845 took the above thing 1.50 in the hands of Rev J. D. Edwards
5 Miss M. G. Jones, Wellsburgh, Pa. (1845) ——— 1.—
7 Thos & Henry Rees, Carbondale, (1845) ——— 7.75
Do. ——— (1846) — 10.—
Do for Copiant, ——— 8½
E. Jenkins Dundaff (44-45) 17.—
Do 1 S. Books, — 1.—
10 Isaac M. Jones Tamaqua 1845 (1st about 1st of Feb) — 4.—
Do for 1846, ——— 1.—
J. C. Jones, Paddy's Run (1846) 10.—
John J. Parry Whitesboro (1846) 1.50
Rowland Morris late from Newfork — 1.—
Wm Ellis, Waterville (42 43 1843) — 3.—
John Jones, Do ('43) 1.—
O. E. Jones Tompson (1845) ——— 1.50
Thos J Thomas for O J Thomas (1844) 150
G. W. Griffiths (1845 in full) 1 00
16 M. T. Jones, Bonneville 1846 — 1.50
18 Mr Isaac Evans, Contributor — 5.—
" Mr. Wm. Rees, Pottsville, 1846, — 11.—

March 5. To 3 bush. wheat @ 10/2 — 3.81
" " 2½ bush. corn @ 5 — 1.56

March 10. 1846. Twine, —— .85
" " " Cards, —— .50
" " " Oneida Whig from Oct. 1845 2 yrs 4 p. an @ 1.65 — 2.94
" " Sponges, —— .11
" 30 yds Sheeting at Wells's Store — 2.40
" Piece diaper, — 1.81
" Balance on Shawl, —— .50
" Thread, —— .50
" Indian Rubber shoes, —— .75
" Raisins, —— 1.50
" Sponge, —— .13
" Corks, candy, tea &c., —— .87
" Press Boards at E Ellis's, — 2.00
" Binding 3 Vol Cen. for Lewis, — 1.87½
" do 2 Vol. for 1845, — 1.—

13 O. E. Jones's Bill — 24.99½
E. C. Ray's Bill, — 7.53
5 lbs Powder @ 25 1.25
2¾ yds Salinell for John @ 2/ 2.75
Pig, 5.00
Buttons —— .06

14 R^t T. Jones 9½ work — 4.75
" Stanley Owen & Jones Check — 15.—
Paid Robert, on acct — 50.—

1846

Acct brot forwards ———

Mar. 18 Mrs. Ann Roberts, Trenton (1845) $1.50

Do, Contribution ——— 5.—

20 Lewis L. Lewis, by the hands of Wm Roberts, Steuben 1846 } 1.—

Hugh Hughes, Bethel (1845) 1.50

Rev. J. Griffith, Utica, 1846, 15.—

Michael H. Jones, Rome, (1846) —,50

28 Wm Morris Penn (1842) 1.50

31 Evan Wms. French Road (Oneida) 62½

Wm Evans Shoemaker (1844) 1.50

Do towards ministry (1844) 6.—

Do towards ministry (1845) 5.—

Do towards meeting house — 3.—

April 1 Mr Thos Jones Lowville. by the hands of Thos Jones Steuben — (1845) } —,75

" Thos. Jones (Sixty) paid for Hymn Book 1.00

" Do towards Conference 1846 1.00

4 Wm Wheldon, Penymynydd, Cambria 5.00

Thos Hughes in settlement & towards ministry for the year ending May 1844 } 2.50

Do ——— May 1845 2.50

Do ——— May 1846 2.50

" Mrs. Ann Roberts towards meeting House — } — 5.—

" Mrs Jarvis towards ministry — 1.00

Humphrey P. Jones, Remsen 1846 } 1.50

Do towards ministry — 2.00

" Edward Edwards, Sixty towards ministry — } — 3.00

9 Griffith Pritchard, Glyn towards Ministry } 1.00

Miss Laura Thomas — 2 Yes. to be accounted for with O. C. B. Society } —,20

11 Roland Rolands 1845 & 1846 — 3.—

Do Do Copper 1846 — 1.— 62½

1845

Dec^r 30. Paid James Farrell's Wife's bill with Interest — } ~~#53.75~~

" ~~Paid~~ J. W. Flolletts (money Borrowed) 20. —

1846

March 27, Paid Caleb Morris for work and oats as per acct in full — } ~~#~~ 15.25

30 Thomas Evans 44 ½ Furnaces 7 [illegible]

31 Paid Mr Whites bill in full 13

Henry Roberts bill for Jams 6.02

Wm Evans bill for work for 1844 — } 8.13

Do's bill for work 1845 8. —

3 bu s/s. oats — 1.17

Apr^l 4 Paid Thos Hughes for work to settle Dacc^t 5. 00

Do — for 5 days work last winter — } 2.50

Paid Do for work — 2. —

There is now due Thos Hughes up to April 1st 1846 # 13. —

Paid Wm Roberts the Money contributed by him Roberts towards meeting House 25. 00

Paid Do Wm Evans's Subscription — 3. 00

9 Paid G. Pritchard Glyn in full for work last Summer — } 5.43

11 Paid Roland Rolands Do to balance acct up to this day } 6.68¾

13 Thos Jones, Sixty, for Jams 2. —

27 Paid wages to Green Prichard 24. 50

28 Paid Alfred Harris — 5. —

Acct to Boards

1846
#April 15 Rev. Thos. Burgess } #3.—
Portsmouth, Ohio, 1846, }

" Mrs (Wm.) Hughes towards } 1.00
ministry }

25 For Missionary Collection } 2.—
Penymynd —— }

Wm. J. Wheldon Steuba, 1846, 1.50

Rev Seth Howells, Columbus Ohio
the following three, the Gunds of Mr John Jones,
Columbus: viz

For Endeador of 1844 — 5.50 } 22.54
Copiant, — 3.78
Endeador of 1845, — 12.50
Copiant Mr. Jones, — 63
Quadrille do do Copiant Mr. Rowlands 13

April 30 Jonathan Price Hyd. Park } 5.00
for 1846. ——— }

#May 4 Sam'l J. Jones Boonville } 1.50
Cen'r. 1846 }

Do O. J. Jones (deacon) Penymynydd } 1.00
Contribution }

Do J. W. Roberts (Contributor) 1.00

5 Rev D. Davis, Sugar Creek 1845 } -8.37½
in full ——— }

Do do. for 1846 — 1.62½

6 Edw. Williams, White Oak Springs, } 1.50
W. T. for 1846 — }

" John Charles, White Oak Springs, W.T. '46) 1.50
12 Miss Catherine Williams, Paw Paw, 1.50
" Mr. Wm. P. Lewis, Phil. '46 — 1.50
" John Jenkins Ramsay ('46) 1.00
13 G. G. Griffiths, Fairview ('46) .50
19 O. J. Jones, Penymynydd ('44 & '45) 3.00
Do — Copiant — .50
" T. D. Jones, Newark, 1845) 10.25
" Difference from Do — .50
19 " Do — 2 Copiant — 1.25

one #10 bill on Bank of Lancaster Pa.
& one #2 bill on Clinton Bank of Columbus O.

1846
May 21, Wm. Vincent, Deerfield, ('45 & '46) — $3. —
Messrs J. Davis & J. Watkin, Granville ('46) 5. —
25 Thos Powell, Holland Tabul. ('44, '45, '46) 4.50
Do towards Hymn book .50
May 31 Morris Jones, Bethania, ('45 '46) 3 00
" Gth R. Jones, Jnr Rome, ('46) 1.50
" John R. Jones, Remsen ('46) 1.50
June 7 Wm J. Rhees, Bro. towards mount, ('46) 2.00
15 Rev. T. Pugh, Pittsburg (1843) — 3. —
Do —— (1845, 1846) 3. —
Rowland Lloyd, Pittsburgh ('45) .75
Do. —— ('46) — 1.25
19, Richd Richds, Deerfield ('46) 1.00
Rev. T. Edwards Pittsburg ('46) 5.00
E. Davies, Pittsburg, (1846) — 10. —
(The Miners Bank, Pottsville)
22 James William Hazelton (1845) — .25
Do —— ('46 1. —
J. Roberts, Hazelton, Pa ('45) .75
(The above ben $2 on the Bank Gettysburg.)
Mrs. Mary H. Jones, Steuben ('46) .75
24 Rev. D. Powell, Woodville ('46) .50
24 Mr John R. Jones, towards ministry —— } — 2.00
25 Mr Dd Morris, Elizabeth Pl. ('1846) 7.50
26 Mr R. J. Jones (Remsen) Contribution of Ch. Penn —— } 37. —
Morris D. Williams Lowville ('46) — 7. —
Mrs Jane James, Remsen, towards ministry 11. 19
29 Rev C. H. Owens, Philadelphia, for 12 Extra Nos of Cau for March '46 } 1.50
Do for 6 "Cofeant" —— 3.50
" Rev. James Griffiths, Utica ('46) 15. —
July 13 Mr Owen Jones, Hamilton, Canada West —— } 3.00
by the hands of Rev J. Edwards Troy
14 Rev. D. Knowles, Iowa, ('46) — #7. —
Mr. Owen Charles from the hands of John R. Griffiths } .50

July 16 Mr Evan Griffith, Indiana, Pa '45) #1.50
Rev. J. Williams, Indiana, Pa. for 4 copies of Copyright } — 2.50
22 Mr Thos Davies St Louis Mo. 1846 } — 5. —
27 Mr Robt Dolbey, Delaware Ohio #450 '45 & 50 ct '46 } — 5. —
28 Thos Morgans Portsmouth Ohio, in full for '46 } 1. —

Aug 3 Mr D. Griffith Peach Bottom Pa from July '46 } — 175
Mr. Jenkin Morris, by the hands of T. D. Davies, } — 1.50
Richd Davies, Pentrecwrt ('46) 50
Mr G. G. Griffiths, Caltarargues thro Rev J. D. Edwards } — 31¼
Rev J. D Edwards 1 H. Book, 88
Mr Wm Whitson Pt Church — 1.00
13 Owen Roberts 1 H. Book, — 175
20 Gwen Pritchard, Glyn, } 2 H. Books 2.00
Mary Pritchard, do H. Book 1.00
Richd Pritchard Glyn
21 Rev. J. D. Edwards, 2 H. Books — 2.00
G. W. Roberts for H. Books — 3. 12½
T. T. Thiel, for H. Books 2. —
24 Mr. Gershom Griffiths Granville '46 — 6. —
T. D. Davies for H. Bks — 1.75
Miss Elizabeth Williams, Remsen } 1.50
Miss Gwen Ellis, Received at Carbondale (44+45) 3.00
29 the following Sums: —
Mr I. B. Daniels, B. Meadows, thro Mr D. Daniels — } 20. —
Mr. Wm. Howell, South Warren (in full for '45) — } 5. —
Do for Hymn Books 10. 25
Mr Howland Hughes, Bellmont (late Iowa Remsen, '44) } 1. 50
Messrs I. & Henry Rees, Carbondale ('46) } 46. 50
Mr. Wm. Thomas, Dalbeville, (45+46) } 3. 50
Mr Dan'l Evans, Pittston Ferry (45+46) } 3. —
Wm Leyson, Hyde Park ,50

Hymn Books sold at Carbondale and P for — about $50.
Mr. Evan Jenkins, Dundaff, '45 2.00
John D. Jones, Minersville, ('46) 5.
Thos. Waters, do., ('46) 17.
James Williams, Hazelton, .50
Dd Thomas Hazelton, .25
Dd Thomas, South Warren, ('46) 1.50
~~Hymn Book money received at Carbondale~~
Rowland Jones Waterville ('46) 2.00
Do 1 Sermon .12½
Thomas Davies, Blossburgh, 7.00
Rev. Dd Davies, Sugar Creek, 10.
Mr Richd T. Jones, Fellows, '45 & '46 3.
Mr Evan James, Remsen, 1846 .50
Mr Evan Ellis, Utica, for H. Books 3.25
Mr. S. M. Williams, Chicago, (46) 4.50
Mr. Hugh Hughes, York Mills, 1.25
J. Davies, Pt Patent, H. Book .60
Do at Stanley, meeting 1.00
15 Charles Williams, Robts [illegible] 1.50
(July '45 to July '46)
Ann Owens, Wilkesbarre '45 1.50
by Do
Do Owens, Wilkesbarre 1.50
Thos. by do Jones, Rome ('46) 1.00
John Clarke, Oriskany ('46) 1.50
Wm Evans, Oriskany 1.00
for '45 - 6/ and '46 - 2/ -
Wm S. Jones, Whitesboro, '46 1.50
~~Hymn Books sold at Carbondale for H. Books & Rec'd Pay~~
16 Ellis Jones, Bethlehem, H. Book 3.00
18 Rev. J. D. Edwards for H. Books at Pt Patent 5.00
19 Robert Hughes, Steuben, ('46) 1.50
Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh ('46) 5.00
Mr. Evan Davies, Pittsburgh ('46) 5.00
Mr. Owen D. Jones, Penn for H. Book 1.00
Mr. Arthur Griffiths, ('46) 1.00
~~21 Mr Rd T. Roberts for H. Book~~
22 Mr. John M. Thomas, Tenery 8.00
Joseph Rowlands, Columbia ('46) 1.50
James Poyzer, Columbus 1.00
23 Mr. Cadwalader H. Book Lloyd ('46) 1.00
Mr Robert T. Davies 1.50
Penn, for Hymn Books
Wm. Robert, Steuben H. Books .75
Do H. B. for Meeting House 1.00
Ann Evans, Talbot Hill H. Book .75
Wm Cook, Danville, Pa '46 15.
24 John W. Jones, Floyd, ('45) 1.
O. D. Jones, Penn H. Book 1.
25 Jacob Hillman, Bethel, H. Books 6.25

#Sept 29 John Rees, Nesquehoning ('46) by the hands of Mr D. Daniel B.M. — $1.50

Mr D. Daniels paid ~~in full~~ for H. Books to Beaver Meadows — 15.—

Sept 15 Rev D. B. Evans Pottsville thro the hands of Rev. M. Roberts for Hymn Books — 70.—

Do — Mr T. T. Jones by Do for H. Book 22.—

Do of Rev M. Roberts, for 1 H. Book sold by himself — 1.—

30 Mr. Wm. Firmstone, Easton, Pa. in full for '46 — 1.00

30 Rev J. Griffiths, Utica, for H. Books. 3.25

#Oct. 1 Rev J. H. Jones Cincinnati in full for 1846 — 40.50

Mary Thomas, Ninetysix, cloth Testament — Pd .56

Lewis Thomas 4 do — Pd .32

Do 1 Hymn Book — 1.25

~~Dr~~ Dr Jones Agt Salt Creek for H.B. 1.00

Hugh J. Hughes, Western ('45) 1.00

" Dr Parry, Western, — 2.00

10 O. D. Jones, Penmyn 1 H. Book — .75

15 Wm S. Davies, Prospect ('46) 1.50

16 Owen J. Jones, deacon Penmyn for the year ending May 1847 — 5.—

~~# Mr D. Ellis, Bettwsnis ('46) 1.50~~

~~Do H. Book — 1.75~~

19 Morris Jones (Bettwsnis for D Ellis) '46 — 1.50

Do — for H. Book — 1.75

Contributions at Western — 1.50

" Wm T. Lewis Philadelphia for Ishmael Jones 2 months ('46) — 2.00

Oct. 8 Ellis Ellis paid Lewis in Utica towards his acct — 1.06

Do sometime ago order on O. J. Owens, Penmyn — 2.25

Do 1 piece Sheeting got at Whitesboro — —

20 Rev. T. Edwards Pittstown for Cent 1846 — 3.00

Do for Cofiant — 2.00

26. Mr. Richd Samuel, Lehigh Gap Pa. for the last 6 mo. of 1846 — .75

" J. Watkins, Granville O. in full for 1846 — 8.25

~~D. P~~ Thos. Waters, Mineersville thro the hands of David Roberts 1.50 1.00

D. Roberts, Cons, Hym Book

#

Oct. 20 Evan Thomas commenced his term with us. —

Oct. 22 Paid Thos. Hughes in full for work up to last April to be sent to his mother through Rev J. J. Jones $10. — } $13. —
Cash to Thos Hughes, — 2.25
I had before paid Sister .75

50
—
—
—
1. —
. 00
25
. 50
56
. 32
25
1. 00
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75
50
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56
75
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75
50
. 00
06
. 25
3. 00
2. 00
75
8. 25
1. 50
1. 00

1846

Oct. 28 Edw. Wms. Fairchild / H. Book, P.d $1.00
30 O. J. Jones, Contribution from Pen.s Church for the 4th endin 1847 — 7.—
" O. J. Jones / Hymn Book — 1.—
" J. D. Griffiths / H. Book P.d 1.—
" H. P. Jones Cen.r, his own & his Uncle's (46) — 3.—
" Do for 2 H. Books — 2.—
" Wm. R. Jones, for Missionary cause 2.—
31 Mary.t Griffiths (widow) Contribution towards ministry — 1.50
" Do toward meeting house, — 1.00
Jany 6 Paid the above to Wm Roberts
Nov. 2 Mr. Benjamin Lewis, Mount Savage Iron Works, 1845 & 1846 third Rev. J. L. Richards, — 20.00
3 James R. Jones, Pen.s, Contribution for the 4th of 1847 — 5.00
in potatoes 15/ Cash $3.12½
11 Wm J. Wheldon, Contribution for the year ending 1847, — 5.—
Do / Hymn Book, P.d — 1.25
do / Hymn Book — 1.25
(see payment made April 3, 47)
13 Wm Hayes, contribution towards ministry — 5.—
14 David Evans, Albany, towards Benefactor, Commencing with August 1st 46 — 1.—
17 Mr D. Griffiths, Newark, (46) 23.—
" Thos. Davies, do — 5.—
" Ebenezer Lewis do — 25
New York
17 " Rev / J. Jones P.d on acc.t, 50.—
" Balance of acc.t with Rev. Jones, — .32
20 Mr. John Jones, Ty.r Rhos. O. by the hands of John Wms, Deerfield, — 5.—
Wm Hawell, South Warren, in full for 1846 — 15.—
[$10 & $5 Notes on Homesdale Bank.]
Wm. Davies, Pleasburg, twenty Law
Mr. D. E. Morris, Utica, aid in
" Subscription gave Rich.d Davies Floyd — 10.—
Rev. J. Jones Griffith for H. B. 3.25
Rev. T. W. Jones, Lima, O. '46 — 4.—
[$5 on State Bank of Indiana
and $4 on State Bank of Ohio —]
28 R. R. Roberts, Newark for H. Books, — 3.—
" Mrs. (W.) Parker, for H. B. & Sermons, — 5.25

1841

Nov. 13 Let Thomas to go to New York and returned 25th — $19.57

Expences of Journey —

Paid Mr Newell for 1250 copies of "Last Supper" — 12.—

do for 7 metal type cuts — 7.—

White & Sheffield for Paper including $38.51 in balance of old acct — 147.37

Mr Bruce for type & Cases — 3.30

Sherwood & Phillips for Cloth &c — 51.38

Bill left unpaid to do $10.48.

Mr Arnold for dresses &c — 3.90

Shoes for mother in Albany — 1.38

Nail &c in Utica, — .69

Webb Grammar in New York — .44

Youth's Cabinet — use to May 1841 — 1.00

Almanack — .06

Discount of money — .30

21 Paid Alfred Harris in full 20.—

Dec. 3 Valet — " — 2.—

" Freight of paper from Newyork to Utica — 2.75

" Hay Knife — 1.25

" two Books & valet key for Lewis — 1.01¼

" ½ bu. meal — .31¼

Meet from A. R (not paid for) 16 lbs at 2cts — 3.34

7 Boards paid for at Mr Phelps —

1846

Dec. 3 Morris Jones, Bethania, A.B., — $2.50
Do ——— Ofiant ——— — .62½
Rev. L. Williams, Carbondale, for H.B. by O. J. Thomas, — 14.75
David Thomas, Remsen, for Hymn Book, — 3 .75
4 Robt Abrams, Contribution ——— 2.00
7 Widow James, Jenyngy, (46) 1.50
Do — Contribution — 2.00
8 Mr. Baxter left of Books:
for W.W. Griffith 1 T.P. & 1 Galaxd —
for E. Wms. — 1 T.P.
Mrs Griffiths, Steuben, 1 Galaxd —
also in the Box:
33 T.P. & 42 Galaxd —
10 Mr HJ Owen, Steuben, '46 — 1.50
" Mr. John Davies } Quincy 3.00
" " Wm J. Griffiths }
" " Dd Roberts, Trenton — 1.50
" Rev. Rees Davies, Sixty, (46) .50
12 Caleb Morris '45 & '46, ——— 3. —
" Isaac M. Jones, Tamaqua, (46) 3. —
[State Bank at Camden & Pha.]
" Capt. J. A. Thomas, Cleveland, O., 5. —
$1.50 of the above to be in part for Mr. W. Morris. Cleveland
15. Mr. Wm Howell S. Warren } — 10. —
for H.B. in full, —
" Wm L. Williams, Remsen } — 2.50
'44 & '45,
John Jenkins, Remsen. '46 — .50
[The above ten pcs were from N. Th. Rodacs — Banks, Sullen Wright, Canal Bank of Rochester — & Western Exchange Bank —]
16 Mr. Gh Maurice (Head East Branch) '46 — .50
" J. Hughes, Nant, Steuben, 1846. — 1.50
18 Mr Jacob Rees & Brother } 15. —
for 1841.
Revd Jane Williams } — 3.50
Deerfield for Hymn Books }
" Mr D. Davies, Remsen H.B. 1.00
Mr G. J. Jones (Cash) Remsen — 7.00
19 Mr Dd Maunel, Contribution — 3. —
" John Maunel, Do — 1. —
" Edwd Williams, Do. — 5. —
22 " Danl Richards Rome (46) 1.50
Cadwalad. Lloyd, Webster Mill (46) .50
Do for 1 copy of Sermon 12½
" Wm Rees, Pottsville, Pa. — 11. —
Thos R. Thomas, Clarkesville (46) 1. —
Rees Davies, Boonville (46) — 1.50

Dec: 12th Caleb Morris's Clock — ~~14.~~ 8.02
Do Cash removed to another place.

Jan 1862 Paid R. Everett jun: heretofore — 15. —
Paid Do — this day, — 20. —
Paid John R. Everett to buy a clock — 3.50

#Dec. 22 Mr. Evan Davies, Pittsburgh (46) — $ 20. —

23 .. Wm Phillips, Catasauqua (47) 6. —

24 Mr Hugh Jones Contribution 4. —

25 Rev. James Griffiths Utica (46) 12. —

.. Mr. Lewis Jones, Quincy, Mass (46) 1.50

.. J. C. Jones, Esq. Paddy's Run, '46 — 5. —

.. John E. Rowlands, Braintownship (47) 1. —

.. D. Williams, New York, (46) — 14.18

.. E. Lewis — Do. — 35.18

.. D. Griffiths . Do — 34.18

.. Thos R. Davies, Do. — 11.68

27 T. Jones, Deerfield, Coficant, — 12½

.. John L. Lewis, Deerfield, ('46) 9.50

.. Do — S. School Books, — .32

.. Simon Thomas, Deerfield, ('45) — 2. —

.. Do — ('46) — 9.75

.. Rev Sam'l A. Wads. Hymn Book, — 1. —

.. Mrs. C. Rowlands, Steuben, ('46) — 1. —

.. Do — Contribution, — 1. —

29 Owen J. Jones, Penn ('46) — 1.50

.. E. Edwards, Sixty, ('46) — 1.50

.. T. B. Daniels B. Meadows ('46) 5. —

31 Mr. Hy Owen Pha Contribution 5. —

.. .. Evan James Do — 3. —

.. Do — Cenhadur (1847) 1.50

.. John Jones Ty'n Rhos (46) — 12. —

.. Isaac L. Evans, Ridgeway O. 46 — 3. —
($10 on City Bank, New York
& $5 on Lafayette Bank of
Cincinnati)

.. John Breeze, Palmyra (46) — 13. —
($10 on Bank of Northumberland Pa.)
& $3 Farmers & Mechanics Bank
Hartford —)

.. Miss Mary J. Jones, Charleston Pa (45 & 46) } 2. —

.. Mr Timothy Jones, Madison (46 & 47) 3. —

#Jan 1st 1847 .. Mr Jacob Williams Bethel for Hymn Books — } 10. —

2 .. O. D. Jones, Penn H. B. 7.25

.. Do — Contribution 1. —

John Davies Holland Patent } — 6.50
$2 for Hymn Book
4.50 for Cenhadur 1847

~~# Hugh Hughes, Boonville (47) .75~~

1847 Jan 2 ~~Owen Charles, Remsen, '47, 1.00~~

Mr Thos J. Evans Racine (46) 2. —

.. John P. Jones, Racine (47) 5. —

4 Mr Henry E. Pritchard (45 & 46) } 2.25
Turpin

~~Robt Williams, Coalmont, — 2. —~~

5th ~~Henry Thomas Johnstown Pa (47) — 1. —~~

~~J. Walkins, Granville (46) for H. B. 5. —~~

Rev. J. J. Evans Newark for H. B. 15. —

Removed to New Book

Cossiant.

1848 April 25	J. E. Rowlands,	Brown Township O.	$0.50
Sept. 27	Evan G. Griffith,	Pittsburgh	.62½
Dec. 2	Rev. H. Lewis,	Stratford, N. J.	.62½
	Rev. L. Everett,	5 Nos Cossiant	3.12
4	Sold in Newport 4 copies		2.50
"			.62½
5	John Evans		.62½
"	J. W. Roberts,		.62½
6	Gtt. J. Thomas		1.25
"	John Wheldon 2 copies,		.62½
"	Wm. Roberts,		1.25
12	Wm. D. W. Roberts 2 copies,		.62½
"	Jno [illegible]		.75
"	[illegible]		
16	J. W.		
17	D. E.		
22	An		
"	C		
23	" S		
24	"		
25	Ru		
28	A		
30	Ed		
1849 Jany 1	"		
"	"		
4	" Everett Master 2 [illegible]	2.00	
9	R. " 10 # 2 Boots	3.33	
	for Lewis Boot	1.00	
	Waste in Boot	1.00	
	for Lewis Boot	1.75	
	By Rev E. Davis	8.04	
		8.04	
	Due Jan 1. 1845		
	Settled Dec 1846		
"			
11	Rev. " Jan 15 1849		
12			.75
"			.25
20	John R. Jones, Mongo.		
"	D. Baxter, do		1.37½
"	D. Griffiths, do		1.37½
21	L. D. & D. Howell,		5.—
24	Morris Jones, Bethania,		.50
27	J. T. Griffiths, Remon,		.62½
"	E Jones, Remon,		.62½
Feb 3	J. W. Jones, Floyd,		.62½
10	Robt Owens by J. W. Roberts		.62½
14	Rev. J. H. Jones, Cincinnati		31.—
17	Rev. W. Roberts, Remon,		.62½
19	E. P. Jones, Cape Vincent		.62½
"	Thos J. Thomas		.62½
24	Rev. Wm. D. Williams		3.75
28	Rev. Rees Powell, Thomas		5.—
Mar. 18	T. Waters & J. Jones, Minersville		27.—
20	Gtt. J. Jones, Tarrs		2.50
"	Rev. Wm. D. Wms.		1.25
April 3	Messrs D. & L. D. Howell, Utica		3.75
7	Morris Jones, Bethania		2.62½
12	Mrs. Robt Hughes, (Swansea)		.62½
26	J. C. Jones, Paddy's Run O.		8.51
27	J. W. Robert, Chicago		5.—
May 5	Wm. D. Williams		.62½
			177.38

Defiant Acct

	1st forwards		
1845 May 15	Davis H. Pabst		.62½
18	E. B. Evans Foldsville	30.	—
29	J. Drew Newport		.75
June 2	Miss Bebb Paddy's Run		62½
"	R. Hughes Kingsbury Mills		62½
9	Rev. D. Edwards		1.—
10	Do		1.50
"	Rev. Wm. D. Wms		62½
"	Gt. T. Jones Turin		1.25
"	Morris D. Wms Lowville		2.50
18	J. D. Edwards		50
24	Rev. T. Edwards Pittsburgh		5.00
July 3	E. Edwards Sidney		62½
13	M. D. Wms Lowville		62½
14	Rev. T. Edwards Pittsburgh		5.00
25	Rev. D Davies Sugar Creek		13.75
Aug 5	Messrs T. & H. Rees, Carbondale		13.00
Sep. 19	Rev. R. R. Wms, Minersville,		4.25
22	Rev T. Edwards balance in full for 40 Nos		6.37½
Oct. 21	Rev R. R. Williams Minersville		1.37½
Nov. 14	Geo. Howes, Ebensburg		14.32
"	Mr Baxter 32 copies Sold		16.—
Dec. 19	J. Jones Tyn Rhos (50cts. yet due)		3.25
20	Mr Saml J. Jones,		22.00
25	Rev. J. D. Edwards, Floyd.		2.00
"	W. D. Wms.		.62½
31	Wm. Howell, South Warren,		5.62½
1846 Jan 5	J. W. Jones, Floyd,		1.25
"	Rev. T. Griffiths, Westerin,		62½
28	Jno Parry Nineveh		.50
Feb 4	Andrew Jones, Bethania,		.62½
15	Humphrey Pugh,		62½
Mar 2	Hugh J. Wms, Penn		62½
7	Thos & Henry Rees, Carbondale,		87½
31	Evan Wms. French Road,		62½
Apr 11	Rowland Rowlands,		62½
25	Rev. I. Howells Columbus		3.78
"	Do		.62½
"	Do for J. E. Robinson (in full)		.12½
"	Do		.50
May 19	O. J. Jones, Penn		1.25
"	J. D. Jones Newark O.,		3.50
June 29	Rev. E. H. Owens, Palmyra, Pa.		2.50
July 16	Rev. J. Wms. Indiana Pa.		2.—
Oct 20	Rev T. Edwards, Pittsburgh,		
		174.50	
		177 38	
		351.88	
Dec 3	Morris Jones Bethania		62½
27	R. R. Jones Deerfield,		62½
1845 Jan 25	J. W. Jones, Floyd		62½
Feb 11	D. Davis, Newport		.50
Mar 10	Rev. J. D. Edwards,		62½
1848 June 16	J. Pulman Pittsburgh		62½
Feb 11	John Davis Hyde Park Pa.		6.12½
	Rev. E. J. Evans Newark for H. B.		15.—

Caleb Morris's Acct

		Due at settlement	$0.75
			2.50
May		Work — 5 days	1.50
		Work — 1 day	
June	3	Work —	
		Paid — 25 cts	.75
		Work — 1½	1.00
	10	Work — 2	2.50
	17	Work — 5	
	24	Work —	
	29	Paid Wm Thomas on acct of Caleb Morris $3.00	
		6	3.00
July	1	Work —	
		2	1.00
	8	Work —	1.50
	15	work — 3	
		23	
Aug.	1	Paid C. Morris 3	$3.00
		wife butter —	.25
		By 2 lbs work us to this evening in hay 10	5.00
	31	Paid C. Morris — $5.00	
Sept.	2	Work — 1 day	1.50
		24	
		Evan J. Thomas's acct	$3.00
			19
			30 19
		18.00	
		July 1½ day	17.98
			$3.19

Evan J. Thomas

1½ day —	.75
	30.94
	18
Nov. 30th cash $8.—	12.94
Dec. 30 work 4½ days &	
1844 Jan. 22 " 2 "	

Jan. 28 settled in full with C. Morris.

Rowland Rowlands acct

July	15th	work — 5 days	
	22	work — 5	
	29th	work — 3½	
Aug.	5th	work —	
	10	work — 3	
Dec.	30	work — 3	
Jan.	22	Cash to T. R.	$5.—
	28	cash to do.	14.—

Wm Roberts acct

July	15	Work — 4 days	= 3.50
	22	Work — 5	4.38
	29	work — 4	3.50
		½ 13	
			6.50
			3.25
			$9.75
Jan.	27, 1844, Paid		5.—
			Paid 4.75

Dr. Grant Acct

	Brot forwards		
18[4]5 May 15	J. Davies H. Patent		.62½
18	E. B. Evans Pittsville	30.	—
29	T. Drew Newport		.75
June 2	Mrs Bebb Paddy's Run	—	62½
"	R. Hughes Kingsbury Mills	—	62½
9	Rev. D. Edwards	—	1.—
10	Do	—	1.50
"	Rev. Wm. D. Wms	—	62½
"	Gt. T. Jones Turin	—	1.25
"	Morris D. Wms Lowville		2.50
18	Rev. D. Edwards	—	50
24	Rev. T. Edwards Pittsburgh		5.00
July 3	Ed. Edwards Sixty	—	62½
13	M. D. Wms Lowville	—	62½
14	Rev. T. Edwards Pittsburgh		5.00
25	Rev. D Davies Sugar Creek		13.75
Aug 5	Messrs T. & H. Rees Carbondale		13.00
Sep. 19	Rev. R. R. Wms, Minersville,	—	4.25
22	Rev T. Edwards balance	—	6.37
	in full for 40 Nos		
Oct. 26	Rev. R. R. Williams Minersville		1.38
Nov. 14	Messrs. Howes, Ebensburg	—	14.32
"	Mr Baxter 32 copies Sold	—	16.—
Dec. 19	J. Jones Tyn Rhos (50cts. yet due)	—	3.25
20	Mr Saml J. Jones,	—	22.00
25	Rev. J. D. Edwards, Flop.		2.00
"	W. D. Wms.	—	.62½
31	Wm. Howell, South Warren	—	5.62½
1846 Jan 5	J. W. Jones, Floyd,	—	1.25
"	Q. T. Griffiths, Western,	—	62½
28	Jno Parry Ninelpoint	—	.50
Feb 4	Andrew Jones, Bethania,	—	.62½
15	Humphrey Pugh,	—	62½
Mar 2	Hugh J. Wms, Penn	—	62½
7	Thos & Henry Rees, Carbondale,	—	87½
31	Evan Wms. French Road,	—	62½
Apr 11	Rowland Rowlands,	—	62½
25	Rev. J. Howells Columbus		3.78
"	Do	—	.62½
"	Do for J. E. Robinson (in full)		.12½
"	Do for D. J. Jones, Penn		.50
May 19	T. D. Jones Newark O.,		1.25
June 29	Rev. R. H. Owens, Palmyra		3.50
July 11	Rev. J. Wms. Indiana Pa.	—	2.50
Oct 20	Rev T. Edwards, Pittsburgh,	—	2.—
			174.50
			177 38
			351.88
Dec 3	Morris Jones Bethania	—	62½
27	R. R. Jones Deerfield,	—	62½
1847 Jan 25	J. W. Jones, Floyd	—	62½
Feb 11	D. Davies, Newport	—	62½
Mar 16	Rev. J. D. Edwards,	—	.50
1848 April 6	T. Thomas Pomeroy	—	62½
Feb 11	John Lane, Hyde Park	356.13	6.25
	J. Walker, Granville [illegible]		6.—
	Rev. T. S. Evans Newark for H. Pa		15.

Caleb Morris's Acct

1843		Due at settlement		$0.75
.62½	May	Work — 5 days		2.50
—		Work — 1 day		.50
.75	June 3	Paid — .25 cts		
62½				.75
62½		Work — 1½		
— 1.10				1.00
.50	17	Work — 2		
62½		Work — 5		2.50
25	24	Work		
.50	29	Paid Thos Thomas on acc't		
50		of Caleb Morris $3.00		
5.00		Work — 6		3.00
62½	July 1	Work — 2		1.00
62½	8	Work — 3		1.50
5.00	15	work — 3		
3.75				
3.00	Aug. 1	Paid C. Morris wife		$3.00
4.25		By 2 lbs butter		.25
6.37½	31	work w/s to this evening in hay	10	5.00
1.38	Sept 2	Paid C. Morris — $5.00		
4.32		Work — 1 day		.50
—	58½			
25	29/25	Geo J. Thomas's acc		$3.00
	25			.19
			18.00	38.19
00	July	1½ day		
00				3.19
62½		Evan J. Thomas		
62½		1½ day —		.75
25				32.94
62½		Nov: 30 cash $8.—		18
50		Dec: 30 work 4½ days @		12.94
2½		paid $2.25 settled in full with C. Morris.		
2½		1843 Jan 23		
2½		Rowland Rowlands acc —		
7½	July 15th	work 5 days		
62½	22	work 5		
2½	29th	work — 5½		
	Aug. 5	work —		
2½	10	work 5		
	Dec: 30	work — 3		
2½	Jan 22	cash to R R — $5.—		
2½	Jan 24	cash to Dr — 14.—		
1				
5		Wm Roberts acc't —		
0	July 15	Work — 4 days =		3.50
—	22	Work 5 —		4.38
0	29	work 4 —		3.50
8				
8		½ 13		
2½				1.50
2½				3.25
2½				$9.75
½		Jan 27, 1844, Paid		5.—
½		March — Paid		4.75

Wednesday Morng June 7 1843,
R. Williams commenced work
on Printing Office, at 7/ per day.

June 10 Work, 4 Days — $3.5
17 work — 6 days, — 5.2
24 work. 4 days, — 3.5
July 1 Work — 3 Days — 2.6
8 Work — none
15 work — 1½ — 1.3
22 work 4 — 3.5
Making Frame & setting up — 3 7.00

$26.68

Caleb Morris by ½ days work deducted — .75
Dyngar wr for 1843 — .50

25.93

Jan 13th 1844 Received on the above account the sum of $15, 93¾ Robert Williams

Feb 14, 1844, Received $10.— in full of acct up to this date
Robert Williams

Caleb Morris's Acct

1844
July 21 Work up to this evening 9 days at 5/ — $5.62½

23 Paid cash $4.—
Above settled

Oct 12 Paid Caleb Morris $3.62½

Paid Robert Wright $2.00

John Jones' acct

	Work	2 3/4 days	$1.38
5	Work	5 days	2.50
12	Work	5 days	2.88
19	work	5 3/4 days	2.13
26	work	4 1/4 days	2.00
Sept 2	Work	4 days	2.00
4	work		
		22 3/4	$11.38
Sept 8	Received	$5.	11.38
Nov 15	Received	6.38	

Acct with Mr. Thos Roberts
Bonneville,

1844 Dec 7, To 20 lbs sole leather 23 cts $4.60
" To 2 3/4 calf skin @ 6/- 2.06
Cr. - by Contract for Mr Roberts and Edw Jones, (1844) $3.00

6.60
1845 April 11, By Contract for 1845. — 3.00
3.66
Balance due
Deduct above Cr for 1844 3.
Balance 66
Jan 7 10. 1846 Paid the above in full

Griffith Pritchard Glyn.

1845 One Month's work up to May 25 — $12.
May 31 Paid — 10.
June 25 — due $2.
1/2 a month & 1 day — 6.46
due — $8.46
Settled.

John Jones' acct

5	Work	2 3/4 Days		$1.37
12	Work	5 Days		2.50
14	work	5 3/4 Days		2.88
26	work	4 1/4 Days		2.13
Sept 2	Work	4 Days		2.00
4	work			.50
		22 3/4		~~11.38~~
Sept 8	Received	$5.		$11.38
Nov[r] 15	Received	6.38		11.38

Acct with Mr. Thos Roberts
Bonneville,

1844		
Augt 7	To 20 lbs sole leather @ 23 cts	$4.60
"	To 2 3/4 calf Skins @ 6/-	2.06
	Cr. - by Cash for do of Roberts and Edw Jones, (1844)	$3.00
		6.60
1845		
April 11,	" Cash for 1845.	3.00
		3.66
	Balance due	
	Deduct above Cr for 1844	3.
	Balance	.66
Jan[y] 10. 1846	Paid the above in full.	

Griffith Pritchard Esqr.

1845	One months work ab[t] to May 29		$12.
May 31	Paid		10.
		due	$ 2.
June 25[th]	1/2 a month & 1 day		6.46
		due	$8.46

Settled.

Caleb Morris Acct

1844.

10 days work in fall at 5/ ——— $1.2

Nov 16th — 16½ days at 4/ — 8.

Cr —

Cash — $3.50

Do. — 5. —

do — — . . 12½

mutton — 50

9.12½ 14.5

9.12

5.37

Cash ——— 3.37½

Balance — $2. —

Decr. 7 work since the above acct was made 6 days — 3. —

14 To 2 days work — 1. —

21 to 1 Day. — ,50

$6.50

21st — cash, — 3. —

3.50

March 29 11½ Days 5.75

By Cash — 2.

3.25

Mrs. Morris — 38

3.63

Paid. — 3.63

June 29 Cent — C. M. — $1.50

May Paid (money to buy shoes) — 1.00

17 Paid the girl (for Morris) 1.50

18 Paid C. M. for work in full to this day — 3.25

Sept 1845 12 days in Harvest. 6/ $9. —

22½ days at 4/ — 11.12½

12 bu oats 2/9 — 4.17½

24.25

Cash, — $1, — 9. —

Do. — 7

Do. — — 7

$15.25

March 27 1846

Settled the above in full

Rev. Bfs. Cokes Mackie for 1/2 15. —

1846 Caleb Morris's

By cash	1.12½
Credit for ½ H. tobacco	.9[illegible]
Tobotassee jug	3.[illegible]½
Oct 2 By cash	$5.00
Dec 3 By Cash	2.—
Clock	4.—
Benchades for 1845 & 1846	3.—
Faith Perrin & Galwad,	.64
	15.23

Work in Harvest of '46 —

5 days at $1. —	$5.—
4 days at 7/ —	3.50
39½ days at 4/ ut to this day Dec 12th —	19.75
	28.25
	15.25
	13.02
Dec 12 By cash	8.02
Balance due	$5 —

• The above balance was paid and Caleb Morris's acct settled in full up to Jany 1st, 1847.

Cofiant Williams Wern

Brought forwards ----	356.13
Dec 19 1848 Rev R. Powell Padnor	5.00
Jan 8 1849 Rev O R Owen Talmyn	.50
Jan 30, 1850. J W Jones Flint —	.62½
March 6 " Do ———	62½

Church acct — Capel Uchaf —
for the year ending May 1844

1843			
Nov.	Mary Griffiths		$ 2.—
" 23	Wm. Roberts (Robt Hughes money)		2.—
25	Robt Abrams		2.—
"	Hugh Jones		4.—
"	Wm. Thomas Junr		1.—
"	Benjamin Parry		12.05
"	Lewis Powell,		5.—
Dec. 5	Ann Roberts (Trenton)		2.50
23	Benjamin Parry,		8.00
1844			
Jany 11	Do (Mrs. R. Trebach contr.)		1.00
15	Wm. Evans (Shoemaker)		5.—
20	Wm. Roberts,		15.00
23	Owen Roberts,		5.50
Feb. 5	Wm. Pritchard Glyn (in wood)		5.00
"	Rich Pritchard Glyn (dito)		1.00
"	John Pugh, (by B. Parry)		2.00
17	Hy Owen (Pha)		5.—
22	Isaac Evans,		8.—
"	J. G. Jones, Farm		5.—
March 11	Dr. Price towards ministry		2.—
25	Mary Thomas Ninetyfive making a coat		1.—
28	Lewis Davies,		1.—
April 7	J. A. Jones, Tycoch,		6.—
8	Catherine Roberts, Store,		2.—
11	Jeremiah George		2.—
25	Evan Williams,		5.—
May 8	Rich Owen,		4.—
"	Wm R. Evans,		2.—
June 8	J. H. Jones,		
16	Contribution at Ninetysix		.63
July 25	Wilton Jones,		1.—
Oct. 27	Miss Mary Pritchard,		1.—
Feb 18 1845	Rev J. Thomas		4.50
			$118.18
	Church of Penymynydd		66.—
			184.18

Church Capel Uchaf for the year ending May 1, 1845 —

Oct.	17	Mary Griffiths,	$1.50
Dec.	6	Lewis Powell & brother	3.50
	12	B. Parry	1. —
	18	Mrs Roberts Dreback	1. —
	20	Rt. Abraham by B. Parry	2. —
	22	Wm. Roberts,	20. —
	23	D. Roberts, Plensen,	4. —
	25	Mrs Ann Roberts, (widow)	5. —
	30	Wm Pritchard, Glyn	5. 87½
	"	Mary & Gwen Pritchard	2. —
	"	Richd Pritchard,	1. —
Janr 1845	3	Hugh Jones (Wm Meeting house)	4. —
	7	D. Manuel	3. —
	"	John Manuel,	1. —
	27	J. J. Griffiths, Plensen	3. —
Feb	10	L. Davies by Wm Roberts,	2. —
	13	Cottrim Moorlands	1. —
	15	B. Perry,	3. —
	18	Evan Williams,	2. —
	27	Wm A. Thomas	1. —
April	9	Isaac Evans,	8. —
	24	Widow James, Plensen,	2. —
May	18	H. P. Jones	2. —
July	3	D. Edwards,	3. —
	18	J. Pugh	2. —
Sept	18	Mary Griffiths	1. —
Mar. 31, 1846,		Wm Evans (shoemaker)	5. —
Feb 13 1847		Thos J. Thomas allow towards ministry	4. 50
			94. 3½
		Penygraignyd Church	78.
			172. 3½

Ch Acct Capel Uchaf for the year ending May, 1846. —

1845 Nov	27	Wm Roberts own contribution	$20. —
	"	Hy Owen, Phila	5. —
Dec.	4	Hugh Jones,	4. —
	18	D. Manuel & J. Manuel	4. —
	20	Mrs Rowlands,	1. —
	25	Rd Owens Ninety six	1. 50
1846 Janr	2	Wm A. Thomas	1. 00
	1st	Mrs. Mary Griffiths	2. 00
	3	Thos Evans Junr	2. 00
	"	Evan James,	3. —
	15	Evan Williams	2. —
	17	Mary Griffiths (widow)	.50
	19	D. Williams Fairchild	5. 00
	21	Griffith Maurice,	2. 00
	28	D. Roberts (shoemaker)	2. 00
		Owen Roberts (in town)	1. 00
Feb	19	D. W. Evans, Prospect,	1. 00
Mar	18	Isaac Evans,	5. 00
Apr	"	Ann Roberts (widow)	5. 00
	4	Mrs Jarvis	1. 00
			68

Rev. T. J. Evans Newark for H. L. 15. —

~~A School Books~~

Church acc^{t} Capel Uchaf, 1846.

	Acc^{t} brot forwards		$ 68. —
			3. —
1846 April 4	Edw^{d} Edwards, Sixty,		1. —
9	Griffith Pritchards, Glyn,		1. —
15	Mrs (Wm.) Hughes		1. —
	W. Roberts,		2. —
May 4			
June 24	J. R. Jones		1. 19
24	Widow James, Remon,		4. 96
Feb 13 1847	Thos J. Thomas Leaders $ for the Last 2 yrs,		3. —
Mar. 5	Hugh Thomas,		6. —
31	Wm Evans		91. 15
	Penymynydd Church —		73. 50
			$ 164. 65

Church Acc^{t} — Capel Uchaf for the year ending May 1847.

Oct 31 1846	Mrs Marg^{t} Griffiths (widow)	—	$ 1. 50
Nov 13	Wm Hughes Contribution (Jan^{y} Capel,)	—	5. —
Dec 4	R. Abrams,		2. —
19	D Manuel		3. —
"	J. Manuel,		1. —
"	Edw Wms. Fairchild,		5. —
24	Hugh. Jones		4. —
27	Mrs C. Rowlands,		1. —
31	Mr. Humphrey Owens	—	5. —
"	" Evan James,	—	3. —
1847 Jan^{y} 5	Mr Wm. R. Evans,		4. —
6	J. Wheldon,		2. —
7	G. W. Roberts,		3. —
11	G. W. Griffiths Sixty		.50
"	Edw^{d} Edwards,		3. —
18	Evan Williams,	—	2. —
21	Ann Roberts (widow)		5. —
27	Isaac Evans		5. —
28	H. R. Jones,		1. 50
28	I. Benjamin		2. —
Feb 12	Thos T. Evans Jun^{r} Remon		1. —
13	Thos J. Thomas Leaders $ for the Last 2 years, settled in acc^{t}		4. 00
14	Sio. Hughes,	—	2. —
Mar. 5	Jonathan Jones,		1. —
"	Hugh Thomas,	—	3. —
13	G. Richard, Glyn	—	1. —
April 15	Wm Roberts,	—	5. —
	Rowland Jones,		2. —
May 19	John R. Griffiths,	—	2. —
June 1	Rich^{d} Owen, Gl.	—	1. —
28	Rowland Jones,		2. —
July 31	Mrs James (widow)	—	1. —
Sept 20	Wm A. Thomas,	—	1. —
	Penymynydd Church,	—	84. 50
	Donation.		59. 25
			143. 75
			157. —

Church Capel Uchaf for
Hir year ending May 1, 1845 —

Oct.	17	Mary Griffiths,	— $1.50
Dec:	6	Lewis, Powell & brother	3. 50
	12	B. Parry	1. —
	18	Mrs Roberts Dreball	1. —
	20	Rt. Abraham by B. Parry	2. —
	22	Wm. Roberts,	20. —
	23	D. Roberts, Remsen,	4. —
	25	Mrs Ann Roberts, (widow)	5. —
	30	Wm Pritchard, Glyn	5. 87½
	"	Mary & Gwen Pritchard	2. —
1845	"	Richd Pritchard,	1. —
Janz	3	Hugh Jones (Wm Meeting house)	4. —
	7	D. Manuel	3. —
	"	John Manuel,	1. —
	27	J. J. Griffiths, Remsen	3. —
Feb	10	L. Davies by Wm. Roberts	2. —
	13	Catherine Rowlands	1. —
	15	B. Perry,	3. —
	18	Evan Williams,	2. —
	27	Wm A. Thomas	1. —
April	9	Isaac Evans,	8. —
	24	Widow James, Remsen,	2. —
May	18	H. P. Jones	2. —
July	3	D. Edwards.	3. —
	18	J. Pugh	2. —
Sept	18	Mary Griffiths	1. —
Mar. 31, 1846,		Wm Evans (shoemaker)	5. —
Feb 13 1847		Thos J. Thomas allowd towards ministry	4. 56
			94. 37½
		Penygraig Church	78. —
			$172. 37½

Ch Acct Capel Uchaf for the
year ending May, 1846. —

1845			
Nov	27	Wm Roberts own contribution	$20. —
"		Hy Owen, Phila	5. —
		Hugh Jones,	4. —
Dec:	4	D. Manuel & J. Manuel	4. —
"	18	Mrs Rowlands,	1. —
	20	Rd Owen Nineteen	1. 50
	25	Wm A. Thomas	1. 00
1846			
Janz	2	Mrs. Mary Griffiths	2. 00
	3	Thos Evans jun	2. 00
	"	Evan James,	3. —
	"	Evan Williams	2.
	15	Evan Griffith (widow)	.50
	17	Mary Griffiths	5. —
	19	D. Williams	2. 00
	21	Griffith Maurice,	2. 00
	28	D. Roberts (carpenter)	1. 00
		Owen Roberts, Prospect,	1. 00
		D. W. Evans,	5. 00
Feb 19		Isaac Evans	5. 00
Mar. 18		Ann Roberts (widow)	1. 00
Apr " 4		Mrs Jarvis	68

~~A School Books~~ —

Church acc[t] Capel Uchaf, 1846.

1846		Acc[t] brot forwards	£ 68. —
April 4	Edw[d] Edwards, Sixty,		3. —
9	Griffith Pritchards, Glyn,		1. —
15	Mrs (Wm.) Hughes		1. —
May 4	J. W. Robert,		1. —
June 24	J. F. Jones		2. —
	26 Widow James, Remon,		1. 19
Feb 13	1847 Rev[d] J. Thomas 2 besides £4 for the last 2 yrs		4. 96
Mar. 5	Hugh Thomas,		3. —
	31 Wm Evans		6. —
			91. 15
Penymynydd Church —			73. 50
			£ 164. 65

Church Acc[t] — Capel Uchaf for the year ending May 1847

1846 Oct[r]	31	Mrs Mary[t] Griffiths (widow)	£ 1. 50
Nov[r]	13	Wm Hughes Contribution (Tan's dec[d])	5. —
Dec[r]	4	R. Abrams,	2. —
	19	D Manuel	3. —
	"	J. Manuel,	1. —
	"	Edw[d] Wms. Fairchild,	5. —
	24	Hugh. Jones	4. —
	27	Mrs C. Rowlands,	1. —
	31	Mr. Humphrey Owens	5. —
	"	" Evan James,	3. —
1847 Jan[y]	5	Mr Wm. R. Evans,	4. —
	6	J. Wheldon,	2. —
	7	G. W. Robert,	3. —
	11	G. W. Griffiths Sixty	.50
	"	Edw[d] Edwards,	3. —
	18	Evan Williams,	2. —
	21	Ann Roberts (widow)	5. —
	27	Isaac Evans	5. 50
	28	H. R. Jones.	2. —
	28	S. Benjamin	
Feb	12	Rev. T. Evans Jun[r] Remon	1. —
	13	Thos J. Thomas Widow, £4 for 2 Cart 2 years, settled in acc[t]	4. 00
	19	Robt Hughes	2. —
Mar.	5	Jonathan Jones,	1. —
	"	Hugh Thomas,	3. —
	13	E. Richard, Glyn	1. —
		Wm Roberts,	5. —
April	15	Rowland Jones,	2. —
May	19	John R. Griffiths,	2. —
June	1	Rich[d] Owens, Gl	1. —
	28	Rowl[d] Jones,	2. —
July	31	Mrs James (widow)	1. —
Sept	20	Wm A. Thomas.	1. —
			84. 50
Penymynydd Church, —			59. 25
			143. 75
Donations,			157. —
			300. 75

Church Acct — Capel Uchaf
for the year ending May 1, 1848.

#	Oct 11	Mr. J. Sheldon,	£p 3.50
	Nov. 26	" R. Abrams,	2. —
	Dec 17	Wm Roberts,	20. —
		" Rowland Jones,	2. —
	Jan 15 '49	Humphrey Owen	5 —
	Jan 27	E James	3. —
	" 31	Hugh Jones	4. —
	Feb 2	David & J Manuel	4 —
	" "	Isaac Evans	5 —
	" 3	Elinor James	3. —
	" 16	Edw. Williams (Fairchild)	5. —
			56.50

Penymynydd Church, - 75. 25
131. 75
Donation — about 255. —
386. 75
Jan 30 1850 Hugh Thomas' wife 3 —
389. 75

Church Acct Capel Uchaf
for the year ending May 1. 1849

Oct 18	1848	Mrs Margaret Griffiths (widow)	£1.50
Dec 12,	'48	G W. Griffith (Sixty)	1.00
" 13	"	James Powell	.94
" 13	"	Ann Robert	5.00
14	"	Jenkin Morris	2.00
Jan 2	1849	Hugh Jones Sixty	2.00
" 8	"	Margaret Jones (Tyroch)	1.00
" 16	"	John Sheldon	3.00
" 24	"	David & J. Manuel	3.00
" 25	"	Evan James	4.00
" 25	"	Humphrey Jones	2.50
Feb 17	1849	Edw. Wms Fairchild	5.00
" "	"	Wm Roberts	20.00
" 23	"	Humphrey Owen	5.00
Mar 5	"	Mrs Thomas (of Penygraig)	2.00
Apr 19	"	John Jones	2.50
			59.94
Jan 30	1850	Hugh Thomas' wife	3.00
			62.94
Penymynydd —			58. 72½
			121. 66½
Donation in Feb. 1849 —			145. 69
			£ 267. 35½

Rev. T. J. Evans Newark for H. L. 15. —

Church account Penymynydd
for the year ending May 1 1849

Nov 29, 1848.		Mrs James (widow)	$1.00
Jan 19	"	Wm R Jones —	8.00
" 27	"	Owen J Jones	17.84
"	"	Mrs. (David Jones)	1.00
"	"	James R Jones —	5.00
Feb 2	"	D Griffiths —	1.12½
" 5	"	Thos Price	2.50
" 24	"	Mary Williams	1.25
" "	"	Owen J Jones	9.00
Mar 23	"	Henry P Jones	7.01
" "	"	Wm J Wheldon	5.00
Apr 1	"		

58.72½

~~Capel Mehaftbat forward~~ 59.64
~~118.66½~~

~~Donation in Feb 1849~~ 115.64

~~£264.35½~~

Copiant left by Mr Baxter

1845 —

Mr Jason Thomas Pomeroy O. — 6 Copies

" John Jones, Tyn Rhos. O. — 4.

" Thos Ashley, Columbus, O. — 1.

" Thos D. Jones, Newark, O. 2.

" John Breeze, Palmyra O, — 1.

14.

Mr Baxter had the following additional Names for Continuation

Carbondale,	11
Pittston Ferry	3
Wilkesbarre,	4
Hazelton,	4
Beaver's Meadow	2
Port Carbon	9
M- Clair	14
Pottsville,	6
Minersville,	10
Danville,	6
Ebensburg	9
Pittsburgh,	1
Paddy's Run	3
Cincinnati,	5
Columbus,	5
Granville,	2
	84

Due Mr Baxter for the above names at 2½ per No. $21

Paid the above —

Mr Barker received at
Pittsburgh of Colonel 50 copies
Left in different places 14 } 18
Returned ——— 4 }
32

Nov. 14 Rec'd of Mr Barker payment
for the above 32 copies — $16.

1845 — Mr. Griffith Prichard's Acct —

July — Due as per settlement ~~8.46~~

11 worked this week 5 days. — 2.31

~~10.77~~ 10.77

Paid 4 84

Do — 50

5.34 — 5.34

Settled and paid in full 5.43

April 9. 1846

Rev. T. J. Evans Newark for H. L. 15. —

Church rec'd Jany 1 — 5 —

Rec'd for 1842 ~~entire~~ May 1, 1843 $61. —
" per acct rec'd Dec. 29, 1843 5.50
May 10 Rec'd of Wm Whelton — 5. —
July 6 Rec'd of do — 2.20
March 13. 1845 Rec'd of do — 73.70

Rec'd for the year ending May 1, 1844, $6.00
1844 June 6 Do Do 15. —
" Do Do Thos Porch money 5. —

Feb 3 Do Do 7.00
March 25 Rec'd of Jones 3.50
May 10 Do Do of Wm Whelton, 6. —
17 Do Do of Do 1.50
" Do Do of Catherine Jones. 1.00
21 Do Do of Wm Whelton 5.00
James R. Jones, 100 lbs (Potatoes) 5.00
C. Jones Perquimy
Sept. 27 J. D. Griffith (work) 2.50
Oct. Griffith (work) 1.00

1845 Feb 14 Rec'd of Wm Whelton at Perquimy 1.00
June 21 Rec'd of do 1.00
July 19 Do of Do 2. —
April 4, 1846, Thos Hughes Jr 2.50
66.00

Rec'd for the year ending May 1, 1845
1844 Dec. 7 of Mr. W. Whelton $11. —
Dec. 20 Rec'd of do 12. —
1845 Jany 4 Rec'd of do Cash for pork of H. P. Jones. 5. —
5. —
Feb 8 Rec'd of Gtt Pritchard Elizabeth 2. —
14 Rec'd of Wm Whelton, 14. —
20 Rec'd of Edwd Williams 5. —
March 13, 1845 Rec'd of Wm Whelton, 4. —
22 Elijah Arthur, 2. —
" Mrs (Robt) James 1.
~~April 24 Mrs James Widow~~
April 26 Wm. Whelton 2.50
May 18 O. Jones 5. —
July 11 Jabal Hughes 2.00
1846 ~~Jany 21 Wm Whelton~~ ~~2.00~~
~~Jany 27 Wm Whelton~~ ~~2.00~~
1846 April 4 Wm J. Whelton 5. —
Do Thos. Hughes Jr 2.50
78.00

1844 Jane's Acc't

Jan'y 15 School money received $15.5

18 Paid in Utica, Sundries $0.65

" do. ——— pencil .50

" Stove & pipe ——— 7.15

Dec'r 16 paid in Utica —

School money from Pen[d] — 12.—

Setting on Hym Book. 8.—

Do on Cushadar previous to 1847 ———

1847 Aug 18 Folding Hymn Book — } — 26.—

2600 — ———

Copied to Ledger

Mary's Acc't.

1844

Dec'r 5 School money received $16.02

16 Paid in Utica. Copied to Ledger.

Church acc[t] Penymynydd.

Money received for the year ending May 1, 1846.

1845 Oct. 23	O. Jones: (deacon)		£13. —
Nov[r] 4	Wm. Wheldon (own contr[n])		8. —
Dec[r] 19	Mrs James (widow)	—	3. —
1846 Jan[y] 10	O. J. Jones (deacon)		11. —
21	a/c of Georges		2. —
27	Wm J. Wheldon	—	12. 25
Feb 6	Wm J. Wheldon	—	1. 00
13	O. J. Jones,	—	4. 75
April 4	Thos Hughes jun[r]	—	2. 50
May 4	O. J. Jones,	—	1. —
June 7	Wm J. Wheldon	—	2. 00
26	O. J. Jones,	—	1. —
Aug 3	~~Wm J. Wheldon~~	—	1. —
			73. 50

Church Acc[t] Penymynydd — for the y[r] ending May 1847

Oct[r] 16, 1846,	O. J. Jones (deacon)	—	£5. —
30	— O. J. Jones	—	7. —
Nov[r] 3	James H. Jones,	—	5. —
11	Wm J. Wheldon	—	5. —
Dec[r] 7	Mrs James (widow)	—	2. —
18	Mr. O. J. Jones	—	7. —
31	O. D. Jones,	—	1. —
1847 Jan[y] 15	O. J. Jones,	—	9. 25
Feb 12	W. R Jones		6. —
	Collection Jones	—	1
	Collection Wms,	—	1
Jan[y] 22	John D. Jones.	—	5. —
	~~28 Humphrey D. Jones~~	—	~~1. 50~~
Mar 20	Thos D. Hughes	—	1. —
June 9	O J. Jones.		4. —
			59 25

Do for the year ending May 1848

Dec[r] 11	Wm J. Wheldon	—	£5. —
14	O. J. Jones,	—	43. 25
17	Mrs James (widow)	—	1. —
1848 Jan[y] 16	Wm R Jones	—	8. —
	O. J. Jones,	—	9. —
Feb 25	Thos Hughes	—	2. —

1844 Jane's Acc't —

Jan 15 School money received $15.5

" 18 Paid in Utica, Sundries $0.65

" " do. —— pencil .50

" " Stove & pipe —— 7.15

Dec 16 Jane in Utica —

School money from Pen 12.—

Setting on Hym Book. 8.—

Do on Benhadad preiers to 1847

Aug 1847/18 Folding Hymn Book — } —26.—

2600 —

Copied to Ledger

Mary's Acc't.

1844

Dec 5 School money received $16.02

16 Paid in Utica Copied to Ledger.

Rev. J. S. Evans Newark for H. L. 15.—

Church acct Penymynydd.

(Money received for the year ending May 1, 1846.

1845 Oct. 23	O. Jones, (deacon)		$13. —
Nov. 4	Wm. Wheldon (coin counted)		8. —
Dec. 19	Mrs James (widow)		3. —
1846 Jan. 10	O. J. Jones (deacon)		16. —
21	Collection		2. —
27	Wm J. Wheldon		12. 25
Feb 6	Wm J. Wheldon		1. 00
13	O. J. Jones,		4. 75
April 4	Thos Hughes jr		2. 50
May 4	O. J. Jones,		1. —
June 7	Wm J. Wheldon		2. 00
26	O. J. Jones,		7. —
Aug 3.	Wm J. Wheldon		1. —
			73. 50

Church Acct Penymynydd — for the yr ending May 1847

Oct 16, 1846,	O. J. Jones (deacon)		$5. —
30	O. J. Jones		7. —
Nov 3	James H. Jones,		5. —
11	Wm J. Wheldon		5. —
Dec 7	Mrs James (widow)		2. —
18	Mr. O. J. Jones		7. —
31	O. D. Jones,		1. —
1847 Jan 15	O. J. Jones,		9. 25
Feb 12	W. R Jones		6. —
	Cathern Jones		1
	Cathern Wms,		1
Jan 22	John L Jones.		5. —
28	Humphrey R. Jones		1. 50
Mar 20	Thos D. Hughes		1. —
June 9	O J. Jones.		4. —
			59 25

Church Acct Penymynydd — for the yr ending May 1848

Dec 11	Wm J. Wheldon		$5. —
14	O. J. Jones		15. 25
17	Collection		1. —
1848 Jan 16	Wm R. Jones		8. —
	O. J. Jones		9. —
Feb 25	Humphrey R. Jones		1. —

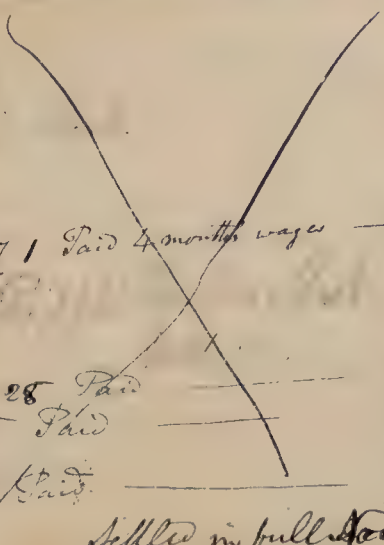
1846 Rowland Rowlands Acct

April 29 ½ Days work at 7/ } 5.81
on Fruiting Office Apl — }
Gate — 2.50
Trespairing Gate .62½
Bonds for Beechhouse — .37½
Sink and frame — 2.00
Sink made and also } 1.50
cut and fixed — }
~~Steps~~ Steps for galleys — .75
Pigeon-holes — .75
34.31¼

Cash — £5
Do — 14.
Do — 4
Cashadow for 1846 — } 1.—
24
Cashadow of 1844 & 1845 — } 3
27
Coffiant — 62½
27.62½

— 27.62½
~~10.00~~
6.68¾

April 11, 1846
Settled and paid the above
up to this day —



1846 Jan'y 1 Paid 4 months wage — $16.00

Sept'r 28 Paid ——— 5.00

June 15 Paid ——— 5.—

Sept'r Paid ——— 7.—

Settled in full Dec. 21, 1846.

Alfred Harris commenced upon an agreement for 2 years, Dec: 22, 1846.—

1846 Rowland Stevlands Acct

April 29 2½ days work at 7/ on Printing Office Yard Gate — 5.81

Repairing gate — 2.50

Bonds for Backhouse — .62½

Sink and frame — 2.00

Sink made and also cut and fixed — 1.50

Shelves for galleys — .75

Pigeon-holes — .75

34.31¼

Cash — 5

Do — 14.

Do — 4

Cashadow for 1846 — 1.—

24 — 24.62½

Cashadow of 1844 & 1845 — 3

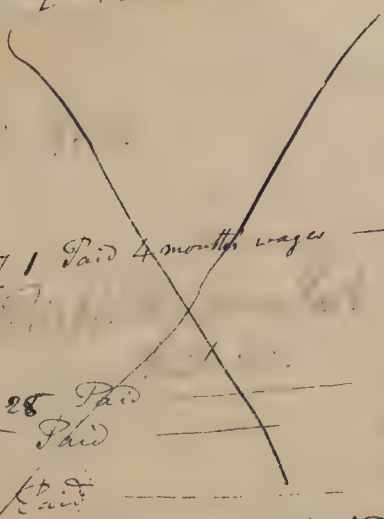
27

Contra 62½ — 6.68¾

27.62½

April 11, 1846

Settled and paid the above up to this day



1846 Jan.y 1 Paid 4 months wages — $16.00

Sept.r 28 Paid — 5.00

June 15 Paid — 3.—

Sept.r 5 Paid — 7.—

Settled in full Nov.r 21, 1846.

Alfred Harris commenced upon an agreement for 2 years, Dec.r 22, 1846.—

Acc[t] with Oneida Co B. Society

1845 April 2. Rec[d] of Rev. Robert Hall $0,45
Apr[l] 14 Rec[d] for Testaments of Miss Mary Thomas $0,48

1846 Janj 5 Rec[d] of J. W. Roberts Tailor — 1.75
Feb 9 To 1 Testament for Henry Everet .10
March 2 Hugh J. Wms. Pen[a] — 1 Bible — ,50
apr[l] 9 Miss Laura Thomas 2 Testants .20
May 18 Ann Williams 1 Testament — 10
Oct[r] 1 Mary Thomas Nineteen 7 cloth Ties - 56
Do Laura Thomas, — 4 do — 32

$4.46

June 11 C. J. jones Pen[a] — 1 Test. — 12½
July 14 Mary Thomas — 40
Nov 3 1849 Mrs M. Evans Lefty .38

~~Fr. Missy Soc~~ —

Acc[t] with Missionary Soc[y]

1845 Oct 17 A Friend at Pen[a] — $2.—
Apr[l] 25 1846 Mary Collection at Do — 2.—
Oct 30 W. P. J. for missionary cause — 2.—

6.—

1847 Apr[l] 21 Handed over the above to Rev. Mr. Davies, Missionary from New Amsterdam, South America.

Rev. C. S. Evans Newark for Africa

Acct with Brother H. Hughes

Dec 1st
Robt Hughes, one month $4.—
To two suits ——— 3.—

Sept 27 Paid ——— $2.—
Oct 7 Paid ——— 4.
8 Paid ——— 1.—
12 Paid ——— 2.
Nov 27 Paid. ——— 5.—

Evan Thomas came to work in the office &c. Oct 20 1845.—

First month cost about 3 days.—
2d Month — was home Tuesday morning Dec 8th and returned Monday afternoon, Dec 14.— Settled.

10.6
3
76.9

Acct with Oneida Co B. Society

1845 April 2 Rec'd of Rev. Robt. H. Miss Mary Thomas $0.45
April 14 Rec'd for Testaments of Miss Mary Thomas $0.48

1846 Jany 5 Rec'd of J. W. Robert Tailor — 1.75
Feb 9 To 1 Testament for Henry Event .10
March 2 Hugh J. Wms. Pen[a] — 1 Bible — .50
April 9 Miss Laura Thomas 2 Testaments .20
May 18 Ann Williams 1 Testament — 10
Oct 1 Mary Thomas Nineteen 19 cloth Testaments — 56
Do Laura Thomas, — 4 do — 32

$4.46

June 11 C. J. Jones Pen[a] — 1 Test. — 12½
July 14 Mary Thomas — 40
Nov 3 1849 Mrs M. Evans Lifty .38

~~For Missy Cause~~ —

Acct with Missionary Soc.y of

1845 Oct 17 A Friend at Pen[a] — $2.—
1846 April 25 Mary Collection at Pd — 2.—
Oct 30 W. F. J. for missionary cause — 2.—

6.—

April 21 1847 Handed over the above to Rev. Mr. Davies, Missionary from New Amsterdam, South America.

Rev. C. J. Evans Meadville for Orphan

Acct with Brother R. Hughes

Rec'd 1st Robt Hughes, one month $4 —
3. —

To two Rigs

$2. —

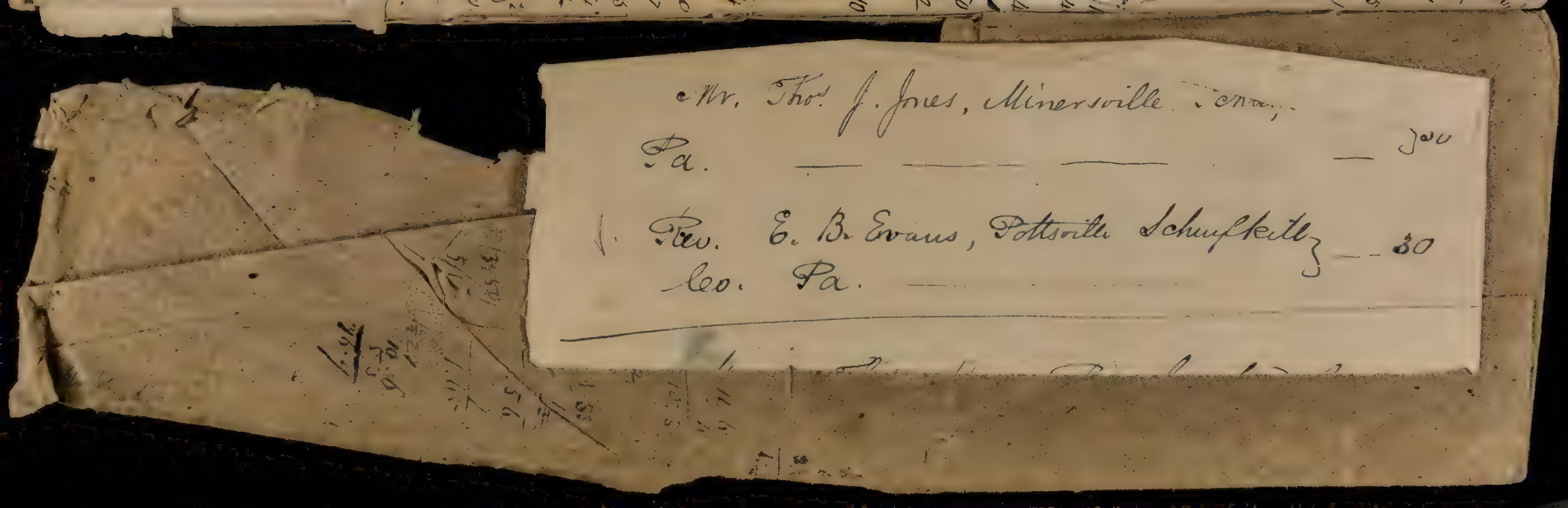
Sept. 27 Paid — 4.
Oct. 7 Paid — 1. —
8 Paid — 2.
12 Paid — 5. —
Nov. 27 Paid.

Evan Thomas came to work in the office &c. Oct. 20 1846. —

First month Cost about 34 days. —
2d Month — went home Tuesday morn. Dec. 8th and returned Monday afternoon, Dec. 14. — Settled.

Johant of Parch. Wm. Williams, Wm.
Trenton, J. T. Richards, —
✓ Minersville, Th.s J. Jones — 4 or 5
Bryn Seion & Lewis, Benj. Davies, } — 50
Evan Evans, Jno Davies, Wm. Williams }
Deerfield & Bethania — about 26
Holland Patent, Jno Jones, Hugh H. Evans }
Wallin Davies, Jno Davies, Th.s Humphreys } — 5
Evan P. Jones, Cape Vincent — 1
✓ Rev. E. B. Evans, Pottsville Pa. 30
J. T. Roberts, Chicago, Ill. — ?
✓ Rev. J. J. Jones, New York — 50.
✓ Carbondale — L. Wms; D.d Daniels;
D.d Maxey; Wm. Wms; Ellis Griffiths; Joseph Hughes;
Wm. W. Davies; S.l J. Hopkins; Th.s Lewis; Wm. J. Morgan;
T. Rees; H. Rees; John Davies 3; Rees Davies; John Davies; }
Rev. D. Bosen, — (ex) }
✓ Rev. J. H. Jones, Cincinnati — 4
✓ Paddy's Run, — 14
✓ Carbondale — Evan Evans — 1
✓ Pittsburgh, — 50
✓ Brown Township O. — Jno E. Rolands 1 } — 2
" Francis Jones — 1 }
✓ South Warren, Bradford Co. Pa. }
Daniel Jones, Wm Howell, Thos. Morris, } — 10
Thos. Thomas, John Thomas —
Jno Williams, John Philips; Philip Williams
Roger Griffiths, Daniel Jones. —
Waterville Oneida Co }
David Jones, Rowland Jones. } — 4
Rowland Morris, Owen Price }
✓ Rev. D.d Davies, Sugar Creek — 20
✓ " Rees Powell, Radnor & Delaware — 17
✓ Rev. J. Howes, Ebensburgh, — 25
Morris D. Williams Lonville, — 4
~~Rev. R. J. Hughes, Palmyra,~~ ~~1~~
✓ John Jones, Ty'n y Rhos, — }
care of Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh }
J. W. Jones, Floyd, about — 10
✓ Rev. J. Williams, Indiana, Pa. — 4
Seth Howell, Columbus 6.
" " à 25 cts

Rev. T. J. Evans Newark N. J. Pa 15


Mr. Thos J. Jones, Minersville, Schuylkill Co.,
Pa. ——— 300
Rev. E. B. Evans, Pottsville Schuylkill Co. Pa. ——— 30

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Day Book.

1847. Nov 8 1849

O. J Owens Jan 7. 1847
Mar 17 May 13 May 15-
July 22 Sept 8
April 1 1847 Settled

Day Book

1847
Jan 7 1st Hugh Hughes, Bonneville (47) — ,75
Jan 7 2 Owen Charles, Flensen for Cen 1847 — #1.—
Thos J. Evans, Racine, (46) in full — 2.—
John T. Jones, Racine (47) 5.—
4 Henry E. Pritchard, Turin (45) ,75
Do ——— (46) 1.50
R. Williams, Collinsville, by the hands of some two months ago. — 2.—
5 Henry Thomas, Johnstown Pa (47) 1.—
J. Watkins, Granville, H.B. 5.—
Rev Thos J. Evans, Newark, H.B. 15.—
" Mr Wm R. Evans, Steuben Contribution, — 4.—
Do Cenhadaeth (46) ——— 1.—
Lewis P. Lewis for Visiting Hand Bills, — 2.25
6 J. Wheldon, Steuben, H.B. .75
Do — Contribution, ——— 2.—
7 John Davies, Newport for himself (46) #1.50 for another 2 or 3 years ago .50 — 2.00
" John W. Roberts, Trenton, Contribution, — 3.—
Jan 12 Paid Evan Thomas, Ninety six for work done 7.
5 Paid O. J. Owens, towards House 7.—
Donation towards meeting House 3.—
11 G. W. Griffiths, Sixty " in full for 1846 — 1.50
" Do Contribution #.50
" Hugh W. Hughes, Bethel, (46) — 15.—
" R. R. Roberts, H.B. ——— 5.—
" Lewis Davies, Steuben (46) in full #.50
" Edw Edwards Sixty Contribution — 3.—
Rev. John Jones, Steuben (46) 1.50
Owen Pritchard, Whitesboro, by the hands of Wm Roberts — 1.50
Morris Jones 2 H.B. in full for all they have had of Bethesda — 1.50
Do for Cenhadaeth (46) — 4.25

Jan'y 11 Paid Wm. of Roberts & Salisbury $107. —

" Paid tax in Attica up to Dec 1846. 1. 14

" Paid discount on " in Attica 1.75

" 12 Paid Insurance tax — 2.82

15 O. J. Jones Pen$ Contribution 9. 25

16 Edw$ Wms. Fairchild ('46 & '47) 3. —

// " Paid Caleb Morris in full for wages to this day — } 5. —

18 Mr Evan Wms, Remsen ('46) 1. 50

Do Contribution, — 2. 00

~~21 Philip Thomas, Pen$, 1847, 1.50~~

19 Robert Abrams settled in full for Cash dr (by potatoes) to the close of '46 and to 10th Nov 1847 1. —

Paid John Jones by Rev. J. J. Jones, 23. 75

20 O. J. Jones, H. B. — — ,75

" Rev. Thos. Edwards, Birmingham, near Pittstown H. B. } 5. —

21 Philip Thomas, Pen$ ('47) 1. 50

// # Ann Roberts, widow Contribution, — 5. —

Do. — ('46) 1. 50

22 John G. Jones, Jur in ('45 '46) by G. J. Jones 3. —

Griffith J. Jones, 1. 50

// D$ Breese, Jun (by do) '46 in full 1. 00

Rev. James Griffiths, Utica, '46 15. 00

John J. Jones, Pen$, Contribution 5. —

Henry Roberts, Utica ('45 '46 '47) 6. —

Paid H. Roberts for Morton Hams 3. 34

Th$ J. Evans Jun$ '46 in full 1. 50

Do. — '47 — ~~in full~~ .50

Llewelyn Howell, Utica, '47 — 1. 00

// D$ E. Pritchard, Collinsville, '46, 1. 50

Do — ('47) 1. 00

Morris D. Wms., Sowville, '46 — 5. —

// Gt W. Roberts, Remsen, H. B. } 5. —

// Do. by John R Roberts } 4. —

Thos Davies, H. [illegible] '46 [illegible] 5. —

#22 John Pugh, Remsen, H.B. — # 1. —

J. W. Morris, Cleveland ('47) 1.50
To be taken out of his $5 paid Cty
Capt. J. M. Thomas, Dec^r 12, 1846. —

25 Mr Rowland V. Jones, Hamilton, 1.50.
Rec^d Mr Sim. Jones, Madison '47
50 cts remain in T. J.'s hands. —)

Evan R. Wms. Rome ('47) — 1.50

John R. Jones, Rome ('47) — .50

Wm Davies, Ebensburg — ('46) — 20. —

Paid Evan Thomas, Ninetysix, in full, 1.25

Thomas Watkins, Dundaff, ('47) 1. —

Do for H. B. —— 9. —

John W. Jones, Floyd ('46) — 8. —

Do for 5 sermons, —— ,62½

Do 1 H.B. —— ,75

Do 1 Do. —— ,87½

Do 1 Copiant, —— 62½

Joseph Jones, Western, ('46) — 1.50

D. J. Evans, Western ('46) 1.50

Do. for 1 H. B. —— ,75

// 26 Isaac Evans Remsen ('45) ,50

Do —— —— ('46) — 1.50

Do — Contribution, —— 5. —

Rev. D Davies Sugar Creek
in full for 1846. } 16.88

Do for 30 H. Books, viz } 25. —
10 at $1. & 20 at 6¼ —

~~Wm Price St. Clair Township~~
~~hands of Rev M. Roberts ('46)~~ } 13.50
Isaac M. Jones Tamaqua ('46) ,50
~~Do~~ see Town

Paid Lewis for work on Feby No. — 7. —

// 28 G. G. Griffiths, Fairview, ('46) 1. —

// Mr. J. M. Pryse, Columbus } 10. —
for H. B., —

// Mr Thos Benjamin } — 2. —
Contribution

1847

Jan 28. Mr Humphrey P. Jones ('47) 1.50

" Do Contribution —— 1.50

Feb 2 Wm Richard Glyn (1846) 1.50

" Do for 1 H.B. —— ,75

~~3 Paid Cash Do to Hugh Thomas Bill~~

3 Contribution towards Hugh Thomas' loss by fire —— 10.—

4 Paid Wm. Roberts, money due on Promissory Notes, —— 200.—

Paid Mr Newell for Hose Hero Mr Jones New York 12.50

6 Mr. Micaiah Jones ('46) 1.50 } 1.12½

do '46 ½ }

do Hymn book —— 1.00

Feb 6. Paid postage on letters .45

" Richard James, Trenton ('46) 1.50.

Wm. S. Davies, Prospect Village ('47) 1.50

" John R. Everitt, received to his care and keeping, School House money } 169.65

9 Delivered to Henry Roberts, Attn., to be deposited in Savings Bank, 250.—

Receipts at Waterville as follows:-

~~John~~ Rev Thos Morris, Waterville ('46) —,50

Do. —— ('47) 1.00

Do Hymn Book & sermon —,87½

Humphrey Evans, Waterville ('46) 1.50

Wm Ellis, Waterville, ('46) 1.50

Rowland Jones, Do ('47) 1.00

Dd Price, Do. ('47) 1.00

10 Rev. J. B. Cook Danville '46 } 8.25

(in bill for '46)

Do Hymn Book &c &c } 1.75

Blossburgh

Daniel Thomas Columbus, Ohio. ('46) 22,50

Do —— ('47) ,50

Rev H. Roberts Baltimore '46 1.50

by O. Jones, Newark

Feb 10th The following acct is from Rev. M. Roberts – 12 H. Books were delivered to Mr. R. at Utica. — — —

Mr. Roberts sold and paid me the amt as follows:

" At Bradford sold 4 at $1. —— $4.00

" Exchanged 1 at $1 for 1 at 75 —— .25

" At Carbondale 2 at $1. —— 2.00

" " P. Ferry 3 at $1. —— 3.00

3 H.B. at 1/ were delivered to Mr R. at Carbondale —

" Sold 1 of the above at P. Ferry, 1.25

" Sold 2 at 1/ to Wm A Hughes, P. Ferry who paid 50 cents only due yet $2. by Wm A Hughes — .50

Sold 2 sermons —— .25

" Hym. Book money from Rev. L. Wms. by Mr. Roberts — 4.50

" Wm. Price, St Clair, Wms Mr R., for Conductor '46, — 13.50

" Isaac M. Jones, Jamaqua, ('46) Wms Do., — .50

" T. T. Jones, Pottsville, Wms Mr R.; for Hymn Books, —— 40.—

Left at Bradford H. Books: —— 2 at $1. & 1 at .75 — Mr. Roberts paid Mr Jones N.Y. 60.— Expence of H.B. from New York 1.—

Feb 10 Paid R. Fuller Esqr for boards 2.71

" 12 Thos J. Evans, Nemesis, Contribution .00

" " O. D. Jones, Sen. 5 H.B. .87½

" " Wm H. Jones, Sen., Contribution 6.00

" " Miss Mary Wms. Sen. Do. 1.00

" " Mrs. Catharine Jones Do 1.00

" Goods at J. W. Roberts' Store 5.08

" 13 Paid Thomas Pearson 46/ 1.50

" " Evi. Owens, Jenson (47) 1.00

Feb 13	Thos J. Thomas Stevens Allowance in acct towards ministry for three years up to May 1846		13.96
"	Do. Contribution up to May '47		4.—
"	Do Enchiridion ('46)	—	1.50
"	Do Enchiridion ('47)	—	1.—
"	Do 3 Hymn Books,		3.—
"	Paid Thos J. Thomas balance for grave Stone which was charged #15	—	9.65
"	~~Wm~~ Thos N. Williams, Dodgeville, Wisconsin ('45)	—	2.75
"	Do	— ('46	7.25
" 16	Benjamin Davies, Newport ('45)	—	1.50
"	Do Hymn Book,	—	,75
"	Do — Confiant,	—	62½
"	T. Drew, Newport, ('46)		1.50
"	Do. 1 H. Book,	—	,75
" 17	Thos Morgans, Portsmouth, Ohio, ('47)	—	2.—
	Thos J. Thomas P for Faith Perevin,		.44
" 19	Wm. Tiernstone, Easton Pa. (1847) by the hands of W. J. Phillips Philadelphia,		1.00
"	Capt Jn A. Thomas on acct ('47)		,50
	John Cleveland & Owens, for inserting on cover hysbysiad,		,50
"	Robert Hughes, Steuben Contribution	—	2.—
" 22	Rev. I. Edwards Pittsburgh for Hymn Books	—	6.—
"	Postage	—	,12½
23	Postage	—	5

~~Paid Lewis for book Deeds~~

#Feb. 24 Rev. S. Wms Carbondale for
Hymn Books ——— } #2. —

" Mr Edw^d E. Jones, Dayton O. ('47) 3. —
Postage of Papers from Wales, ,19
Mar. 1. Postmaster, Acasto, Ill ('46 & 47) 3. —

#2. J. C. Jones, Esq^r Paddy's Run,
for the year 1847 — } #10. —

4. Paid postage at Whitestone of 2 letters &
papers to Wales ——— } ,25

" Postage at Mensen, 2 letters & paper #16

Postage of letters sent off on acc^t of
Gen^l for 1847 from Nov 11 to Dec: 23 } 4.35

Do from Janᵛ 4 to Feb 15^th. — 2.70

" John Davies, Bethania, (1845) — 1.50

5 Jonathan Jones Contributⁿ — 1.00

Bought at Utica, Hamⁿ Sᵗᵉ
Auger 37½ — 1½ bu. feed 37½ } 4.44
Candles #3.19 for house
Jᵒ Jones,

" Postage Letter to Minersville, — ,10

" Hugh Thomas Mensen (45) — 1.50

" Do Contributⁿ up to
May 1846 — 3.00 } 6. —
Do up to May ('47) — 3. —

" Paid Hugh Thomas, balance
of acc^t ——— } 14.06

" J. Waters, Minersville (1846) 16. —

" J. D. Jones, Minersville (1846) 10. —

" Postage of Letter from Minersville — ,10

6 Postage to Clevelᵈ & Minersville ,20

" Wm Williams, Felin Dwyran
for Gen^l '45 & '46 } 3. —

" Do Hymn Book, — ,88

" Paid Owen E. Jones' bills, 23. —

" Mr O. E. Jones Gen for 1846 settled for —
" Postage of Papers — ,3

8 Paid Rich^d Thomas in full
for work done last Summer } 5.50

1847

Mar. 9 Evan Williams, Hyde Park, for the year } $2.—

10 Evan Morris Newport Hymn Book } ,75

" Richd Jones, Newport, H.B. ,75

" Wm Williams, Newport, (Cen^{r} '45) ,75

" Cadwalader Williams Deerfield H.B. ,75

12 Arthur Griffiths, Pen^{a}, '46 —,50

Postage of a letter to Cumberland ,10

Donation to Rev J.A. Wms by J.R. 1.00

Do by father —— 2.—

Rev. J. A. Wms. for tickets — 1.00

13 Griffith Pritchard Glyn for work done last summer } 4.—

Do Contribution towards ministry —— } 1.00

15 Paid Int. to Wm. Roberts: as follows.

Int. of $200 ufs to Feb 4, 1847 $24.16
The principal had been paid & the notes for the above were this day taken up. ——
Int. of $170 ufs to Nov 25, 1846 $11.90
Int. of $40 ufs to Dec^{r} 4, 1846, — 2.80 } 38,86

Paid towards ministry by Wm Roberts. 5.—

Paid by Wm Roberts for raising hall for Commencement since Fall of 1845 —— } 3.50

Do by Do to Mrs Everett — 3.—

Do by Do money lent the church at Cymanfa $5.50; to Mr Baxter $2. } 7.50

16 Robt Lloyd, West Liberty, Q.'46 '47, 3.00

Whips 2/6 Postage 6 ,38

Postage of letter to R. Lloyd ,10

19 John Owens, Shenandoah '46, 1.50

" Thos J. D. Edwards cofiant — ,50

" G. Maurice, Trenton ('47) 1.50

20 Henry P. Jones Pen^{a} 3.—

Thos D. Hughes, Contribution. —— 1.—

1847

Mar. 20 J. Jones, Radnor (46 & 45) #15.—

Rev. Geo. Roberts, Ashtabula, O. — 1.—

Evan Wms. French Road A.B., .75

22 Robert Hughes, Steuben (1847) 1.30

23 Thos. N. Williams, Dodgeville (46) 10.—

John Jones Tyn Rhos O. (47) — 2.25

Do for Hymn Books in full. 22.75

Rev. James Griffiths, Utica, (46) 5.—

24 Postage of Nos to Canada — .31

Do of letter from Rev G. Roberts, .10

25 Do of 5 letters, ——— ,40

Do of Papers from Wales, — ,18

26 Edward Evans, Richmond Va., 1846, ——— } 9.—

Do. — 1847 ——— 1.—

Paid Mr. Ray for barrel of flour ——— } 6.25

29 Postage of a letter to Ebenezer, Canada — 5

30 Paid my son L. Everett

for work on Bar of former years — 2.76

Do for work done on Jany Nos 47 4.60 } 7.36

Paid Jane towards School money formerly given me ——— } 10.—

Paid Mary for work done at home, 6.—

Paid for repairing my watch — .50

31 William Williams St Clair from acct of Portland for the year 1846. — } 15.—

Rev. E. B. Evans, Pottsville, for Hymn Books, — } 25.—

April 1 Postage of 2 letters, to Wm Wms. St Clair and to Edw Evans, Richmond — 3 — .20

Postage of Enclosure to Canada — 28

Do on Letter from Pottsville — .10

Postage of letter to Utica and one from Danville ——— } — 10

1847

# April 1	Rev. J. H. Jones, Cincinnati for Hymn Books in full 39 at 75 cts + 31 at #1 - the gift deducted	}	#56. —
# "	Rev. J. B. Cook, Danville, for Hymn Books, —	}	15. —
# 3	Rev Mr Bradlow '47		1. 50
	Do Donation —		.50
# "	Wm Wheldon, Steuben, Hymn Book, (who had been furnished Nov 3d '46)		1. 25
# 5	Rev. D. Cadwalader, Delaware, O.; 1846 & 1847 —	}	3. —
	Postage of letters from D Cadwalader and Rev B. W. Bradlaw	}	.20
7	Postage on papers		,06
"	2 lbs sugar @ 10/2 lbs rice @ 6		32
"	2 lb raisins @ 1/4		.33
# "	Mr Evan Davies Pittsburgh Cenhadwr 1847 —	}	10. —
# "	Do. — 1846 —		1. —
# "	Mr D. E. Evans Pittsburgh for Hymn Books for Pittsburgh in full —	}	40. —
"	Postage of letter from Pittsburgh		.10
# "	Richd O. Owens, Remon, #1. - (47) and		
# "	J. Jenkins, Remon, #1. - 47 - by the hands of R. R. Roberts, —	}	2. —
# "	James R. Williams, Tuscarawas, 47,		1.50
	Do. in full — for (46)		,50
# 9	Robt L. Roberts, 1845 & 1846, by the hands of Mr J. Francis	}	3.00
	Postage of letter to B. Meadows -		,5
# 10	Rev. J. A. Williams # (1844) 1.50 ## (45) 2,25 ## (46) 1.50 ## (47) 1.00	}	6.25
#	" from " 1st Jno Thomas one hymn book	}	1.00
"	Postage of letter to Pittsburgh -		,10

1847

#10 Mr J. E. Davis, Newport '42 — #1.50

#12 Mr Wm Roberts, Trenton '45 & '46 — 3.—

Do — — '47 — 1.50

Paid John Tibbet for Roberts' Valise — 3.—

" Paid Do for Collars 1,75
Do other items — ,56 } — 2.31

" Paid Mr Douglass for sugar
charged — } — ,65

" Do for 3 bu. corn at 57 1.88

" Do for 1 bu. corn at mill ,56

#15 Mr Rowland Jones (formerly Waterville) '47 .50

" Do. — Contribution towards ministry 2.00

Hawley Penn & Jones's acct up
to April 1 1847 for 2 yrs #110.34
Cr — as follows:

Handbills &c — #21.87
Mar 17 1846 By Check 15.—
May 4 1846 Cash 7.—
Feb 19 1847 Tub Butter 10.50
Cushador to Baltimore 1.50
1846 —
Cushadows for 1845 } 38.50
& 1846 by Mr E. Jones }
84.87
Balance 25 97
110,34

Paid in full the above balance
to settle acct up to Apl 1, 1847 } 25.97

5 3/4 yds bagging at Rays @ 2/ 1.44

Postage .05

17 10 lbs sugar @ 9 Ofs @ 6c. } 1.25
1 bush oats @ 2/6 }

2 galls molasses @ 3/ at Rays .88

" Postage. .5

" Mr. D. M. Richards by H. hands of Jonah Lewis, Williamsburg 1847 } 1.50

Jonah Lewis, Do (1847) 1.50

Daniel Richards } Williamsburg '47 } — 2.—

Edwd Evans } #1 each

1847

April 9 Rev. L. Wms, Carbondale, for Hymn Books, — } — # 5. —
(Here is yet due #5.)

19 Miss Elizabeth N. Hughes, Boston, by the hands of Joseph Jones, (1847) } 1.50

20 Mr E. Ellis, Utica, for Hym Books in full to the present time } 35.75

" Mr. D. Howell Athens Ga (47) — 1.50

Paid for E. Ellis, for boxes to send H. Bs. 2.26

Do for fixing Chest for Robert and girls ——— } 63

21 Paid over, missionary money to Rev. Mr. Davies, New Amsterdam } 6. —

" Paid Contributions to Mr. Davies Do, } 4. —
(R. Jones #1; Wm Roberts #1; J. R. S. ~~50 cts~~ #1. myself #1.00).

Postage .16

24 Mr. Jer. T. Jones, Black Heath Pitts, Va. — '47 } 2. —

Postage, ——— 1

26 John W. Jones, thro' Rev. J. D. Edwards, Floyd, (1846) — } 2.25

" Edw^d Jones, Boonville, thro' Rev. J. D. Edwards, Floyd, '47 } 1.50

" Rev. J. D. Edwards, Floyd H. B. — 3.50

27 Rev. T. Edwards Pittsburgh ~~50~~ Cent^s, in full for 1846 } 4.50

Do Do — 1847 ——— 9. —

Do for Hymn Books — 5. —

Miss Ann Edwards, Montrose, by Rev. T. Edwards Pittsburgh 1846-75 cts 1847-75 ~~1846~~ } 1.50

Robt W. Roberts, Remsen, P^d about a month ago 1846 } 1.50

28 Mr. Evan Jenkins, Dundaff Cent^s for 1846 — } 10. —

Postage .12

1847

May 1st Paid Alfred Harris $12.

5 Dr Lewis, Newark, Ohio (1846) by the hands of J. Watkins Granville — 7.—

" J. Watkins, Granville, for Hymn Books — 12.50

8 Thomas Evans Remr (1846), — 1.50

Paid him for work, — 2.50

8 Paid Caleb Morris towards work, — 8.—

" Do one hoe to Caleb Morris, — .56

2 lb raisins for communion, .33

2 lb do (a month ago) — .33

Do one hoe, — .50

Paid freight of box of gls H.B. to Buffalo for Rev. J. D. Edwards, Floyd — 1.25

" Mr Humphrey Roberts for printing Circular handbills — 1.25

Paid for corn at mill, — 2.19

10 Postage on papers from old country and letter — .24

" Ishmael Jones, Philadelphia, (1847) 1.00

" Miss Catherine Williams do (1847) 1.50

" Wm. P. Lewis, Philadelphia (1847) 1.50

10 Paid Aunt Sarah Everett 2.00

" Jane Everett 2.00

Paid D. Morris for Postage on Dyssedyd 1845 & 6 .88

do for 1847, .08

1/4 lb beet seed .17

Three letters sent to Dodgeville, Granville & Sugar Creek .30

13 Paid for barrels for Anna & Martha 2.47

" Paid at Ray's for flour $7.38 Hat 5/ 7.94

Paid at Owen & Co Calico — 5/9

Do Factory cloth — 2/3

Do, Calico, — 6/6

Do 2 spools — 1/8 — 2.27

19 John L. Jones, Remsen (46) — .50

Postage of Papers from Liverpool — 2.—

John R. Griffith, Contribution,

1847

May 21 Paid Rees Roberts' bill — 6.—

22 Paid Caleb Morris, — 3.25

" Hugh J. Williams, Boston, (1847) 1.50

27 Mr D. Griffiths Pitts bottom Pa(47) 4.—

28 Rev. L. Williams, Carbondale for Hymn Books 5.—

31 B. Lewis, Mount Savage ('47) 5.—

June 1 Paid Lewis Everett for work on June Number, '47 5.—

Rich'd Owens, Ninetysix Contribution — 1.—

Postage at different times 1.28

5 Paid at Utica:—

2 bonnets for June & May 4.—

2 Shawls for do — 2.50

2 pairs Shoes for do — 2.50

2 bandboxes — .38

Dried apples — 1.38

Paid R Everett Junr 3.—

" John Rees, Oriskany for last half year of 1847 — .75

John Griffiths York Mills for 1846 — 1.50

Rev. Wm Jones for printing cards 1.50

9 Expences of journey to New York — 5.31¼

Stockings for myself .15

8 Trunk for John — 5.—

Error in bill to Mr Bruce — 2.—

Youth's Cabinet up to May 1848 — 1.—

Mr Sherwood's Bill — 10.48

[illegible] pen — 2.—

Bank Note Reporter up to June 1848 — .50

Cuts at Youths Cabinet 1.75

[illegible] at Bruce's 1.13

	White & Sheffield for paper	123.52
	Do Error in last acct	10.—
	Cartage to boat —	.31¼
	Small fount of type —	1.25
	Discount of #2 —	4
	Expences in New York. —	1.03
	Expences from N.Y. to Utica	5.25
	Do from Utica to Remsen	1.—
#11	O. J. Jones Contribution from Pen[a] Church up to May '47	4.—
#	Do — for Hymn Book.	1.—
#	Do — for School Books —	.87
#	Do for 1 English Testament	.12½
#12	J. W. Jones, Floyd (1846)	1.50
#15	J. F. Jones, Trenton (1847)	1.50
..	Paid for 2 Flat Irons & C.J.C.	.80
	Other articles —	26
..	Bureau at Trenton —	5.—
	Cloth for Pantaloons & Round about for Edw[d] at Mr J. F. Griffiths (Charged)	
17	Paid peddlar —	.38
#23	Wm. Rees, Pittsville, (1847)	10.—
#24	Lewis L. Lewis Quincy (1846)	,50
#	Do — (1847)	1.50
# 28	Paid Alfred Harris, 6/3 —	,78
	Paid Peddlar, —	1,95
#	Hugh Hughes, Ohio City, from July 1846 to July 1847 —	1.50
#	Hugh Hughes Junr., Bonnilli '47, —	.50
#..	Rowland Jones - (Contribution) —	2.00
30	Miss Mary Morris for work	1.25
#July 4	Wm. Owen Charles, Remsen, thro Mr J. F. Griffiths '47 -	.50
#July 5	J. Davis, A Patent; 1845 —	1.50
#	Do — 1846 —	1.50
#	Do — 1847 —	1.50
#	Do for Hymn Books —	1.—
# ..	Jacob Williams, Bethel, for Hymn Books	3.—

1847
July 6 Put in Box for Mr Baxter: —

26 J. Pererin —

32 Galvard do —

~~Paid Lewis Everett~~

" Paid R. Everett Jun^r at Whitesboro towards his acct } $16. —

" ~~Jane Everett,~~ —

" ~~Mary Everett,~~ —

Put in box for Mr Baxter

Hymn Books: —

8 at 10/— —

18 at 8/— —

8 at 6/6 —

8 at 6/— —

80 Eglises qui y ty.

12 Cenhadwrs July

July 6 Paid Postage on Answers & Letters — .22.

7 Mr G. W. Roberts for H. Books,

Mr. Thos R. Thomas, Youngstown, (Calif of Clarkesville) ('46) — } .50

Do for 1847 — 4.50

Do for 3 Hymn Books — 2.50

" Mr Stephen Jones ('45) .50

" Do — ('46) 1.50

Do — — ('47) 1.50

Expense of Draft for the above sum of $11. by Mr Edwards } — .15

Rec^d the following sums in Utica Cymanfa: —

" Miss Elizabeth Jones, Rome, ('47) 1.50

" Mr. James M. Thomas, Clinton, ('46) .75

Do for the year ('47) — 1.25

Henry D. Parry, Utica, ('46) 1.50

Do — ('47) 1.—

" Mr Gl. D. Howell for H. Books, 6.75

Here the leaves of the 7 Edwards Pamphlet

1847

#July 7. Mr. John J. Jones, Utica ('47) #10. —

" John R. Jones, Utica ('46) 1. 50

Do —— ('47) 1. 50

" Do 1 Hymn Book, — 1. —

Paid J. R. Jones for work on Side walk and fencing — 3. —

Paid Mr Baxter for all that I sold of T. Peters & Galaad 5. 75

Also returned the remainder of these Books to Mr. B. —

" Mr Evan Ellis, Utica, for Hymn Books — — 18. —

Mr Wm S. Davies, Utica, late from Prospect ('48) — 1,75

Paid L. Everett in Whitestown 2. 50

" R. Everett jun — do — 8. 75

Mr Baxter's acc't: —

Given in charge to Mr Baxter, (out of the number named on preceding page), as follows: —

4 H. B. at 10/ —

4 — at 8/ —

3 — at 6/6

3 at 6/ —

80 sermons —

12 Nos Cen^r July. —

Mr E. Ellis's acc't: —

Gave in charge to Mr Ellis this day as follows: —

4 Hymn Books at 10/ —

14 Do — at 8/

5 Do at 6/6

5 Do at 6/ —

Postage to New York — ,5

Miss Gwen Ellis, Terrytown, for 1846 & 1847 — 3. —

1847
July 7. The following sums received by the hands of Rev. J. D. Edwards Floyd, from Ohio: —

# of John G. Jones, Bloom Furnace for Con (1846) — } 1.50
Do — (1847) — 1.50
John Jones, Radnor, (1845) 2. —
Rob[t] Dolbey, Delaware (1846) 8. —
That is for 4 H's 50 and 1/2 $2.50
Rev. M. M. Jones, Radnor, 5. —
Rich[d] Pugh, Cattaraugus (Cub) — .75
Also from Rev. J. D Edwards, (Cub) — .25
Floyd, Hymn Book money as follows: —
Rev. Thomas W. Evans, Newark, 24 50
Books sold in Pomeroy — 8.50
Mr John Jones, Tyn Rhos, 10.86
Rev. Rees Powell, Radnor, 12. —
Also Received of Rev J. D. Edwards to make up the above sums to $90 in all — (for H. Books and Sermons) — } 15.14

Mr Edwards reports that the following sums are due for Hymn Books: —
By Rev. T. W. Evans, Newark $10: —
" Rev J. Howes 8 " — 1. —
Given for pulpit Pomroy .75
Rich[d] Pugh, Cattaraugus for .6 H. B. — } 6.56

#9 Rev L. Wms, Carbondale, by the hands of Mr. Josepha Davies, sermons or H Books, } — .63
#9 Mr T. Foulkes for 1 year of Amseraw, Pd — } 2.50
#12 Said Mrs Griffiths for washing (3 times) } — 1.13
" .. Mr Gershom Griffiths, Granville for the year 1847 — } 6. —

July 14 Miss Mary Thomas paid the remainder of up in full her father's Subscription towards meeting house — — } #4. —

Do 4 Testaments, to be accounted for with O. County Bible Society — } .40

Paid for plank for cistern 2, 25

Do 10 yds tow cloth @ 2/s — 2.88

22 Do 2 yds Gingam 1/4. —,33

Also charg'd at Dr J.; Molass. 4/— 2 Cy Saleratus; Brooms 20 cts — } —

Paid to peddlar — — ,56

Widow P. Jones, Pen[s], for H. B., — 1. —

O. D. Jones for H. B. sold formerly to H. J. Wms. — } — ,88

Mrs. Griffiths for washing ,38

Rees Rees, Brady's end, for [Note in case] 1. 00

Mr E[d] Hughes & H. Wms, [Pengl. Bottom] 50 cts each, — 1. 00

last payment for '47

Paid R. Everett, Junr — — 1. 00

~~The following sums were~~ received thro' the hands of Rev J. Edwards, Pittsburgh: —

Mr Thomas R. Thomas Clarksville, ('46) — .50

Do for — ('47) — 4. 50

Do for 3 H. Books, — — 2. 50

Mr Stephen Jones ('45) — 50

Do — ('46 + '47) 3. 00

---

31 Mr Thos J. Thomas, Trenton, for ('47) Cash pay[t] } ,50

Mrs. James, Penseu, (order) Contribution towards minty } 1. 00

Aug[t] 3 Mrs Morris for washing. — 38

Paid for bonnet flower, 6. —

1847

Aug 3 Paid postage, ——— .15

Plaster, ——— .13

6 Postage of letters to Pittsburgh & Cincinnati — & papers, — } .23

Calico, ——— .20

9 Paid Alfred Harris towards acc^t, 3. —

10 Hugh Hughes, Whitesboro' (1846) — 1.50

Do. ——— (1847) — .50

" " Jer. T. Jones, Health Pills, Va., in full for 1847, — } — 1. —

14 Paid for calico &c at Attica, 6.47

14 Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh (47) 2. —

19 The following sums are due and for Lewis to Robert, wh. he p^d for the girls, and to be ch^d to their acc^t. —

Jane ——— 10.66

Mary ——— 3.36

Sarah ——— 3.30

Lewis, ——— 5.88

" Paid Mary, towards her acc^t wh. she paid over to Sarah } 5. —

P^d Jane, towards her acc^t — 2. —

" Due Lewis for work on August Cowhadder (47) ——— } 9.25

" Do gathering Hymn Books, — 1.50

" Dr. Work on the farm & cistern, 8.63

" Due Robt for work on Cowhadder of August & Sept^r (47) — } 11.15

" Do — for work on farm & Cistern, ——— } 7.75

" Paid Lewis towards acc^t 12. —

" Paid Robert towards acc^t 12. —

" Rev. J. H. Jones, Cincinnati for the year 1846, ——— } 46.50

Rev. D^r W. Jones, Putnam, O., 1. —

20 Postage of letter to Frostburgh Md — papers in Wales ——— .16

1847

Aug 20 Mr Morris Jones Bettania for 2 Hymn Books ——— } $2.—

.. Mr Wm. N. Williams Devereaux towards 45 & 46 by the hands of Rev H. Lewis ——— } 2.—

30 Mr. Wm Phillips, Cassanova for 1847 ——— } 2.—

Mr Thomas Davies, Blossburg for 1846 ——— } 3.—

Do — Do (1847) 12.—

~~Rev de Roberts~~, Payment for Hymn Books from Wm Howell, South Warren, thro Rev Morris Roberts, } — 2.—

——— Postage of 2 Letters. —.15

Do. ——— .10

Rec'd of John W. Roberts, Trenton (47) 1.50

Paid Rev M. Roberts for oats 9.38

Paid Caleb Morris — .50

Paid Postage to Canada &c .43

Paid for Carrying mail to M. .19

8 Miss Elinor Griffiths, Sixty, 1 Hymn Book } — 1.—

.. John T. Jones, Penymynydd (1847) 1.50

Isaac Griffiths, York Mills, thro Mr. Baxter (1847) — } 1.50

.. Charg at O. J. C.'s Store this day about $20. ———

Alfred began to work 1/2 of the time a part of each day after his sickness } —

15 Mr Thos Jones, Tracy Cum } .50
Mr Wm Wms, Carbondale }

.. Do. ——— 1.50

.. A. Hughes, Kalida, O. ('46 & '47) } — 3.—

.. Mr Evan Davis, Pittsburgh, 1847, } 19.—

1847

Sep. 15 Mr J. Clark, Oriskany, Pa. following sums:

Wm Evans	1846	$1.25
Do	1847	1.50
John Jones	1847	1.50
John Clark	1847	1.50
Do.	1848	25

} 6.00

Griffith T. Jones, — } 1.50
Patent, 1847,

17 Lewis V. Evans, Westernville by the hands of Rev J. D. Edwards. Floyd (1846) } 1.50

Do for Hymn Book, — 1.—

Jacob Williams, Bethel for Hymn Books. } 5.—

20 Wm A. Thomas towards mustg. 1.00

27 Mr. Lewis Evans, Summit Hill, Pa., — 1847 } 3.75

Mr. D. J. Richards, Port Carbon, — 1845 } 1.—

Do — 1846 — 13.—

Mr. John O. Jones, Hazleton, Pa., — 1847 } 3.—

Thomas Meredith Summit Hill, Pa. (in full to '47) } .75

Oct. 1 Mr. J. D. Jones, Minersville for 1845 — } 1.—

Do. — 1846 — 5.33

Do. — 1847 — 10.—

Mr. Thomas Waters Minersville, for 1847 — } 20.—

Mr L. T. Jones, Minersville for Hymn Books 5.—

Mr Wm Rees, Pottsville (47) 11.60

Mr Wm Williams, St Clair for 1847 — } 1.50

5 Rev. Wm Parry, Bloomsburg for Hymn Books } 2.25

1847

Oct 6. Mr. Wm. Cook, Danville } # 2. —
for 2 Hymn Books (in full)

Do for Enhador of 1845, — 1. —

Do — for 1847 — 4.50

Rev. E. B. Evans, Pottsville } 20. —
for Hymn Books

Wilkesbarre,
Mr. Jonah Lewis, for 1847
E. Evans, 50
D. Lewis, 50 } — 1.00

J. W. Davies, Pittston Ferry, late from Carbondale 1847 } .50

// Mr Daniel Evans, Pittston Ferry in full for 1847 } 7.12

Wm Hughes, Pittston Ferry for Hymn Books — } 1.50

D. Howell Jun. Pittston Ferry for Enhador 1844 } .50

// Mr. Thomas Rees, Carbondale, } 1.50
for Enhador of 1845

Do — for 1846 — 2.50

Do. — for 1847 48.50

D. Edwards ~~for his daughters~~ } .75
Ann Edwards, in full for '47

D. Edwards for our subscribers } 10. —
at Trenafft for 1847

Mr Wm Howells, South Warren } 13.50
in full for 1847 —

Do for Hymn Book — .75

Mr. Joseph Rowlands } — 1.50
Turin, for 1847

Wm. Wheldon Steuben (1847) 1.50

J. Wheldon, Steuben 1847 1.50

Do Towards ministry 3.50

Mrs. Sarah Hughes Penn } 1.50
Myers, for 1847,

~~// Mr Thos Benjamin Lewis (47 1.50~~
~~Do for Mrs Jones ('48) .50~~

1847.

Acct of Hymn Books sent to Ebensburg by Rev J. Howes:

Oct. 5 1847 —

23 — at 6/ —

21 — at 6/6

~~1 — at 8/~~

1 — at 10/ —

Do gratis 2 for pulpits

& 1 for Mrs. H. —

Rec'd Harris towards acct — 1. —

" Nov. 8, Mr Ebenezer Lewis New York for 1846 — 3.25

" Mr D^r Griffiths, Peach bottom, .50

" Mr D^r Griffiths New York for 1847 60. —

" " Rob^t Williams Do. — 24. — 100. —

" " John Williams Do. 16. —

" " Wm. Lewis, New York, for 1848, 1.50

" Mr Evan Ellis Utica towards Hymn Book, — 4. —

Payments made in New York: —

Tracts for Mary Thomas — 1.50

Small Primers — 56

1 Sett Barnes' Notes on N.T. in 9 vol. — 6.13

2 Copies of do on Job, 3. —

1 Pulpit Cyclopedia, — 4. —

1 of 500 Sketches of sermons

1 on Solar System, 1. —

Universal Gazetteer, 1.25

" Knapp's Theology for Rob^t — 2.50

Wells & Sheffield for Paper 94.12

Mr Newell for 4 Engravings 45. —

Mr Bruce for type — 26. —

Paid for Tribune to the close of Oct^r 1848 — 1. —

Inkstand — .50

Do for (Mr Jones) .50

1847

Nov. 8, Mr Lenien's bill for binding 550 Hymn Books } # 115.—

Trunk, ——— 4.—

2 Shawls ——— 3.—

Freight of books on boat and rail road — } 2.62½

Cartage of do in New York and Albany, — } .75

Expences of Journey &c — 15.—

11 J. W. Roberts, Trenton, for 1 Hymn Book ——— } — 1.—

Received rent of Lot for 1846 by Hen Roberts } — 4.—

Do for 1847 ——— 2.50

13 Mr Treharn Watkins, } 6.50
the hands of Thos Jones (1847) }

17 Rev. Thomas Edwards, Pittsburgh, 1847 } — 10.—

20 Mr John Evans, Remsen for 1845 & 1846, — } — 3.—

" Do Evans, Remsen, 1846 & 1847 — 3.—

23 Mr. Caleb Morris towards work — — } — 5.—

29 Mr HJ Griffiths York Mills } .81¼
Rec'd Mr John Griffiths, N.B. }

Mr HJ P. Griffiths by do N.B. 81½

Mr HJ Griffiths York Mills } — 1.50
for Conductor 1847

Mr. T. B. Daniels, B. Meadows } 20.—
Conductor for 1847,

Rec'd Rent of my 2 acres } — 20.—
from Pennsylvania

Also, Celwean Jane & Sarah 5.—

Said Sisters towards his a-c-t } —
at Hartford

Dec Mary gave her day to keep } 16.—
her School money
for her

Nov. 23. Paid for getting checks to Wales .70

62 lbs Graham flour 2.02

Horse keeping .75

Sarsaparilla &c 1.12½

2 Saw Straines .38

" Mr John C. Clay, Western for 1847, (Rev Mr H. Jones) — 1.50

25 Rev. J. H. Roberts, Trenton, N.B., 1. —

" W. H. Thomas Trenton N.B., 1. —

" Mr. Thos Morgans, Portsmouth, Scioto Co., O., (1847) (in full) 1. —

26 Mr James Hadley, New Haven (47) 1. —
(£ 3 2)

Mr Isaac M. Jones, Tamaqua (47) 5. —

" Rev. J. J. Jones, New York, paid towards N. B. acct (the pay^m made to White & Sheffield) 50. —

Postage for the last 2 or 3 days — .25

Mr Baxter's Acct: —

4 N. B at 10 $5. —

4 " at 8 $4.

3 — at 4/6 — 2.44

3 — 4/ — 2.25

15.69

Deduct towards wanting 1/10 — 1.36

12.33

Mr Baxter towards the above Sum of $12.33 — 6. —

Mr Robert Abrams Trenton for Gen Indian 1847 — .50

R. Abrams towards ministry, 2.00

Dec^r 7 Mary gave me of her School money to keep for her 16. —

Gave my daughter Sarah 2. —

Postage of Letters to Pittsburgh, Wabash, Wm, & Pomeroy (O.) — .30

Postage to Liverpool, Utica, Troy, Rochester & Boston — .45

Dec. 8 Journey to Utica paid for horse $ .91
Turnpike .19
Three bails for pails
Freight of paper from N.Y. 2.69
Twine .63
Drugs at Bristol's 1.58
Dec. 10. Postage ——— 1.70
2 lbs sugar (I.W.R. .16
½ lb. tea (Ray) .25
1 gallon molasses (I.W.R) .38
~~Postage of letters sent out as circulars — $ 1.70~~

11 J. D. Griffiths $ for N.B. 1.—
" Wm. J. Wheldon towards ministry 5.—
13 Mr J. Watkins Granville in full for 1847 — $ 16.25
14 Mr O. J. Jones, deacon, Pen[d] ch. Contribution towards ministry, $ 43.25
" Hugh J. Hughes, Newbern 47 1.50
15 Hugh Roberts, Elora, Canada for Canada 1847 — $ 6.—
Do for 1848 ——— .50
Postage of letter from Elora, .5
Postage of letters to Milwaukee and Granville — $ .20
— Henry Williams Mateford (1848) 1.—
17 Mr Wm Roberts' contribution 20.—
" Henry P. Jones for James R. Jones for 1845 & 1846. — $ 3.—
" Henry P. Jones, Contribution, 7.—
" Rowland Jones, Contribution — 2.—
18 From Minersville, thro Rev. M. Roberts, for 1 H. Book $ 1.25
" Mr Jacob Jones, S. Trenton in full for 1847, — $ 12.—
Postage to Minersville, Carbondale & Wilkesbarre $ .15
Do to Cumberland, N. York, Tabor, Philadelphia & Oneida — $ .35

1847

Decr 18	Mr Rees Lewis Salisbury Center	(48)	$1.—
"	" Richd Samuel, Welsh Prairie Wis.	(47)	1.50
"	" Do. — Do —	(48)	1.50
"	" Rev T. W. Evans, Newark	(47)	16.50
"	" Do for Hymn Books —		10.—
21	Postage of letter & papers,		.13
22	Postage of 3 letters, to Lehigh Gap, Dalevville & Salisbury		.15
23	Mr Morris Evans Reynoldsburg, thro E Phillips, Columbus, 1847		1.50
"	Mr Evan Phillips, Columbus, in full for 1847, thro Rev B. T. Evans		20.50
"	Mrs Thos N. Williams Dodgeville 1847		20.—
"	Paid postage, —		.10
24	Mr Edwd Edwards, Sixty, (47),		1.50
"	Mr Wm R. Evans Steuben (46) —		.50
"	Do —	(47),	1.50
"	Do —	(48)	1.50
"	Rev. Thos Evans Youngstown O. for 1847 —		9.—
27	Mr. G. G. Griffiths, Fairview, —		8.—
"	Richd Pugh, Freedom, for H. Books left with him by Mr Edwards		5.62½
"	Ellis G. Jones, Boston,		6.—
"	Wm J. Griffiths, Quincy, for himself L. Jones & R. L. Williams, —		4.50
"	Richd V. Williams, Cult of Hood's Corners, Louville, (46 & 47)		3.—
29	Cornelius Jones, Deerfield, (47)		1.50
"	Humphrey Jones, Troy (47)		.75
"	Do for 1848, —		1.—
"	Richd Meredith, Troy, (47)		.75
"	Do. Williams, Elizabeth, (47)		6.—
"	Thos. Benjamin Kenosa (47)		1.50
"	Do —	(48)	.50

No. .....

Rec'd Robt Everett — Remsen Jan 10 — 186 2

To UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dr.

For Transportation from Utica to Remsen — 95

BACK CHARGES, —

Bdle

(9 Bdles) Rubber

No. Car. .....

1181 lbs.

RECEIVED PAYMENT, W Turner

N. B.—Payment will be required on delivery of all Goods.

FREIGHT AGENT. 95

Utica & Black River Railroad Company.

1847

Dec'r 18 Mr Tees Lewis Salisbury Conn (48) #1. —

" " Rich'd Samuel, Mill Plain Ms. (47) 1.50

" " Do. — Do — (48) 1.50

" " Rec'd T. M. Evans, Newark (47) 16.50

" " Do for Hymn Books — 16.—

21 Postage of Letter & Papers, — .13

22 Postage of 3 Letters & Lehigh Gaff, Salisbury 3 Salisbury .15

#23 Mr Harris Evans Raymond Long, } 1.50

Esq P.M. Cadwallader Ms }

*Pursuant

No. .....

Utica & Black River Railroad Company.

A R Everett — Remsen Jan 14 186—

To UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dr.

For Transportation from Utica to Remsen

BACK CHARGES, — 25

1 Bbl Pork Corn

1 Box Mdse

No. Car. G

..... lbs.

" RECEIVED PAYMENT, G Powers

N. B.—Payment will be required on delivery of all Goods.

FREIGHT AGENT. 25

1864

Dec 31 — Attorney Retainer, — $1.50

" " John Davies, Port Gardner, 2 yrs 10. —

" " Wm. John Hayes, Evergreen } 35. —

" " Hymn Banks, — }

for John Bregge, Palmyra,

Mo. the hands of Wm Lyon (½) } 10.50

Powell,

Do — for Premium yrs 19.56

Jany 1 1865 Evan R Jones, 2.45 } .50

Wales " Do " " 2.45 }

Pd Mo. Fee & W. Wilson 50.

15

1847

Decr 18 Mr Rees Lewis Salisbury Center (48) #1. —

" " " Richd Samuel, Welsh Prairie Wis. (47) 1.50

" " Do. — Do — (48) 1.50

" " Rev T. W. Evans, Newark (47) 16.50

" " Do for Hymn Books — 10. —

21 Postage of Letter & papers, — .13

22 Postage of 3 letters, to Lehigh Gap, Dalevill & Salisbury .15

23 Mr Morris Evans Reynoldsburg, Rev E Phillips Cardinal 1. 1.50

50

10

0

50

0

50

12½

50

1847
Dec. 31 J. M. Jones, for the C. ——— $1.50
" John Davies, Port Carbon, '47 — 10.—
" Rev. John Howes, Ebensburg, for Hymn Books, — } 35.—
" Mr John Breeze, Palmyra, Rec'd the hands of Rev L.R. Powell, ('47) } 10.50
Do — (for previous years) 9.50
1848 Jan'y Evan R. Jones, Wester " Hill '48 } .50
Paid postage to N.Y. & from Baptist C. 15
" John Charles, White Oak Springs, — ('47) } 1.50
" Do ——— ('48) — 1.50
2 Wm. R. Jones Pen'a ('47) ——— .50
" Do. — — ('48) — 1.50
" Phillip Thomas ('48) — 1.50
2 Rec'd R. Everett jun'r by Lewis 12.—
" Do to L. Everett. ——— 1.
" Paid for Horse-rake, 3.50
" Postage to Port Carbon & Amsterdam .10
" Do on publications from Wales .13
" Mr Reynold's acc't —
Making R. E's (June) Coat $3.50
— Pantaloons for R.E. .88 } 4.76
Do for John .38
Cr — Hym Book .75
Mr Reynolds Dr P for Cr for 46 & 47 } 3.— 4.75
Do for ('48) — 1.—

4 Sent today the following acc't to Palmyra for the years '44 '45 & '46 ———
Sent off for '44 — 10 — @ 15. —
'45 — 8 barley 12.—
Do. 6 for 2/6 4.50
'46 — 18 — 27.—
58.50
1/10 deducted 5.85
52.65
Pay'mts made
In '44 — $9.50
'45 — 12.—
'46 — 13 } 44.—
also Dec. 31, 1847 9.50

Jany 5 Mr. J. Jones, Ty to Thos } 14.—
in full for '47 ~~voting &c.~~ }

" Mr. Isaac Evans, Ridgeway, '47 — 3.—

" " Thos Davies, St. Louis ('47) } 11.—
in full — }

" " John T. Jones, Racine, '47 — 3.—

" Do — '48 — 7.—

D. W. Roberts, Delafield, — as follows } 10.—
for T. Morris ('46) — $1.50
Rev. Wm T. Wms ('46 & '47) — 2.—
Robt Humphreys ('46 & '47) — 2.—
Do Hughes ('46 & '47) — 3.—
D. W. Roberts ('46) — 1.50

" Griffith Maurice, Genesee, '48 } 1.50
(in Corn) — }

~~Postage of a letter to Edwards, Pittsburgh~~ —

10 Mr S. Ellis, Tallmadge O., ('46) 1.50

Do — in full for '47 — 7.50

Do — '48 — 1.—

Elias Williams, Pen, '47, } 1.50
by H. P. Jones, — }

Paid Int. to W. Roberts on $170 for } 13.44
17 mo & 1 da up to Jany 1. 1848, }

Do Int. to Do on $100 up to } 9.55
Jany 1 1848, — }

Do Int on $40 up to } — 2.57
Jany 1 1848, }

Paid principal (leaving one } 210.—
note of $100 dated Jany 1, 1848 on Interest }
due to Wm Roberts) }
the other notes were taken up.

Owen Roberts, Sheboygan, ('46 & '47) } 3.—
by Wm. Roberts — }

Humph. Owens ('47) } 1.50
by do — }

Present to Mother by Wm. Roberts — 5.—

Danl Morris Ninety six by } 1.50
the hands of John Pugh ('47) }

		3 lbs sugar of J. W. Roberts 8	.24
Jany	10	Rope 7 almanac 3	.10
		Rowland Jones (Steuben) (48) —	1.00
#	12	Morris Jones, Turin, by D. E. Pritchard (47) —	1.50
#	"	Mr Owen Charles, Remsen by Mr J. J. Griffiths ('48)	1.—
		Postage of several letters —	.25
#	15	Humphrey Owen, Contribution,	5.—
#	16	Wm. R. Jones, Pen, Contribution towards ministry	8.—
		Do for Missionary Cause, —	2.—
#	17	Griffith J. Thomas, Floyd '47 —	,88
#	"	John G. Jones Farm ('46 & '47)	3.—
#	"	Do. — Hymn Book, —	1.—
	"	Paid J. G. Jones for 3 bu oats had last year ,75	
	"	Do — 2 bu of corn — 1.—	5.50
	"	Do 10 of oats had now 3.75	
#	"	Evan Wms Remsen ('47) —	1.50
	"	Do towards ministry —	2.50
#	18	Mrs Williams N. Petent ('46 '47	3.—
#	"	H. J. Hughes, Bethel ('47)	15.—
#	"	J. L. Lewis, Deerfield, ('47) —	10.50
#	"	Simon Thomas, Do ('46 —	1.50
#	"	Do. — ('47) —	17.50
#	"	Do. — ('48 —	3.—
#	"	J. W. Jones, Floyd, H. Book —	.88
#	"	Do for Canhador ('46) —	.41
#	"	Do — — — ('47) —	3.—
#	"	G. T. Griffiths, Western, by Rev J. D. Edwards for '46 & '47	3.—
#	"	Do. H. Book (one H. B. yet due at 10/) —	,75
#	"	Morris Jones, Bethania, ('47) —	12.50
#	"	Wm Vincent, H. Book —	1.25
#	"	Robt Thomas, Quincy, '47 in full by G. T. Griffiths, Rome	,75
#	"	Wm Robts, Utica, by Henry Roberts ('48)	1.—
#	"	L. Howell, Utica, — ('47) —	.50

1848

#Jany 19. Solomon Thomas, Ninetyfive, ('45 & '47) #3. —

Joseph Jones Western '47 —
Wm Jones, —do. '47
J. P. Evans, do. — '47
D. J. Evans, do — '47
by J. P. Evans — } 6. —

#.. Wm Roberts, Watertown, ('47) by H. M. Roberts, Dearfield, — } 6. —

#.. H. Jones, Nelson Flats ('48) — 1. —

#.. D. W. Roberts Turin ('47) — 1.50

#.. Robt. W. Roberts, Remsen ('47 — 1.50

#.. Rev. T. Edwards Birmingham ('47) 2.50

#.. Rev. T. Pugh by Rev Mr Edwards ('47) in full — } 7.50

#.. Mr. Danl Evans, Acosta, Ill., from for 1844, '45, '46 & '47 in full. — } 5. —
by Postmaster — Marine & Fire Insurance Co's

Postage of letters & papers. — .22

#20 Mr D. W. Roberts, Turin brought 1 Hymn Book for 81½ cents not p^d in the bank p^d for Feb 5. 1847 —

#.. Mr. Jenkin Morris, Remsen '47 1.50

.. Postage of 2 letter, — .10

#21 Mr. Thos Price Pen^a ('47) — 1.50

#.. Owen Williams Pen^a ('48) 1.00

#.. Timothy Jones, Madison, ('48) 1.50
(also p^d 50 cts in full for T. V. Jones, which had been acknowledged before)

Delivr'd to brother H. Roberts to be deposited in Bank, #90 Current money & #67 discount money —

Also, Jany 25, '48, Sent to brother H. Roberts, by Mr E. J. Evans, #45 Current, and #5 on Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co —
also two Drafts — one of #10 by J. W. Robertson & Co Pittsburgh on Warren Jenkins Esq, Banker, 63 Wall Street New York — and one of #14.50/100 by Hussey, Hanna & Co, Pittsburgh on Messrs Jno S. Lake & Co New York

1848

Jan 24, Mr. Evan Davies, Pittsburgh, in full for 1847. — } #14.50

27 John Jones, preacher, for Hymn Book — } .75

" Do for a sermon. — .12½

" Rich^d Jones, Newport, 1847 — for another person — } 1.50

" Evan James, Remsen, towards ministry — } 3.—

" Do Cenhadwr ('48) — 1.50

" Robert Williams, Turin, — 1.00

" Rob^t L. Roberts, Do. — 2.50

" Thos Roberts, Boonville, 1.50
Wm R Thomas, Trenton 1.50

31 Hugh Jones, Sixty, (Contribution) 4.—

Feb 2 Mr. Evan Owen, Trenton ('48) — 1.—

" Mr D^o & J. Manuel, Contribution, } — 4.—

" Mr. Isaac Evans, Rems ('47) 1.50

Do Contribution, — 5.—

3 Elnor James widow (contribution), — 3.—

" Paid Rich^d Humphreys for work 15 days — } 7.50

" Rich^d Humphreys p^d for Cenhadwr for 1845 & 1846, — } 3.—

" Do for Hymn Book, — .75

4 Cha^s Jones, Remsen, Cen^r '48 & '44, — 3.—

" Paid postage, — .10

" Rich^d Owens, Remsen, '47, — .50

" Do for 1848., — 1.50

" Wm Cook, Danville, ('47) 15.—

5 Paid Owen E. Jones's bill in full — } 30.77

" Owen & Jones, p^d for Cen^r '47 — 1.50

" D^o Humphreys, Ninety six ('47. 1.50

" Rich^d Owens Remsen arrears for Cen^r some years ago — } 1.—

1848

#Feb 8 Robt Williams, Milwaukee
for 1848 —— #4.—

" Mr Rees Daniels Dalevillle,
for '47 & '48, —— 3.—

9 James Owen, Trenton, ('47) 1.50

10 Mr. Lewis Davies, Trenton, ('47 & '48 3.—

11 Rev. J. Williams, Indiana, ('46 & '47) 5.—

" Owen J. Jones, deacon, Pen[a], — 9.—

" John Davies A. Patent, for himself & #1.50
Do for Robt Watkins, —— 1.50 } 4.50
Do for Robt Evans, —— 1.50

" Two Hymn Books, #1.25 & 75 cts — 2.—

Do for 1 Copiant, — — .63

" ~~Mr Wm Williams~~

" Mr. Wm. R. Williams, Remsen '47 } 1.50
Felin Dwygraig

" Do Contributions, —— 1.—

15 Wm. Hamilton Esq Ealon
Hon Mr Dan[l] Rogers '47 } ,50

Do —— —— '48 — 1.50

Owen Roberts Western Hill '47 } 1.50
by the hands of Rev J. D Edwards

16 Edw[d] Williams, Fairchild,
towards ministry — } 5.—

" Robert James, Pen[a], ('47) — 1.50

Do —— ('48) — .50

17 P[r] R. Everett Jun[r] —— 10.—

19 Mr John G. Jones Turin } 2.—
by O. J. Owen Esq[r]

" James M. Williams, Clinton '48, 1.—

" James Owens, Trenton, ('48) — 1.50

#21 Wm Matthews ~~for~~ Clinton, O.,
for Jonathan Edd ('47) } 3.—
Wm R Harris ('47)

Sent to Rev Mr Ellis } 20.—
towards fund for Portrait
Do do —— 20.—

# Feb 24	Dr Roberts, Penrhyn, for 1847 & 1848	3. —
# 25	John Owen, Skenandoah, for 1847, by J. D Griffiths, Steuben,	1. 50
#	Henry D Parry, Utica, by Wm Roberts for 1847	.50
#	Do for 1848 by Do	1. 50
#	Mrs. Catherine Rowlands, by Do. for 1848,	1. 50
#	David Jones, Steuben, Son of J.J. preacher ('48)	1. 50
#	Wm Roberts, Steuben, ('48)	1. 50
#	David Humphrey, Pen^{a}, contributor,	1. —
#	James R. Jones, 2 Hymn Books,	2. 25
#	Mr John Jones, Pine Creek, Pa. ('48	1. —
#	" Wm Davies, Ebensburg, ('47	25. —
#	" J. C. Jones Esq. Paddy's Run ('47	5. —
#	" Do. ——— ('48)	10. —
#	J. Breese, Palmyra ('44 – '46)	6. —
#	Do ——— ('47)	2. 50
#	Do ——— ('48)	1. 50
#	John Griffiths, Whitestown, for the following persons:	
	Margaret Davies, ('47) 0.50	
	Mary Rowlands, ('47) 1.50	4. 88
	Henry Foulkes, ('47) 1.50	
	David Jones, – ('47) – 1.38	
#	Rowland Pritchard, Whitestown '47, by care W. Roberts,	1. 50
# 28	John Jones, Bryntirion, Radnor, 1847,	8. —

March 2 Mrs. Edw Wms, Fairchild, ('48) — 1. 50

" Mrs. Elizabeth Williams Do ('47) 1. 50

4 Mr. Arthur Griffiths, Penn^{a}, Contributor, 2. —

1848

March 6 Rev. D. Knowles Columbus, Iowa ('47) 15.
(for Old mans Creek, Dodgeville & Columbus)

" N. E. Evans, Richmond, Va ('47) 2.
in full, ——
Paid postage, ——— ,5

" Do - - - - for '48 in full, 3. -

" 7th Thos N. Wms Dodgeville '47, 3. -

" 14th [Sent with John Th un current money to the bank.]

" Paid Alfred Harris on acct - 10. —

" Mrs Ann Roberts Trenton, 1847, 1. 50

Do — towards ministry 5. -

" 16 Mr Danl Evans, Y. Mills, by the hands of John Griffiths '47) 1. 50

" Mr Hugh Hughes, (late of Remsen) for himself & father ('47 & '48) 2. -

" 17 Miss Hannah Evans, Rome, ('48) — 1. 50

" Mr. J. E. Rowlands, Brownhelm Ohio —— ('47) —— 50

" Do — ('48) —— 1. 50

" 18 Wm J. Wheldon, Steuben, ('48) 1. —

" 20 J. W. Jones, Floyd, ('47) 3. 50

" Do for 2 Hymn Books, —— 1. 50

" Lewis L. Lewis, Utica, by Wm Roberts ('48) 1. 50

" Donation to Rev S. A. Wms —— —— 2. —

" Rev. D. Davies Sugar Creek in full for 1847 —— —— 33. -

" Do for 6 Hymn Books, —— 6. —

" 21 Rev. John R. Hughes, Nant, Stevens ('47) 1. 50

" Do —— ('48) . 50

" 24 Mr Wm Phillips, Cattaraugus '47 50

" Do — —— '48 4. 50

" 28 Mr Richd Owens Acadia in full to the close of 1846 — no Cattaraugus debt from since last term 4. 50

" Mr J. Pierce, Acadia, towards ('48) . 50

" Mr John E. Davies, Newport, 1. 50

#4. 1. Paid Mary to pay her tuition Bill $6.50

~~Paid do~~ ~~4.~~

Paid Jane for folding — 2.—

Paid do on acc^t — 2.—

Paid Jane and Mary on Cantidun acc^t of '48 — 2.—

Mr Rich^d S. Jones Utica ('48) 1.50

#3 Mr Ch^s Richards Utica ('48) 1.50

Mr John J. Jones, Utica, ('47 19.50

Mr Evan Ellis, Utica, for Hymn Books — 12.—

Paid in Utica

for 1 ℔ Mol. 10c. Rhenbarb &c .35

Paid for flour in Whitestown 3.51

#5 Pin Robert on acc^t — 15.—

~~Paid John by the hands of~~

Sent to John by his brother Robert — 25.—

Paid by Robert for carrying parcels of Cur^r to Utica up to 1st of Janʸ 1848 1.31

Robert paid at Utica on twice for keeping horses & other articles 4.—

Robert receive of Mr. Butler money for butter 8.40

Work in office Jan^y March 5,00

#7 Mr Thos Lewis, Salisbury Centre, viz for Wm Lloyd, R. Jones and E Lenard $1 each ('48) 3.—

#14 Ewen D. Jones for 1 Hymn Book to settle in full for books delivered to his care .75

Thos Owens Pike Cattaraugus for Cen. Indians 1.—

Have the hands of G. G. Griffith

G. G. Griffith, Fairview, for School books 1.—

1848

Apr 16 Jno J. Surry jun Rome, for the last 8 months of '48 } 11. —

" Miss Elizabeth Jones. Rome, '48 — 1.50

" Mr. J. M. Thomas, Somerset by Rev T.G. Pillsbury for 46 5/ for 47 11.37, Collpaint 63 cts } 17. —

About 2 months ago, received from Mr Jonah Lewis, Wilkesbarre, the following sums: —

To Wm Jones last ½ yr of '47 — .75

Thos L. Hughes '48 — .75

John D. Howells '48 — 1. —

Davis Levi '48 — 1. —

D M. Richards '48 — 1. —

Jonah Lewis '48 .50

Received also three months ago of Rev O.R.C., Palmyra, for Ben } 3. —

Mr. D. Griffiths, Peach Bottom, thro Rev. J.J. Jones, New York, '48 } 6. —

20 Rec'd of Mary's School money — 5.02

28 Humphrey Surry New York ('48) 1.50

May 2 Pile Robert on acct — 10. —

May 4 John Jones paid for handbill — } — 1. —

J. O. Hughes Bethel for Handbill — 1.75 } — .75

Do pd — 1. —

6 Miss Laura Thomas paid for ½ of Tracts had in New York, Nov 8, 1847, } — .50

Feb 26 paid for 1 ornament cut hat from Mr. Bruce, } 3.71

" Paid for freight of do — 37½

Sent this day books to E. Jones Racine

5 at 10/ — 20 at 8/ —

25 at 6/6 & 10 at 6/ —

Also sent previously 4 Do in Utica, 6 at 8/ & 24 at 6/ —

#. May 8 Paid Caleb Morris $6.—
Caleb Morris worked
this spring for me
17 days at 5/— — 10 62½
also worked the last
two years 86 days — $43.—
9 Caleb Morris, 1/pound tea, ,38
Richd James, Trenton, } 7.—
for 47, $3 & for '48, $4 —
Paid for paper at Saugerties —
Freight of do from Utica — — ,63
11 ~~Paid~~ C. Morris to give Hy Pugh, } 1.—
and paid the same to H.P. —
12 Sent to R.R. Roberts, Remsen } —
100 S.S. Books for sale
13 Borrowed of Lewis Everett, ——— 6.—
Paid Alfred Harris on acct — 6.—
J.W. Jones, Hop'd, 11 S.S. Books and
12 Catechisms (1/2) — } 1.06
Do — 12 S.S. Book (on credit) —
22 Mr. Rowland Griffiths, Marcy, 1848, 1.50
Mr. Thos Jones, Utica, for 4 Nos of
June, for J. Evans, Nelson Flats, Madison, } .50
25 Thos Benjamin Jr. for Handbill — 1.—
Capt Edwards, Sixty } for 6 S.S. Books — .37½
26 Joseph Rowland, Perrin, Jr. for
2 Hymn Books — } — 2.—
Do. Cent 1848 — 1.50
27 P'Edw Wms, Fairchild, for 2bu. oats. — 1.—
30 Mr Jer S. Jones, Coal Mines,
Pa — ('48) — } 2.—
Borrowed of L Everett Cat., 3.—
June 2 Do of Do ——— 20.—
Thos N. Wms., Dodgeville, for
Cathadra, (I suppose) — } 5.—
8 John F. Jones, Trenton, (1848), — 1.50
10 Wm J. Wheldon, Steuben, ('48) — ,50
12 Rowland Rowlands, Remsen,
by work — ('48) } — 1.50

1848

Apr[l] 16 Jn[o] J. Jarry jun[r] Rome, for the last 8 months of '48 } 11. —

" Miss Elizabeth Jones. Rome, '48 — 1.50

" Mr. J. M. Thomas, Pomeroy by Rev T.E. Pittsburgh for 46 ~~$5~~ for '47 ~~$11.37~~, Cofrant 63 cts, } 17. —

About 2 months ago, received from Mr Jonah Lewis, Wilkesbarre, the following sums: —

For Wm Jones last ½ y[r] of '47 — .75

Thos L. Hughes '48 — .75

John D. Howells '48 — 1. —

Davis Levi '48 — 1. —

D M. Richards '48 — 1. —

Jonah Lewis '48 .50

Received also three months ago of Rev O.R.C., Palmyra, for Cen[r] } 3. —

Mr. D. Griffiths, Peach Bottom, thro Rev. J.J. Jones, New York, '48 } 6. —

20 Rec[d] of Mary's School money — 5.02

28 Humphrey Jarry New York ('48) 1.50

May 2 Pike Robert on acc[t] — 10. —

May 4 John James paid for hand bill — } 1. —

J. O. Hughes Bethel for Hand bill — 1.75 } .75

Do for[d] — 1. —

6 Miss Laura Thomas paid for ⅓ of Tracts had in New York, Nov 8, 1847, } .50

Feb 26 paid for 1 ~~Ornament~~ cut hat from Mr. Bruce, } 3.71

" Paid for freight of do 37½

Sent this day books to E. J. Evans (Racine):-

5 at 10/ — 20 at 8/-

25 at 6/6 & 10 at 6/-

Also sent previously to Do in Utica, 6 at 8/ & 24 at 6/-

May 8 Paid Caleb Morris $6.—
Caleb Morris worked
this Spring for me
17 days at 5/ — — 10 62½
also worked the last
two years 86 days — $43.—

9 Caleb Morris, 1 pound tea, ,38
Rich^d James, Trenton, } 7.—
for 47, $3 & for 48, $4 —
Paid for paper at Sangwich —
Freight of do from Utica — — ,63

11 ~~Paid~~ C. Morris to qui Mr Pugh, } 1.—
and paid the same to H.P. —

12 Sent to H.H. Tibbits, Remsen
100 S.S. Books for sale } —

13 Borrowed of Lewis Everett, ——— 6.—

Paid Alfred Harris on acc^t — 6.—

J.W. Jones, Flor^d, 11 S.S. Books and
12 Catechisms (1^c) — } 1.06

Do — 12 S.S. Book (on credit) —

22 Mr. Rowland Griffiths, Marcy, 1848, 1.50

Mr. Thos Jones, Utica, for 4 Nos of
June, for J. Evans, Nelson Flats, Madison, } .50

25 Thos Benjamin ^{s} for Handbill — 1.—
Edw^d Edwards, Sixty ^{s} for 6 S.S. Books — .37½

26 Joseph Rowlands, Turin, ^{s} for
2 Hymn Books ——— } — 2.—

Do. Cen^t 1848 — 1.50

P^Edw^d Wms, Fairchild, for 2 bu. oats. — 1.—

30 Mr Jen^n F. Jones, Coal Mine,
Va ——— ('48) — } 2.—

Borrowed of L Woodell Esq^r, 3.—
June 2 Do of Do ——— 20.—

Thos N. Wms., Dodgeville, (for
Ecuhador, I suppose) } 5.—

3 John F. Jones, Trenton, (1848), — 1.50

10 Wm J. Whelton, Steuben, ('48) — ,50

12 Rowland Rowlands, Remsen,
by work, — ('48) } — 1.50

1848

June 13 Robt Abrams, Trenton, '48 — $1.00

" 14 Merrit Brooks, for Hand bill, — 1.12½

" Do. John C. Davies, Bethania, for 1 Hymn Book — 1.00

" " Rowland Morris, Waterville, by Rev J. Griffiths, Utica, for '47 .50, 48 1.00 — 1.50

" " Edw^d Jones, Bonwills, C Rev J. D. Edwards Floyd; — ('48) — 1.50

" " Sam^l T. Jones, Bonwills, ('47) — 1.50

" " Do — ('48) — .50

" " Paid R. Everett Jun^r towards acc^t '48. —

" Freight of Paper, — 1.83

" Brushes for Whi 3/6 for paints 5/6 — 1.12½

" Bed cord, — 31¼

" Discount on Cincinnati money, .25

" 23 Mr Evan Griffiths, Indiana for 1846 & 1847 — 3.—

" 30 Morris Jones, Bethania, 1847 in wood $3.37 & cash $1. — 4.37

Paid John Owen for work in full — 3.75

" " Mr Rev^d Powell H. Patent (B acc^t of Gen^l) 1.50

" " John Griffiths, Utica, for Hymn Books, 3.—

(Mr G. has now 2 H.B. unsold at 6/—)

" Paid J. Everett (money from Bank) — 11.—

July 4 Owen Charles, Remson '48, — .50

" 10 Tudor Jones, New York Mills, '48 1.50

" Do in full for S.S. Books. — 1.50

" 13 G. Griffiths Esq, Granville ('48) 4.— $2

" 15 John T. Jones, Penn^a, 2 Hymn Books, p^d 2.—

" 17 Borrowed of Lewis to pay for Wagon 5.—

" 25 John W. Jones, Floyd, (1845) 2.75

" Do 1 Hymn Book, — — .75

Rev Mr Edward Floyd, paid for Expositor in Job, had for him in New York 1.50

" J. C. Hughes Bethania, p^d for Hymn Book .75

Aug. 9 Mr. Wm H. Hughes Jefferson $3.50 + 1848 $4.50 — 8.—

Pa., for 1847 ~~1848~~

" " Rev T. Edwards Pittsburgh '47 — 1.—

" Do — '48 20.—

" D^r & Evans Pittsburgh 48 34.—

Steuben

1848

Aug. 11 Thos T. Evans Jun^r ('47) — $1.—
('48) — 1.50

Do ——

Aug 15. Paid Smith & Savage Bill
Stove pike 1,25 } 3.03 3.03 4.02
Cham Halter 3
Car pent Box hening 63

Lent Son Robert 3.33

Do Daughter Jane 4.35

Do do Mary 63

Bl in Utica Wall paper for hall and study 16 rolls 1.70

Bl 3/4 Cs Led for cave light 27

#21 Hugh Hughes, Burrstone, New York Mills ('48) — 1.50

Mr Evan Ellis, Utica, for Hymn Books 13.12½

Mr D^r Howell, Merrell, Ga. by the hands of Mr E Ellis ('48) — 1.50

Paid Freight of paper from New York to Utica, — 3.32

Paid for Wall-paper —— .66

Do for 1 pint wine, — .31¼

Paid Jane on acct $7 + $1.— 8.—

Due Jane for house-work

23 Mr Wm Price M. Clairs ('47) 28.50

" Mr John Thomas M. Clairs ('48) by the hands of Mr W Price 13.50

#28 Sam^l T. Gratton Cincinnati ('48) 50.25
" Rich^d Humphreys, Remsen, ('48) 1.50
also Mr Clowes in full

Paid R^d Humphreys for work 3.50
Robert Hughes Steuben ('48) 1.50
24 Paid Rees Roberts, Remsen for painting, 10.50

Sept. 8 Miss Eliz^th W. Hughes, Boston ('48) 1.50

" Mr. John T. Jones, Racine ('48) 6.00

12 Mr John Clarke Oneida ('48) 1.50

" " Griff^th Evans Do ('48) 1.50

" " D^r Davies, Cedarville, ('48) 1.50

Evan Jones, Utica, for Advertisement .50

14 D. C. Richard Turin H. Books 2.—

E. R. Williams, Rome by H. J. Nims ('48) 1.50

John G. Jones Turin ('48) — 1.—

Griffith T. Jones Hinsdale ('48) 1.37

Newark,

Sep. 16 Rev. Thos W. Evans, — 14.50
in full for ('48) —

# " John Davies, Granville } 8. —
for ('48) — —

" Griffith T. Jones, H. Talent, H. Book &c .81¼

" Edw J. Roberts H. Book on acct, 1. 00

" Paid Alfred Harris on acct, 10. —

" 19 Mr. John L Lewis, Deerfield, 2 H. Books 1. 81¼

" " Robt R. Jones &c for 1 H. Book. — .75

" Mr. C. E. Roberts, Remsen, (1848) } 1. 50
remd to Fairview

" Miss Gwen Ellis, Dolt's Ferry, } 1. 50
paid me at Deerfield – ('48)

" 26 Sent by Rev J. J. Jones, New York,
to be forwarded to Rev. W. Rees, } #10. —
Liverpool, in pay[t] for Magazine,
Also by do for Mrs Jarvis } 15. —
for her son John Jarvis.

" Robt Williams, Milwaukee, ('48) — 2. —

~~Octr 7 Let Robert have, — 22.25~~

" Wm R. Thomas, Trenton '48 – 1. 50

" 10 Rowland Jones, Waterville, ('48) — .50

" 18th C. Morris, 12 days in the
harvest this year — } 12. —

" Do 11 days at 3/0 — 6.87½

" Do Paid Caleb Morris towards acct 20. —

" Caleb Morris &c for Geo '47 & '48 — 3. —

" Robt Hughes, Kingsbury Mills,
Floyd Corners —

" John T. Jones, Eaton's Farm, } 1. 50
Steuben, '48 —

" H. J. Hughes Steuben (in apples) '48 – 1. 50

" Wm R. Davies Norwich by H. J. H. '48 – 1. 50

" " H. J. Hughes, Hymn Book (not yet for) .75

" Marg[t] Griffiths' Contribution — 1. 50

" John Ellis, Fuller's Hollow, 4/ '48 .3. —

" Paid Mr Ellis for Hay — 4. —

" Rowland Lloyd, Pittsburgh, ('48) } 21.60
in full —

" Do towards Hymn Book } — .40
sent to D. Jones —

# Oct 21	Rev Wm D Wms for H. Books — 3 at # & 2 at 6/6 —	4. 63	
	Robert paid for articles in Utica for the family		
#	Let Robert have —	11. —	
# 25	Mr. Rees Lewis, Salisbury '48,	2. —	
# "	Mr. Thos Davies, Bloomsburgh, '48.	10. —	
# Nov 3	Mr Robt Owen Trenton ('46)	1. 50	
	" Rich Owens, Contribution,	3. —	
# 14	L. Griffiths, New York '48	53. —	
# "	Rob Williams, Do. —	24. 87	
# "	John Williams, Do —	16. 50	
# "	D Griffiths, New York for School Books —	2. 50	
# "	Mr Philip Thomas, Haverstraw & Wm Lloyd, Peach — by the hands of Rev. J. J. Jones,	1. 50	
# "	Rev. D. W. Jones Section 10th Ohio ('47)	.50	
# "	Do ——— ('48	4. 50	
# "	Mr Evan Richards Hyde Park for '47, ~~50 cents~~ and for '48 — $1.50	2. —	
#	Mr Evan Williams Do — for 47, 50 cts & '48, $1.50	2. —	
#	Mr John D Jones, Minersville, ('48)	10. —	
#	Rev M Roberts, Hymn Books sold at Bradford —	14. 0	
#	Wm Howell, Do. by the hands of Rev. Mr Roberts '48 in July	16. 50	
#	Rev L. Williams, Carbondale '48	37. 75	
# 22	Mr. Evan Jenkins, Dundaff '47 & '48) —	20. —	
#	Mr Humphrey Minersville Parry, for S. S. Books,	5. 75	
# 28	Mr. Wm Smith Ebensburg for '47 & '48)	50. —	
# 29	Henry P. Jones, Pennsylvania, 2 H. Books	1. 75	
# "	Mrs James, Pennsylvania, toward the Ministry, ———	1. —	

Articles paid for in New York in Nov^r 1848: —

Books for Mary Thomas	$2.—
Do for myself	.63
~~Paid Robt Everett for 100~~ charged Feb 15th —	
Also gave Robt Leonard expenses home	6.—
Mr Bruce's Bill paid	244.76
" Burnap & Babcock's Bill for paper,	41.02
" Edgar J. Barnes & Co 77 John Street for paper	36.—
White & Sheffield's bill pd	82.90
For Cuts,	14.—
Paid for Tribune,	1.—
Portrait,	5.—
Expenses of both of us to N.Y	16.62
Do of myself home,	7.—
Mr Bruce for more type	2.—
Burnap & Babcock for paper	6.76

Dec 9 James M Williams, Clinton (48) 1.00
Dec 9 D. O. Jones, Pittsburgh, for H Books, 46.
Dec 10 Simon Herman, Deerfield, for 1848, — $5.—
11 Rev Wm D. Williams for Hymn Books in full — 19.25
Richd James, Trenton, (for 4 Ten) '48 — 5.50
12 G. W. Griffith, Sicily, ('48) — 1.50
Do towards ministry. — 1.00
13 James Powell, towards minis'y, .94
Ann Roberts, towards minis'y, 5.—
Do Conductor '48 — 1.50
H. D. Parry, Utica ('49) — 1.00
Wm. Mathews, Clinton, O. (48) 1.—
14 Jenkin C Morris, towards Ministry 2.—
Rev D. Jones, Welsh Prairie, Wis. wishes to have sent to him by some private hand 12 of S.S. Books & 12 Catechisms
Dec 1, Two cases were charge to our acc at Bruce's. —
15. Elias Williams Pen (48) — 1.50
" D. Davies, do. ('48) 1.50
16 John R. Hughes, Nant, ('48) — 1.00
" Hannah (Jones, Steuben, '48) 1.50
Do ——— ('49) — .50
18 John W. Jones, Floyd, ('47) 3.—
" James Roberts, Remsen, ('48) 1.50
19 Caleb J. A. Thomas, Clinton ('48) 1.50
J. W. Morris, do — ('48) 1.50
" Rev. Rees Powell, Rome, for Copiant —— 5.—
20 Thos R Thomas, Youngstown, O., for '48 in full — 15.—
" Wm R. Williams Deerfield (47 & '48) 3.—
" Wm R. Roberts Utica ('48 — .50
21 Lewis James, Prospect for Ten. for years past 3.00

1848

Dec. 25 Sent by Letter to
Rev. J. J. Jones New York
In Notes on Ohio & Pa. $50. → 46.50
Also, a Draft 46.50
to pay Engraver's Bill

Ann Jones Whitesboro Cen '48 1,50

#25, Mr. Wm Phillips Cattaraugus
for 1849, —— 2.—

Mr. J. Jones, ~~Dignitaries~~ Ohio
Tyn Rhos, ('48) 15.—

#26 Mr. John T. Jones Racine
for 1848 — 4.—

" Do — — 1849 — 3.—

" Mr. Wm Rees, Pottsville ('48) 23.—

" Mr Wm J Griffiths Quincy ('48) 1.50

" " Lewis Jones, Do —('48) 1.50

#27 Dr Griffiths, Peach Bottom ('48) 3.—

#.0 Capt. G. Griffiths, Fairview, 48 6.—

Do for Hymn Books. —— 2.—

#Jany 1849 John Breese Palmyra
'48 9.—

Do for Rec'd '47 — 3.—

2 John G. Davies, Bouckville,
('48) 1.00

" Henry Cox, Steuben ('48) 1.50

Hugh Jones, Sixty, contributor 2.00

3 Mr E. Phillips, Rec'd
(1848) Columbus, Ohio
hands of Rev D L Evans 10.00

" Mr & Dr D. Jones, Oak Hill ('48) 3.00

" Dr J. Williams, Elizabeth P.C. ('48) 3.00

4 Richd Jones ('48)
Henry Jones ('48) Delhi Co. of Pa. 3.00
Evan Williams Statford ('49) 1.00
Morgan Williams, Statford Ct ('49) 1.00
Henry Williams Statford ('48) .50
Do —— ('49) .50

Mr John Jenkins Remsen
in full for '48 & '49 — 3.00

1849

# Jan. 4	Mr J. W. Jones, Troy ('48)	#	1.—
#	Do for previous years		5.50
#	Mr Cpt J. Thomas, Troy ('48)		.75
# 5	" J. R. Griffith, Whitestown ('48		1.00
#	" Dr Davies, goes Whitestown ('49)	#	.50
#	" Rev Wm. D. Williams, for H. Books		1.62½
#	" Hugh G. Jones, Troy '49 by the hands of Rev J. D. Evans		1.50
#	" C. Charles, Remsen, ('49)		1.00
#	" T. Thomas Mount Savage, town, acct for '47 & '48		2.00
#	" Mr Henry E. Pritchard Sterling ('48 by the hands of J. D. Richards Remsen		1.50
#	" Jacob Jones, South Trenton (48)		13.50
#	" L. D. Howell, Utica, for H. Books		1.50
#	" Dr Price, Waterville, (47 & '48)		2.—
#	" Dr Price, Waterville, (49)		1.—
#	" R. Hughes, Ohio Celina, in full for '48		1.—
#	" Robt L. Roberts Sterling, ('48)		1.50
#	" R. Davies, Sterling by the hands of J. J. Jones ('48)		1.50
#	" Dr E. Pritchard, Sterling, for H. Books		2.00
#	" Robt Thomas, Quincy, ('48)		.75
#	" J. Davies, H. Patent, ('48)		3.—
# 6	Mr Evan Ellis for H. Books		5.50
# 7	Simon Thomas Deerfield ('48)		15.—
#	Do — ('49)		1.—
#	L. L. Lewis, Deerfield ('48)		10.50
# 8	J. Jones by the hands of Rich. Jones, Trenton ('48)		1.—
#	" Mrs Margt Jones by Cook towards ministry		1.—
#	" Dan Cadd Morris on acct		15.—
#	" Miss Gwen Ellis, Dodd's Ferry for the year '49		1.—
#	" Robt Ellis, Rock Hill, Pa by the hands of Miss Gwen Ellis ('49)		1.—
#	Rev C. Thomas, Talmage ('48		1.50
#	Do for Expiant Wms Wm		.50

1849

Jany 8	Paid Mrs Roberts, ——		2.—
#	Do 1 H. B., —		.75
# "	Mr Evan Williams, Homer '48, —		1.50
# "	Dan[l] Morris, Ninety six, ('48)		1.50
# 11	D[d] Jones, Coy Ridge, Ohio, thro' the hands of D. H. Lewis,	('47 & '48)	3.—
"	Rev. J. Jones, Heath Mills, Va.	'48	1.00
# 13	Evan Williams, Pen[y], 1848, —		,50
# "	Do, ——	1849	1.—
# "	Rev Hugh Lewis, Floyd,	'47 & '48,	3.—
# 14	J. W. Jones, Floyd,	('47 & '48)	2.—
# "	C Charles, Floyd, H.B.,		1.—
# "	Elizabeth Jones, Rome,	('49	1.50
# "	Mrs Hughes, Rome,	('49)	1.50
# 16	Mr John Welsh Newton ('48,)		1.50
"	Do donation towards Portrait,		,50
# "	Do towards Ministry, —		3.—
# "	Joseph Hughes, Talladega (Ala)		1.—
# 17	Hugh W. Hughes, Bethel ('48)		1.50
#	Paid D[d] Thomas for work towards acct		10.—
#19	William Richards, Floyd '48	in cash	1.50
#	Do. ——	('49) in cash	,75
# "	Wm R Jones, Sen[r] towards Ministry ——		8.00
	Do for the Missionary cause,		2.00
# 20	Isaac M. Jones, Tamaqua ('48)		5.—
# "	Rev. Wm J. Jones, Utica ('48), by the hands of C. C. Griffith		9.—
22	Received of Rev Thos Edwards Pittsburgh a draft for $62 as follows:		
#	Rev T. Edwards in full for '48 —		6.09
#	Do Hymn Books ——		3.41
	D. Evans, Pittsburgh, '48 in full		11.50
	Do for Engraving Portrait —		12.50
#	Do for S. S. Books —		.45
	Rev D. Davis, Sugar Creek in full for 1848 ——		27.75
			62.00

1849

Jan 24 Mr J. Manuel & father Contribution towards ministry — # 3.—

Rev J J Jones, New York, paid on my acct for Portraits — 10.50

25 Mr. Evan Jones, Remsen ('49) — 1.50

Do —— towards ministry, — 4.00

" Humphrey P. Jones, Remsen ('49) — 1.50

Do. towards ministry, — 2.50

" Evan D Phillips, Columbus Cen[r] for 1848 — 8.00

Rec[d] in full

O. E. Jones, Remsen
James Owen Jun[r] do
Benj[a] Thomas, Prospect
Wm R. Thomas, Remsen, — ('48) — 6.00
O. E. Jones Remsen H Bark[r] — 1.00

Paid O. E. Jones balance of Bill in full, up to Jany 23, 1849, — 19.94

27 Hannah Evans, Western, '48 — .50

Sarah Hughes, Sen[r] 48 — 1.50

O. J. Jones Sen[r] towards ministry — 17.84

Mrs Jones, wife of D[r] Jones towards ministry — 1.00

Do for Cen[r] '49 not to be put on cover — .75

" J. C. Jones yrs, Paddy's Run for the year (1848). — 3.00

Do — (1849) — 10.00

30 John Jones, Radnor, ('48) — 15.00

" D. Thomas Delaware ('47) — 1.00

" Do —— ('48) — 1.00

" Robt Dolby Delaware ('47 & '48) — 3.00

Feb 1 Morris Jones, Bethania, ('48) — 9.00

2 James E Jones Sen[r] contribution — 5.00

Do for Cen[r] '47 & '48 — 3.00

Do for H. Bark for Jan — 1.00

#	for himself, Joseph Jones & John Owen Skewndown	1.50
#5	Do Griffiths, Senr, ('48)	1.50
"	Do — towards ministry	1.12½
#	Do W. Hobbs Junr ('48)	1.50
#	Do for a H. Book, bought June 7 20 1848. —	.75
"	~~June ministry~~	
" 6	Thos Benjamin Prospect ('48)	1.00
#	Hugh W. Hughes, Bro H. ('48) by the hands of A. R. Roberts, Esqr	2.00
#7	Jas R. Williams, Senr, by the hands of do 48	1.50
#	Do —— ('49)	.50
# 10	Hugh Jones, Nelson Tribe, ('48)	.50
#	Do —— ('49) —	1.50
# 12	Morris Evans, Reynoldsburg, Ohio, ('48 & 49)	3.00
#13	Mrs Catherine Rowlands, 48	1.—
#	J. T. Griffiths, Steubenville ('49) —	1.—
#15	Said L. Everett, —	1.—
#	Said John & Robert at different times, $100 each —	200.—
16	Said Wm Jones (on acct)	2.00
#	Sent to Jane to pay her School Bill —	8.—
#	L E's acct from March 1st '48 to Dec. 1st ('48) ——	90.—
#	Do from Dec 1st '48 to Feb 1, '49, —	46.70
#	John Evans Petersboro ('48)	1.50
"	Do ('49)	.50
#	Thos Evans, Minersville, '48	20.—
#17	Edw Williams, Fairchild, '49	1.50
#	Do Contribution towards ministry, ——	5.—
#	Do 2 H. Books —	1.8¼
#	Lewis Lewis, Utica, '49 by Wm Roberts, Steubn	1.—

Feb	17	Paid Wm Roberts, ——— home, & round with Sub to purchase type; —	$ 102.91
"	"	Wm Roberts, Steuben, (Aug)	1.50
"	"	Do — towards ministry,	20.—
"	"	Do towards engraving,	5.—
"	"	David Jones, son of J.J. Juniata, Perry, (Aug)	1.50
"	19	Rev Josiah Tobias Patriot, (Aug)	1.50
"	"	David Williams, Paris, Ohio, 1848, ———	1.50
"	"	Do. — 1849, ———	.50
"	"	Wm D. Ebbits, Ulster, Pa. — for 1849 ———	2.—
"	"	Mrs Roberts' Patriot (Aug)	1.50
"	"	Rich & Williams Fairchild (Aug)	1.50
"	"	Isaac W. Roberts, Perry, ('48 & '49)	3.00
		Settled as his bill. Paid Isaac W. Roberts' Bill in full,	44.48
"	"	Paid J.H.T. Sub — ~~up to that date~~ for carrying 5 cards ~~with~~ #5.— 2.50 " pump — " cash — 1.75	9.25
"	"	J. Roberts towards engraving	1.00
"	"	Rev. J.A. Jones, Steuben, ('48)	1.50
"	"	Do for Handbill,	1.00
"	23	Mr. Humphrey, Owen Trenton, towards ministry	5.—
		Paid on Sale Policy,	3.53
"	24	Thos Price Pen (Aug '48) —	1.50
"	"	Do towards ministry —	2.50
"	"	Mary Williams Pen towards ministry	1.25
"	"	Wm R Jones Pen ('49) —	1.00
"	"	Mrs Jones Pen ('48) ~~(Aug)~~	1.50
"	"	Paid for folders in Ulster,	.87½
"	"	by J. Griffiths, for Handbills,	1.00
		~~Paid Isaac W. Roberts' Bill — Dec 48~~	

1849

Feb. 26 Paid Henry Roberts, Utica, money loaned to purchase the ticket — $50.—

Paid for Rubbers — 1.25

Expense of horse & turnpike. — .17

27 Dr Thomas ('48) } White Oak Springs 3.—
J. T. Jones ('48) }

John T. Jones, Racine, ('48 in part) — 1.—

Do — ('49) — 6.—

Rich Owens, Newton, bo's Pamphlet ('49) 1.—

Paid L Everett (Bible Society Contribs) .50

Do Edw J. Roberts (Do Do) — .25

28 James Melling, Oakland, ('48) 2.—

March 5 Thos T. Evans former acct settled up to this date: as follows:—

~~Thos Evans Cr to '48 — 1.50~~

" Mr Evans' acct $5.10 }
Cen'r '48 — 1.50 } 3.60

" Thos Hugh Williams, Jr for tickets, — 2.00

" J. W. Roberts, Tremont, on handbill, 1.00

" Henry W. Roberts Remon acct in full — $ 9.64 }
" Cen'r '47 & '48 — 3.— } 6.64
" Paid the above balance

" Thos Roberts, Bonwill, '48, 1.50

" Edw Jones, Collinsville to the close of ('48) — 2.—

" D. E. Pritchard ('48 & '49) 3.—

Do for Hymn Books — 2.75

" J. T. Jones for 1 H Book 1.00

Mrs Thomas, wife of Mr Thomas near Pengorig, toward ministry 2.—

Thos N. Williams, Dodgeville ('48) 12.50

Do — for H. Books, — 3.50

6 Paid Mrs. Roberts, wages in full, 17.41

81 cords for 7 weeks — the first at $2

# March 7	Dye to D. E. up to March 1st		# 19.60
# "	Robt Abrams, Trenton,	'48 —	.50
# "	Do	'49 —	.50
	D^r W Roberts, Delafield, Wis. as follows		
	S. Breese #1.50		
	John Williams 1.50		
	Thos Jones 2.—		7.—
	Wm T. Williams 1.50		
	D. W. Roberts .50		
# 5	Rev Wm D Wms Deerfield, 24 Books.		1.87½
# "	J. R Griffiths, Whitestown, as follows:		
	Henry Griffiths, #1.50		
	Thos Davies, 1.50	'48	# 4.00
	Wm Williams, .50		
	D^r M. Evans, —.50		
# "	Mrs. E. J. Evans, Ilion, for Hymn Books,		15.—
# 9	Mrs John M Jones, Bethel	'48,	1.50
# "	John Davies, H. Patent,	(48	3.—
# "	John W Jones, Floyd,	'48	— 3.—
# 10	Solomon Thomas, Wheelertown,	'48	— 1.50
	Paid for flour (at O. J. O.)		— 6.25
# 11	David R. Roberts, Oriskany,	(48	1.50
#	J. J. Jones, Utica,	(48	— 13.90
#	Tudor Jones for Hymn Books.		— 4.50
#	Lent John & Robert a few days ago		20.—
14	Do " Do — today,		50.—
#	Catherine Pugh, Steuben,	(48	— 1.50
#	Mr Rees Lewis for Mr. E. Leonard #1 & D. Owens #1.		— 2.—
	for handbills		— 1.00
# 17	John & Nicholas returned the sum of		# 18.—
# "	Dr Price's acc^t		# 7.90
"	Cash for 3 years '45 '46 '47		4.50 — Paid — 3.40
# "	Rev L Williams Carbondale for Hymn Books		— 5.—

1849

#March 19 Ann Williams, Whitestown, '49, - 1.50

21 Paid Caleb Morris — balance of acc^t in full } 30.37½

" Paid Wm Roberts, Interest of $100 to Jan^y 1, 1849, — } 7.—

" John Jones, Cherry Flats, for our Delegates there } 3.—

23 Mr John Owen, Pen^a, Steuben, '49 late from Bethel — } 1.—

" Mr Robert James, Pen^a. — 1.—

" Mr Owen J Jones, Pen^a, Contribution towards ministry — } 9.—

" Henry P. Jones, Pen^a, towards ministry, Pork had in the Fall, — } 7.01

" Robt W Roberts ('48) Remsen. 1.50

27 Paid D^r Thomas, towards acc^t, 12.—

Robt Williams, Callimville, 1.50

31 Paid L Everett on acc^t — 40.—

" Jane & Mary Everett 12.—

" Paid L. Everett on acc^t 15.—

" Mr. Evan Owen, Trenton ('49) } 1.— in barley, formerly had ½ and cash 2^y }

" Rob^t Roberts, Deerfield, ('48) in full 75

#April 2 Evan Ellis, for Hymn Books, — 5.—

Edw^d Williams, Morrisville, ('49) 1.50

5 Evan L Davies P^a for printing auction handbill — } 1.—

" Rich^d O. Owen, Remsen, '49 (by R R Roberts, —) 1.—

7 Wm J Whelden, Steuben, ('49) 1.—

Do towards ministry, — 5.—

Owen & Jones, Prospect, ('49) now of Waterville — } 1.50

" Paid for flour (at A.J.O.) — 6.—

" Paid L. Everett on acc^t — 5.—

April L. E's work for the month ending April 1, — #17.65
#8 Lewis N. Evans, Westernville (47 & 48) — 3. —
11 Paid Catherine Prichard's wages (6 weeks) 7.50
12 Paid for Indian meal in Prospect. 1.13
#14 Wm. Robert, Emelt, Wis., ('48) — 8. —
#. Wm. Griffiths, Slateford, ('49) 1. —
#16 L. Everett on acct ——— 5. —
#19 John F Jones, Trenton ('49) — 1.50
Do — towards ministry — 2. —
Wm P. Lewis, Memphis, Tenn. ('48) 1.50
Do ——— ('49) 1.50
Do ——— ('50) — .50
Paid Sister Elizabeth, money given in New York by Mrs. Mary Everett 5. —
Sister Sarah
Articles paid for in Utica
At Druggist's Store — #3.16
Crackers & ——— .75
Wells' Cable — 4.05
Rubbers ——— .50 ~~#9.83~~
Freight of Trunk — .50
For leaves — .81
two oranges ——— 6
tumpike 54 #10.37
20 Jonah Lewis, Wilkesbarre,
for D. Lewis '48 — #0.50
Do — '49 1.00
D. M. Richards '48 .50
Do '49 1.00 5.00
John D Howells '48 50
Do — '49 1.00
Jonah Lewis '48 50
Paid Queen Prichard's wages — 5.50
#23 Wm. Cook, Danville ('48) 15. —
11 Do for S. S. Books ——— 2. —

1849

April 26, R. Abrams, Trenton ('49) $1.—

" Joseph L. Hughes, Phila. ('49) .50

Do. —— ('50) — .50

28, Gd Enoch Morris on acct — 1.00

30 P'd J. R. E. for work on May No. — 5.10

" P'd R. E. Jun'r for work on Do. — 2.—

" P'd Lewis Everett on acct —— 10.—

May 2 Wm R Williams, Felix Dugrain (1848) 1.50

Do for Sarah & Pereria, for his daughter Ann, last Fall, .50

9 Widow James, Remsen, contribution 1.00

11 Wm G. Jones, Trenton ('49) [owing] .87½
[Lewis rec'd for wood] [for Lewis] 87½

14 Thomas H. Eynon, Dundaff, ('49) 1.50

Do —— ('50) .50

" L E's work up to May 1st — 16.15

16 Thos Davies, Remsen, '48, (Jenkin Morris' debt in Lewis) — 1.50

19 Chas J. Thomas, Trenton ('48 & '49) — 3.03

21 Mrs. John R. Jones [paid me] ½ the rent for lots, —— 3.75

" Paid Jane & Mary at Waterboro — 4.—

23 Borrowed of Wm Pickett on a note this day $132.—

Mr E. George, Trenton, ('49) by work —— 1.50

24 Rees Lewis, Salisbury, for
Wm. Sleg, Brocket Bridge ('49 $1.) 2.—
Rich'd Jones, Do., — ('49) 1.—

Sent this day to Edgar J. Barbour, 77 John St., New York, for the following lot of Paper: —

20 rms. 26½ × 40½ of 48 lbs to the rm.

5 rms cold 21½ × 27 —

1 rm. P.O. envelope 20½ × 26 —

1 rm Hardware 26 × 36 —

1 rm. Foolscap — ruled

to be shipped by the "New York & Oswego Line" to my care of E.C. Ray, Utica — 169 Broad St. New York.

1849

# May	24	Watkin Gittins, Deerfield, (going to Racine) — ('49)	# 1.50
		Mr. G.H. Maurice, Trenton, '49 —	1.50
#		Elias J. Moses Lehigh Gap ('49) —	1.00
#		Handed over to A.J. Owens to be paid in New York for paper $118 current mo. $147 uncurrent —	165.—
#	28	Rev. D. Knowles, Iowa, ('48)	15.—
# June	4	L. E.'s acct for last month, up to June 1st —	22.—
#	"	Richd James, Trenton, Ans. Pritchard's money ('49) —	1.50
		Paid Caleb Morris on acct	5.—
#		Paid J.R. Edwards on June No.	5.—
#	5	Mr. Evan Owens, Trenton, '49 —	,50
#	7	Mr. John Jones, at John Watkins, Deerfield, ('49)	1.50
#	"	Mr. Simon Thomas, Deerfield ('49)	1.50
#	"	Mr. Manuel Jones, Hamden ('49)	1.—
	"	Sent with Rev M.D. Jones to Rev Wm Rees Liverpool to pay for publications for 1849 the sum of £3.10. —	
	"	Paid for M'Cintosh coat —	5.50
	"	Rec'd of Rev M Roberts towards portraits. —	12.50
#	9	Paid L Everett on acct —	10.—
#	21	Wm Firmstone, Esq. Easton '49	1.50
#		Do — ('50)	,50
#	23	Simon Thomas, Deerfield, ('49)	2.87½
#	24	Rev. D.J. Evans, Floyd, in full up to ~~June 1849~~ July 1849	1.—
		Bro. Henry Roberts Utica paid me —	5.—
		Paid Gomer Roberts on acct	2.—
		Paid for freight of paper	7.89
#	25	Wm Williams, York Mills ('48)	.50
#		Rd James Waterville, ('47) —	3.—
#		E. Wm Roberts, Lone Jack, Mo. ('49 & '50) —	

1849

#June 29 Morris Jones, Bethania, ('47) "old arrears" — 1.50

" Edw^d Jones, Boonville, thro' the hands of Micaiah H. Jones. ('49) 1.50

" James Melling, Oriskany, ('49) — 4.50

" Gilbert T. Griffiths, Webster Hill, ('48) 1.50

" Sam^l T. Jones, Esq^r, Boonville, $1 for '48, in full, and $1 towards '49, — 2.—

#July 2^d Rich^d Jones, Bryn Seion, in full to the close of 1849 — 4.—

" O. Charles, Remsen, ('49) — .50

9 John E. Jones, Pine Creek 3 mos. at $2 a year for '48 & 50c towards '49 1.00

19 Miss Sarah A. Jones, Boston ('49) 1.50

24 Miss Mary Williams, Surrey, ('49) by the Rev^d D. E. Prichard 1.50

" Mr. D. E. Prichard S. Books. — .50

25. Mr Wm. H. Hughes Mifflin by the Hands of T. N. Jones. Dodgeville ('49) 1.50

" Thos N. Williams Dodgeville ('48) — 4.—

" Do. — Do — '49 6.—

" Do — for Hymn Books — 1.50

30 Due J. R. Everett for work as Aug^t No. # 14.— 4.

Paid towards the same 10.—

Lewis Everett's acc^t for the last two months, up to Aug^t 1^st 35.50

Aug. 6 Paid L. Everett towards acc^t 8.—

" Thos Owen, Newport, in full to the close of '49 — 3.—

13 Paid L. Everett towards acc^t 50.—

16 John Vaughan, Remsen ('47 & '48) 3.—

" Paid L. Everett towards acc^t 2.—

" Mr E. Ellis Utica '49 # 14.50

Pt Gaffetter. do '49 — 22.50 37.—

17 Thos Williams '49 1.50

Edw^d G. Jones. '49 1.50

G. Griffiths '49 — 1.50

do '50 — 50cts Granville Ct. — 5.—

1849

Aug 18 Rev Thos Evans Newark (49) — $10.—

23 Paid John Jones for work in hay time 3 days — 3.—

~~Lent John Jones also~~ the above is paid. ~~50~~

" Paid for 1 B. flour, — 6.—

27 P. O. Owens, Remsen, by the hands of R. R. Roberts (49) — .50

28 D. James, Appleton, (49) — 1.—

29 Jer. T. Jones Va. (49) — 3.—

—

Paid J. R. E. on acct money to send for Daily Tribune — 1.—

Sept. 10 Paid D. Thomas (on his acct) 5.—

Lent $5 to Wm Thomas cousin of D. Thomas. —

Paid for digging well — 13.75

13 Rich. Tudor, Iowa City, (49) — 13.—

Rev. Thos Edwards, Binnsport, Pittsburgh (49) 10.—

D. E Evans, Pittsburgh, (49) 40.—

For Hymn Books to Youngstown Rec'd D. E Evans Pittsburgh — 1.50

D. Thomas, Morrisville (50 cts for 49 and 25 cts towards 1850. — 1.—

D. Davies, Cedarville, (49) for himself, John Davies and E. W. Evans — 4.50

Owen Jones, Cedarville (49) 1.50

James Melling Obituary (49) 2.—

L. D. Howell, Utica, (49) 10.00

Robt E. Roberts, New York Mills '49 1.00

Rev B. N. Hudson & J. Wms, Cleves O. '49, Rec'd the hands of Sam Griffiths Cin. — 3.—

Sam Griffiths Cincinnati, 49 — 51.—

Thos Rees Carbondale ('48) 3.75

Do — ('49) 48.—

" Do for H. Evans's Advertisement 1.—

19 Miss Elizabeth Owens, Rome (49) 1.50

21 J. R. Jones, Rome, 49 48 & 49 in full 4.—

Elenor Hughes Rome (49) 1.50

Mary Jones, Rome (49 1.50

1849

11 Sept 21 Mr. Wm Griffith, Slateford, '49 — ,50

" Elias J. Moses, Do ('49 — 1.50

" Mr. James Williams, Clinton ('49) .50

" 24 Saml Owens, Llewelyn '49 in full ~~1.50~~ 14.25

" Do towards —— ('50) 11.75

" 25 Gave Jane at the time She was going to Mt. Holyoke } 3.50

" Paid J. R. Everett on acct — 5.—

" Owen Williams, Penn ('49) 1.50

Oct. 8 Edwd Price, Remon for printing Handbill, — } 1.—

" Oct 8 Paid J. R. Everett on acct 1.88

" 9 Mary Griffith, Contribution, — 1.—

" Draft from Cincinnati No 3501 —
Dated Sept. 14, 1849, J S Goodman & Co $53 33/100
To Wm Slow Lawrie & Co
New York

Money given L Everett to go to New York to buy paper.

Va. & Ohio bills, ——	$4.—	
Pa bill, ——	25	
Va $5 bill, ——	5	
N.Y. bills, ——	10	
Do, — ——	7	157.33
Do, ——	50	
Draft ——	53.33	
N.Y. bill, — ——	3.—	

11th Acct of books received from Mrs T. Edwards Pittsburgh.

Mr. Edwards has the following books on hand:—

Covenant Wms Worn —	48
$1 Hymn Book, 15, & 6 sent to Mount Savage } —	21
Of the 75c. book —	21
Left from Q. Sabbath —	86

has in hand 22 cts of Hymn Book money
..... 75 cts of S.S. books money. —
& the S.S. books, 100 were handed over to
Mr. D. S. Evans for sale.

1849
Oct. 15 Rev. D° Cadwalader, Pittsburgh Pres' his son who resides in Bonneville — } $3.—

" Wm A Thomas, jun' Remsen, in boots for Levi } 3.50

" L Everett, the above item — 3.50

16 Hugh Williams Beach Bottom (49) 4.50

do —— ('50) .50

18 Sam' C Owens Wilkinsville, Va ('49) 3.—

Paid Caleb Morris (to buy razor) 5/ — .68¾

Sent by the following Catechisms:

D' H Evans Y. Mills 25 at 2c.

" " M. Jones, Bethania 25.—

J. Thomas, Deerfield 25—

Rev Wm D Wms. — 25 —

Order this day for Copies to D' Levi, Wilkesbarre 4 —

20 Rec' from the Deacons of Capel Uchaf —— } — 9.50

Rev Wm D. Wms. calls for 50 copies

David Levi, Wilkesbarre, 4 Do

Mr Wm Howell, Jacksonville, Susq. Co Pa. —— 15

Methdch Davis, Tamaqua. — 24

24 Wm Matthews, Talmadge (49) 8.—

" S.S. Books —— 1.62

" Hymn Books to Talmadge — 3.38

" Rees Jones, at Rev M. Roberts H. Book .75

" Mrs (Samuel) Jones H. Book 1.50

" Mrs (Wm) Jones, (Commons) — 1.— contribution

" Rev' Samuel Hateford } '49 .3.— also 1 to Welsh Prairie

" Robt Williams, 124 Wooster Street New York (49) 6.—

T. B. White & Co for advertisement, 10 Bridge St, N.Y. } 10.—

J. Campbell & Co, 22 Reams paper 26½ X 40½ (48) Pr } 132.31

Cash Geo Pruitt towards Engravings P 10.—

Expences of L.E to New York & back —— —— —— 1.50

27 Elias Wms. Penrhyn, — 49 Chs } 7.—

" Deacons of Penrhyn by E.J. Jones ——

1849

11. #Oct 28 Phillip Thomas Pen '49 — #1.50.

Hugh Hughes for himself & Wm R Davies Jo Utica '49 } 3.—

Do Contribution towards ministry 2.50

29 Mary has been at home 5 weeks —

Paid Mary Today — 5.—

31 Paid Gwen Prichard for 5 weeks — 6.38

Do for ironing — 5/— — 1.62

" Ellis G. Jones, Boston, thro Mr Evans James, Remsen, — ('48) } 4.50

" Do — — ('49) — 50

" Benjamin Horn, Dining ('49) by Wm J. Griffith 1.50

" Thos Jones Do. — ('49) by do (½ year) — 75

Nov 1. Humphrey P. Jones Contribution — 3.—

Miss Elizabeth Williams Forestville do 1.—

Rev. D. W. Jones, Putnam Co. ('49) — 9.—

3 Mrs Evans Sixty '49 1.50

" Do Hymn Book, had several months ago — } 1.25

Do Eng. Bible — " .38

" Paid Mrs Evans for Cheese — 2.18¾

" D Davies, Penn — 49 — 1.50

" Miss H. Evans Western by Mr M. H. Jones — ('49) — } 1.—

7 Wm Roberts, Steuben (Contribution) 20.—

" Do towards Communion elements from March 1849 } 10.—

" Thomas H. Owen, Contribution, — 2.—

8 Mr J. W. Roberts, Contribution, 5.—

" Paid J. W. R for Hay last harvest and carrying paper from Utica } 3.—

" Widow Mary James, Contribution, 1.—

Borrow'd ~~today of~~ J. W. Roberts ~~the sum of $30~~ (Paid)

About two months ago borrow'd of Wm Roberts $40 and gave my note — also $60 without a note. —

9 J R Everett Cash $0.73

Wm Cook, Danville, '48 & '49 — 7.—

John Williams New York, 1849, 9.25

Robt Williams, Do $24.88 } 33.76

Do by Wm Thomas 1.50

Do by Do Morris, N.Y. 1.38

Do by L Everett (Oct 24th) 6.—

Wm Thomas including Sheets received by L Everett Oct 24th 29.84

Paid for freight of Cushader to Newport } 3.97

1849

Nov 13 Wm. Griffiths, late of Hatteford, for the year 1850 to be sent to Wales — also postage — $1.50 .25

Bills paid in New York

Burnap & Babcock for paper 30.75

Bruce & Co for type — 31.41

Engravings (Landing of Pilgrims) $10 having been paid before 8.75

Bruce & Co 1lb of type — .38

Print for Ink. — 3.20

Left with Rev J.J. Jones to pay Koch & Co for binding 4 Books 90.—

2 cuts — 3.—

Books for Mary Thomas — 1.—

Do for myself — .50

Dresses for Ma & Sarah — 5.25

Mending Spectacles — .25

Expences & freight of paper was about — 17.—

Freight of 22 reams paper. 6.01

Paid for Upham's Cabinet - up to May, 50 - 1.00

John T. Jones, Racine, for the year '49. — 9.—

Henry Williams, Hatteford, '49 - 1.—

Do. — '50 - 1.—

Morgan J Wms. Do. '49 - .50

Do — '50 — 1.—

Evan Williams, '49 — .50

Rich'd Williams, Rome '49 - 1.50

Elizabeth Edwards Do. '49 - .50

17 John W Jones, Troy '49 - 5.—

E. Ellis, Utica, '49 and Robert Griffiths, # besides $37 entered on book Aug 16th 13.—

G. T. Jones, Newbern (N.C.) — 1.50

Rec'd of the deacons at Meeting House and entered on ch. book 3.1

1849

#Nov 17. John T. Jones, Rent (49) — 1.50

Do. — ('50) — .50

21 Mrs Ann Roberts Trenta ('49) 1.50

Do. Contribution towards ministry — } 5.—

Mrs Jarvis, towards ministry, 3.—

22 Rec'd of deacons at meeting and entered on ch. books, — } 6.50

23 Isaac M. Jones, Tamaqua, 49 5.—

" Paid Messrs Koch & Co for binding 286 H. Books through the hands of Rev J. J. Jones, New York, Matteawan, Dutchess Co. N.Y. } 86.24

27 John Breeze, Palmyra, ('48) 3.—

Do. — ('49) 10.—

29 D. Howell Esq., Merrell, Ga., — } 2.—
Here the books of Fred. H. Wharton, Matteawan, Dutchess Co. N.Y.

" Robt Hughes, Reuben, 49, — $1.50 for 1847 and 50 cts for 1850 1.50

Do Contribution towards Ministry, 4.—

David Manuel, Contribution, 3.—

#Dec.r 1 Paid Lewis his acc't for the last 2 months } 5.—

" Evan Jenkins, Dundaff, '48 '49 — } 14.—

" Do towards Copiant of D.G. — 1.—

" Br Daniels, Dundaff, for

H. Books had from Lt Wms Carbondale — } 4.87½

" Do toward D.G.'s Copiant — 12½

" Thos Jones, Union, Wes. (1850) 1.—

4 Wm Edwards, Powell's Pastor P.O., Va, 49 3.—

" Wm Wms, Dover Hill, late of Troy, N.Y. Va. (47, 48, 49) 4.—

J. E. Rowlands, Brownstown, $1.00 for 1849 — 1.—

" Rent of lots from Grace Jones sent Rev Mr Butler — } 3.50

Laura Evans, Trenta ('49) 1.50

" Paid Henry to get Violin — 6.—

" Ev. Parry, French Road } 2.—

" Rd for Handbill printed last spring 5.75

" Paid for barrel of flour —

1849

#Dec. 6 Evan James Remsen (1850) #1.50

" Do Contribution ——— 4. —

" Dr Thomas near Trenton Contribution — 2. —

7 Wm. Jones, Taberg, (1848 & 49) 3. —

" Dr F. Williams, Watson (49) — 1.50

8 Paid for goods at Remsen 6.61

" Paid Edw.d J. Roberts to make up #7.50 for the year 3.31

J. Davies, H. Patent, (49) — 6. —

" Postage of Letter to Wales — .70

Paid J. R. Everett in acct 1.16

#9 Mrs (Gth) Wms, Pen.a Contribution 3. —

#.10 Wm R. Thomas Steuben (Con.n) 1. —

#12 Gth T. Jones (nr Wm Roberts) Con.n — 5. —

#13 Rebecca Williams, Fox Lake, Wisconsin 1849. — 1.50

Do ——— 1850 — .50

Wm R. Thomas, Remsen Rome Contribution — 3. —

" Mr H. J. Williams — for

#. " Henry Williams 1849 — 1.50

Eliz.a Hughes 1850 1.50

E. W.s Jones, 1849. 1.50

Miss Elizabeth Jones, Rome for 1850, 1.50

" Paid R. Owen, Jr. Junior for 11 bu oats ——— 26 3.44

" Do for 1 day's work — 50

R. T. Owens, Con.r 49 — 1.50

14 Evan Phillips, Columbus, O., 49. 13. —

" G. G. Griffiths, as follows: —

T. Owens, Centreville, 48 — .50

Do 46 & 47 — 3. 1.50

H. Williams. (49) (49) 1.50

J. Jones ——— 49 — 1.50

J. R. Griffiths. — 49 — 1.50

R. Humphreys — 49 1.50

R. Owens ——— 48 — 1.50

2 Hymn Books — — 1.50

J. Jenkins for H. Book — 53

Balance in G. G's hand since last yr — 47

#15. —

1849

" Dec. 14 J. Owen, Bethel, ('49) ,50

Do ——— ('50) 1.—

Miss Sarah Hughes Paid ('49) 1.50

Mrs R Jones Paid Contribution 8.—

" Do Forwards Missionary Cause 2.—

D. J. Jones (deacon) Contribution 8.—

G. W. Griffiths Minister ('49) 1.50

Dan'l Morris Minister ('49) 1.50

M. H. Jones, Westernville, for himself ('48) 1.50

Do ——— ('49) 50

15 H. Owen, Pha. Contribution, 5.—

Rd Prichard, Glyn, do. 1.—

Paid Dr Thomas for work on acct ——— $30.—

Mrs Elinor Thomas (widow) Contribution 1.—

Miss Mary Thomas, do —— 2.—

17 John James (at Farm) ('49 1.50

Do —— Contribution —— .50

Rec'd from J. D. Jones Jun'r as follows:

Evan Hughes ('49) 1.50

Robt R. Jones, (do) 1.50 } 8.00

Robt Williams (do) 1.50

H. E. Prichard (do) 1.50

D. d Evans, (do) 1.50

also for some others one .50

19 Mr Rowland Lloyd, Pittsburgh for 1849 ——— $15.—

20. Rec'd from the hand of Rev T. W. Evans:

# of John Davis, Granville, '49 — 9.—

Rev. T. W. Evans, Newark, '49 — 17.—

Do Hymn Books ——— 6.

" Rich'd Hughes, Freedom, Cattaraugus, now of Livingston Co — $5.—

Wm N. Wms. '49 — 1.50

Richd Jones, Brocket Bridge '49 — 50

D. Owens '49 50

R. Leonard '49 50

Rees Lewis '50 1.— } 4.—

Dec.r 20 Edw.d Wms., Fairchild, Contribution toward ministry } $5. —

Paid Henry to buy Music Book — 69

21 J. T. Jones, Racine, as follows:
L. L. Phillips ('48) — — .50
~~J. T. Jones on acc.t of 1849 — 2.50~~
J. T. Jones '49 — — 3.50
J. T. Jones on acc.t of 1850 — 3. — } 9. —
Owen Williams — Abstract to Llangefni, Anglesea. — } 2.
$1.50 for the Magazine 25.¢ postage also overpaid 25.¢ —

Jonah Morris, Dodgeville, Iowa, '49 — 6. —
Do (to himself) — 1850 — 1. —
22 Caleb Morris settled for Cow '49 in acc.t — } 1. 50
Paid C. Morris in cash $15. —
Do order on J. G. Jones Jun.r 5. } 20. —
" J. E. Davies Delaware (47 & '48) } 3. —
through the hands of Rev.d R. Powell.
" Rev. R. Powell, Racine, for 12 if Griffiths' Cofrain } 3. —
" Paid J. R. Everett on acc.t 3. 37
" Freight of H. Books from N.Y. 2. 13
" Freight of Hardware paper — .71
Paid accommadation bill for 849, for carrying Calendar &c — } 3. —
Gth J. Thomas Flint ('49) 1. 50
Do Hymn Book — .75
Owen J. Thomas Pomeroy ('49) 1. 50
24 D.r E. Roberts, Remsen, ('49) 1. 50
" Do towards ministry in work 5. 59
25 Wm Howell, Jackson Valley Bradford, Pa., 49 15. —
Thos Ellis Tallmadge, O. 1848. 1. 50
Do. — 1849. 6. —
Do for Hymn Books — 7. —
Thos Griffiths Cincinnati ('49) } .50
by the hands of T. Ellis Tallmadge
Dan.l Bowen, Rhosllanerchrugog } 4. 57
47, 48 & 49 — 1850 —

1849

Dec. 24	By the hands of J. Jones Tyn'n Rhos as follows		
#	Isaac J. Evans Ridgeway 3 Cs. '48 & '49 —	1.	25.—
#	Do 1 for 1850. —	1.	
#	J. Jones Tyn'n Rhos 1849 —	15	
#	J. Breeze Palmyra '48 —	3.—	
#	Do — — — 49	5.—	
#	Wm Lewis, Mendsville '49 —	10.—	
#	Rees Davies, Minersville '49 —	10.—	
# 25	J. W. Jones, Floyd '49 —	2.50	
#	Ed. Davies, Bethel, '49	1.50	
#	Wm Jones (at Beecher's) Remitted by R. R. Roberts — '49	1.13	
#	J. T. Jones Turin as follows:		
#	Richd Davies ('49)	1.50	6.—
#	Edw Jones, ('49)	1.50	
#	Jos. Rowlands, ('49)	1.50	
#	E. Evans, ('48 & '49)	2.—	
		6.50	
	50 cts of the above was rec'd Dec 19th —	50	
	cond acknowledged	6.—	
# 27	Thos Davies, Blossburgh, '46 —	1.50	
#	Do — — — '47 —	1.50	
#	Do — — — '48 —	2.—	
#	Do. — — — 49 —	6.—	
#	Do — — — '50 —	1—	
#	Morris Jones, Bethania by Rev Wm D. Williams '49 & previous yrs.	20.50	
#	Amon Thomas, Deerfield by Do — — 49	10.50	
#	Mrs Jane Jones, Turin '49	1.50	
#	Mrs Catherine Roberts towards Minister	— 1.—	
28.	Sent draft of money for $31 R. R. Griffiths to N.Y. in which the above sum to Union to be placed Wm Jarvis Bank for E. Roberts.	7.50	
	Delivered to R. R. Roberts, 100 S. S. Books for sale at 85—		

Dec 29 Paid Wm J Owen Sundry bills in full cash $11.46 } $13.46

2 H.B. — 2.—

L Everett (Books of Wm Owen) — 4.—

" Wm Rees, Tolland Co '49 in full 16.20

" Do for Hymn Books — 3.80

" Wm Phillips, Catasauqua 1849 — 1.—

" Do — 1850 — 2.—

" Edw Williams, Morrisville, 1850 — 1.—

R Everett Junr, towns acct 17.—

1850 Jan 1, James Milling, Oriskany ('49) 1.—

" John Clark, Oriskany ('49 — 1.50

" Griffith Evans, do ('49 — 1.50

Rev. J. Davies, Oakhill '49 — 5.—

" J. Davies H. Patent, '49 — 11.—

" Do for S.S. Books, — — .88½

" Jacob Jones, S. Trenton, '49 15.—

" Jacob Williams, Bethel ('49) — 9.—

1850 " Rowland Evans, Prospect, (50) — 1.50

" Evan Jones, Remsen, for printing Handbill for the Union Meeting of Jan 1st — 2.—

Saml M. Williams, Chicago, for '47 & '48 — 12.—

L. E's acct for the Month of December — 14.95

Jan 2 Paid J R Everett's acct .10

" 3 Paid Lewis Everett on acct 80.—

" T. N. Williams Dodgeville '49 — 3.—

" Do — '50 — 1.—

" Jonah Lewis Wilkesbarre ('49) 3.—

" Do — ('50) 2.—

" Treharn Jones, Tamaqua ('49) 6.—

1850

11. #Jan 3. B. Jones & E. Phillips Portsmouth Ohio — (50) ——— $1.—

J. Youngloves, Contribution for attending his father's funeral } 2.—

#4 Owen J Jones, deacon, Pen[n] — 14.—

Wm R Jones Pen[n] ('50) 1.—

Lewis Davies, Steuben (49) 1.50

#Jan 5, 1850 Paid John R Evans (50) 70.00

Work in Office by J R Evans from Aug 1849 to Jan 5, 1850 } 81.87½

6 Simon Thomas, Serpell, for the year '49 } 6.—

#7 John L. Lewis Do in full (49) 10.50

" R Griffiths, Utica, ('49) — 16.—

Rev E. Griffith, Utica, for Portraits, ——— } 12.—

7 Rev W D Wms Deerfield for Do. ——— } 12.—

" Sent to New York to pay Dr Fitch to the care of Mr Morris Jones 240 Bowery } 21.—

#" Mr C. Charles, Remsen (50) 1.—

#" Mr John H Weldon, Steuben ('49) 1.50

Rec[d] first payment for Lot on Fayette St sold to Mr } 100.—

#8 Jacob Williams, Bethel (49) — 7.—

#11 A Draft received in payment for Ben[r] from Rev T. W. Evans Newark, Ohio, was sent to day to Jane to Mt. Holyoke — dated "Newark, O., Dec[r] 10, 1849," signed by "Edw[d] Franklin" — and directed to "Cash[r] Ohio Life Ins[ce] & Trust Co New York City." "No 1329" for the sum of $34 47/100 —

#" Hugh Jones, Sixty, Contribution 2.—

#" G W. Griffiths, Sixty, H.B. [illegible] 75

Mariah Edwards H B [illegible] Paid 1.00

L. Davies, Sixty, H. B. Paid 1.00

Gt Jones, at E. E., Sixty, H B. 1.00

#Jan 7	12	D.r W. Evans, Contribution 2 bu. oats & 2 pillows 1.6/ —	$2.—
#	"	Mrs Jones, Fy Cook, through the hands of J W Roberts Contribution	1.00
#	"	Mrs Ann Owen (wife of Wm Owen)	1.00
#	"	Mrs Davies (wife of Lewis Davies)	2.00
#	"	John Rhelbon, Steuben, Co.r —	3.50
#	"	Edw Edwards Sixty (48)	1.50
#	"	Do contribution —	3.00
#	"	Humphrey Owen, Steuben, '49, —	1.50
#	14	Edw Williams Fairchild, ('50)	1.50
#	"	Dr John Williams Remsen ('50) —	1.00
		~~Lewis Davies, Sixty, H Book~~	
#15		Griffith Francis, Remsen, ('50)	1.00
		Wm. J. Owen / H B. Lately —	1.00
#16		D.o M Griffiths Pen.a ('49) in wood	1.50
#		J R Jones Shoemaker Remsen — (in Shoes) '46 for L.E.'s family —	1.50
#		Do. — '47 by N. J. Cregar	75
#		D.o Lewis Everett, the above two Items —	2.25

Call for Copies of D. C. Griffith.

Nov Rev W. Williams of D. Lewis, Millersburg 47 — 54
Wm Howell, Jackson Valley, ——— 15
Meshach Davies, Tamaqua, 24
Rev J. B. Cook, Danville, 12 or 18 — 18
Rev D. Daniels, Jeansville — 40
E Jenkins, Dundaff* — 10
E Jenkins, P. O. —
with names on each —
Dec 3 Rev. J. Williams, Palmyra, O. — 15
15 Rev. J. Williams, Carbondale, (a) 40.
Rev R. Powell, (Nazro, hard) 12
J. Jones Tyn Rhos — a few —
see his letter. —
J. Jones, preacher, Cattaraugus 11.

* Names on Dundaff Copies: —
B. Daniels, D. Richards, Rd Jones, John Howells,
Noah Owens, Thomas Evans, Henry Davies,
Elizabeth Edwards, Margt Edwards, Evan Jenkins.

Thos R. Thomas, Bier Hill, Mahoning Co, O. 11. —

A Donation Visit,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

REV. R. EVERETT,

Will be held at the residence of REV. MR. EVERETT *in Steuben, on the Afternoon and Evening of*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1862.

Yourself and Friends are respectfully invited to be present.

By request of his Friends.

Donation Visit,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1856.

Yourself and your friends are kindly invited to attend a DONATION VISIT, *for the benefit of*

REV. ROBERT EVERETT,

at his residence in the town of Steuben, during the day and evening of TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1856.

BY REQUEST OF HIS FRIENDS

O, how I do love the bright winter
So full of home pleasures and glee
Let others sing praises to summer
Cold winter, mild winter for me!

The sleigh bells are flinging
In sweet melodies through
The horses are dancing and prancing
Regardless of burden or care.

The children are [illegible]
Their merriment loud and [illegible]
While happiness [illegible]
In [illegible]

When winter is [illegible] with us
Each minute contains [illegible]
Where the mad tempest [illegible]
The winter is beautiful [illegible]

Donation Visit,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1856,

Yourself and your friends are kindly invited to attend a DONATION VISIT, *for the benefit of*

REV. ROBERT EVERETT,

at his residence in the town of Steuben, during the day and evening of TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1856.

BY REQUEST OF HIS FRIENDS.

Names of persons to whom we wish to give Father's and Mother's likenesses

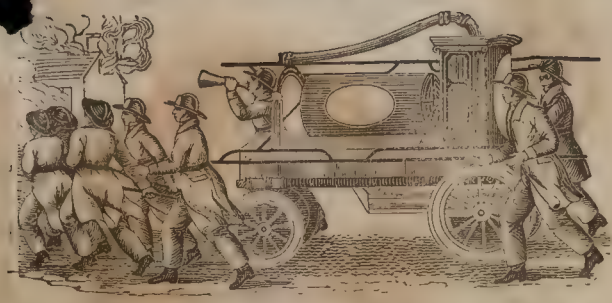
Cousin Lewis Hughes, Utica
No. 5 [illegible]

Janette Jones, Floyd.

No: [illegible]

THE

$ [illegible]



Herkimer County Mutual Insurance Company.

This Policy Witnesseth, That whereas, Robert I. R and Robert Everett h

of Herkimer in the county of Herkimer state of New York, ha[illegible] become Member of the HERKIMER COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, and bound and obliged themselves their heirs, executors and administrators, to pay all such sum or sums of money as may be assessed by the Directors thereof pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, passed April 26, 1836, and also secured to said Company the sum of Seventy Dollars and Fifty Cents, being the amount of the deposite or premium for insuring the sum of Seven hundred & Thirty Dollars unto the said Robert I Rand Robert Everett h their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, on the following property, to wit:—

On their Dwelling House and Printing Office in the town of Herkimer $ 300
In Household furniture therein $ 50
In their Printing Office & Printing Materials for Printing therein $ 320
On their Barn $ 50

Reference being had to the [illegible] of the said Robert Everett & R for a more particular description, and as forming a part of this [illegible]

And the said Company do hereby Promise and Agree, to and with the said Insured, to make good unto their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, all such loss or damage, not exceeding in amount the sum insured, as shall happen by fire to the property as above specified during the term of FIVE YEARS from the 9th day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-three (at 12 o'clock at noon) unto the 9th day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-Eight (at 12 o'clock at noon) the said loss or damage to be estimated according to the true or actual value of the said property at the time the same shall happen; and to be paid within three months after due notice and proof thereof made by the insured, in conformity to the conditions annexed to this Policy; **Provided Always,** and it is hereby declared, that this Company shall not be liable to make good any loss or damage by fire which may happen or take place by means of an invasion, insurrection, or of any military or usurped power. **And provided further,** and it is hereby expressly declared and agreed, that the said Mutual Insurance Company shall not, in any case, be holden or liable to pay a greater sum than two equal third parts of the whole value of the property covered by the insurance at the time of the happening of any loss or damage by fire **And provided further,** that in case the insured shall have already any other insurance against loss by fire on the property hereby insured, not notified to this corporation, according to the annexed conditions, and mentioned in or endorsed upon this Policy, then this insurance shall be void and of no effect. AND if the said insured or their assigns shall hereafter make any other insurance on the same property, and shall not, with all reasonable dilligence, give notice thereof to the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, and have the same endorsed on this instrument, or otherwise acknowledged by the corporation in writing, this Policy shall cease and be of no further effect; and in all cases of other insurance upon the property hereby insured, whether prior or subsequent to the date of this Policy, in case of loss or damage by fire, the insured shall not be entitled to demand or recover on this Policy any greater portion of the loss or damage sustained than the amount hereby insured shall bear to the whole amount insured on the said property. **And it is further agreed,** that in case the above mentioned premises shall at any time after the making, and during the time this Policy would otherwise continue in force, be so altered, or be appropriated, applied or used to or for the purpose of carrying on, or exercising therein, any trade, business or vocation—which according to the conditions, class of hazards, or rates hereunto annexed, would increase the hazard, unless it be by the consent and agreement in writing of this corporation, added to or endorsed upon this Policy—then and from thenceforth, so long as the same shall be so appropriated, applied or used, this Policy shall cease and be of no force or effect. **And** it is also agreed, that this insurance is not to apply to or cover any books of account, written securities, deeds or other evidences of titles to lands, nor to bonds, bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, nor to money or bullion, nor to jewels, plate, plated ware, medals, pictures, family paintings, sculpture, statuary, or musical instruments, unless the same are particularly mentioned in this Policy **And provided further,** that if it should so happen that the whole stock and contribution of said Company should ever be insufficient to pay and satisfy all the losses sustained by the members of the said Company, in such case a just average shall be made, and the payment to be demanded IN VIRTUE OF THIS POLICY, shall be a dividend of the said stock and contribution in proportion to the sum insured, agreeably to the tenor and true intent of the act aforesaid. **And it is also agreed,** that this Policy is MADE AND ACCEPTED, subject to and in reference to the terms and conditions of the act of incorporation and by-laws of the said Company, which are to be used and resorted to, to explain or ascertain the rights and obligations of the parties hereto in all cases not herein otherwise provided for.

THE INTEREST OF THE INSURED IN THIS POLICY, is not assignable unless by consent of the Company manifested in writing, in pursuance of the by-laws of this Company, and be endorsed on or annexed to this Policy **In Witness whereof,** the Herkimer County Mutual Insurance Company have caused these Presents to be signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary, at Herkimer the 9 day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-three

[illegible] PRESIDENT

W Brookfield SECRETARY

Insured, ... $ 730
Rate per cent, 5 50 $ 1680

Premium Note, $ 70-50
5 per cent. paid, 1-53
Survey, Policy, &c. 1-50

$2 remitted from the amount & the remainder on account of the premium note on this Policy - $70.85 - which was on the 2nd Printing [illegible]

PROPOSALS

FOR INSURING DWELLING HOUSES, BUILDINGS, STORES, GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDIZE,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

BY THE

HERKIMER COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

HIRAM NOLTON, President. — **F. P. BELLINGER, Vice-President.**

JOHN A. RASBACH, CHARLES GRAY, NOAH START, JORAM PETRIE, | THOMAS BURCH, EZRA GRAVES, CHARLES S. BENTON, HUMPHREY G. ROOT, | NATHANIEL S. BENTON, JACOB BURRELL, WILLIAM BROOKS

1. *Buildings are divided into the following classes, and the amount of Premium Notes required for their Insurance, will be according to the Rates annexed, to wit:—*

First Class—Houses of brick or stone, with roofs covered with slate or metal, and unconnected with and unexposed by other buildings, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4 per cent.

Second Class—Like buildings, when only connected by outhouses to barns, sheds, and not exposed by any other buildings, or very nearly connected, - - - 4 1-2 do.

Third Class—Two story brick houses, with roofs covered with wood, and houses entirely of wood, and not exposed by other buildings, and barns in all cases when unexposed, - 5 per cent.

Fourth Class—Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Shops, unconnected with and unexposed by other buildings, - - - - 6 per cent.
Stores of brick or stone, covered with slate. - - 6 do.
Others in proportion

Fifth Class—Like buildings when connected with or exposed by other buildings, from - - - - - - - - - - - - 8 to 10 do.
Apothecary Stores from one half to one per cent in addition.

Sixth Class—Tavern-houses and barns standing alone and unexposed, except by wood shed, - - - - - - - - - 8 per cent

Seventh Class—Like Tavern-buildings when connected with and exposed by other buildings, from - - - - - - 10 to 20 do.

The following Trades and Merchandize are deemed Hazardous, and the Rates of Premium to be charged upon the Insurance will be as follows, to wit:

On Printers, Books and Stationary	15 per cent.	On Carding and Clothier's Works	30 per cent.
" Painters and Hatters	20 do.	" Bakeries	20 do.
" Oil Mills	25 do.	" Cabinet Makers	25 do.
" Saw Mills	25 do.	" Joiners and Carpenters	30 do.
" Clothier's Works	30 do.	" Blacksmiths	40 do.
" Grist Mills	25 do.		

CONDITIONS OF INSURANCE.

All applications for insurance must be made in writing, according to the printed forms prepared by the Company. Such applications shall contain the place where the property is situated; of what materials it is composed; its dimensions; number of chimnies, fire-places and stoves; how constructed and for what occupied: its relative situation as to other buildings; distance from each, if less than ten rods; for what purpose occupied; and whether the property is encumbered; by what and to what amount; and if the applicant has a less estate than in fee, the nature of the estate.

Such applications may be made either by the applicant or by a surveyor, and in all cases the ensured will be bound by the application—for the purpose of taking which, such surveyors will be deemed the agent of the applicant.

The applicant shall, at the time of making application, give his note for the premium, and shall pay upon the same 5 per cent., and also $1 for the survey and fifty cents for the policy to be issued thereon.

No insurance shall be considered as effected until the application and note are deposited in the office of the Company, the application approved by the Directors, and the 5 per centum and expenses of survey and policy paid; when given, the policy shall bear date on that day, and take effect at noon, unless otherwise directed by the applicant to be dated on a future day.

Property must be insured in the name of the owners, and the application must state the interest of each owner, or the policy will be void. Not more than two thirds of the estimated cash value of buildings or other property will be insured by this Company.

If any person insuring any property in this Company shall make any misrepresentation or concealment in the application, or if, after the insurance is effected, the risk of the property shall be increased by any means whatever within the control of the assured, or if the building or premises shall be occupied in any way so as to render the risk more hazardous than at the time of insuring, and not specified in the said application—such insurance shall be void and of no effect. Provided, whenever any alterations or additions shall be made to any buildings insured, application may be made to the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, who shall certify his opinion whether the same increased the hazard or not; and when approved, the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, shall enter on record of said policy that the same is not endangered, and return to the insured a certificate thereof. But in case the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, shall judge that said alterations or additions do increase the risk, then he shall say how much, and take an additional note for such increased risk; the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, shall enter a minute thereof on the record of said policy, and forward to the insured a certificate thereof.

If any property insured in this Company shall be rendered more hazardous after such insurance is effected, by any means whatsoever not within the control of the assured, such person so insured shall immediately give notice to the Secretary, and the Directors may elect either to continue the insurance upon the same terms—to continue it if the insured shall give his additional premium note for such sum as the Directors may determine—or may cancel the policy and return the premium note and the rateable proportion of the 5 per cent. unexpended; and if the insured shall omit in such case to give the said notice, then such insurance shall be void and of no effect.

Whenever any member of this Company shall alienate or sell a house or building insured, he may surrender his Policy to the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, with a request signed by him, to have the same cancelled, and the Secretary, or the Assistant Secretary, shall enter the same on record, as cancelled, to take effect the day the same shall be received by him.

And in case one building only is alienated or sold, where others are contained in the same Policy, said Policy may be surrendered to that building only, and to take effect on the day it shall be received by the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary. And the amount of premium on the said building so sold shall be endorsed, after thirty days from the day of surrender on the said member's premium note, or such portion thereof as shall not have been paid or expended. *Provided further*, That whenever the grantee or alienee shall procure assignment and transfer of a *Policy*, when he shall have purchased the whole property insured, and shall, within thirty days from the day he purchased the same, forward the said Policy and assignment to the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, may have the same confirmed and ratified to him; and when said assignment shall be approved, the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, shall record the same, and the confirmation thereof, when said grantee or alienee shall have given satisfactory security for the payment of the residue of the premium note given for said Policy.

Whenever any member of this Company who has any insurance on goods or other personal property, only, shall *bona fide* alienate or sell out said goods or other property, he may have the same privilege of surrendering his policy, and under the same regulations as if his Policy was on buildings, and have the same cancelled. And when goods or other personal property are insured with buildings, and goods or part are sold, said Policy may be cancelled as to that part only, under the same regulations as mentioned in the preceding section.

Whenever any one, hereafter insured, shall alienate conditionally by mortgage, his Policy shall be void, unless he shall make a representation thereof, in writing to the Directors, stating the amount, and to whom mortgaged, who shall have power to give their assent to said mortgage, or to cancel said Policy, as they judge proper, on examination of the same, or take other security.

When buildings are mortgaged at the time they are insured, the mortgagee may have the Policy assigned to him, on his signing the premium note, or giving security for the payment of the same; and any Director, or the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, when application shall be made to him, shall be authorized, upon said applicant's signing said note, or giving security as aforesaid, to give the assent of the Company to said assignment, which assent and assignment shall be entered on the record of said Policy.

It is hereby provided, that in case any buildings, goods or other property insured by said Company shall be burned or damaged, the Directors may demand an additional security for the payment of the deposite note given for the insurance of said property, by the insured depositing with the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, the amount that shall remain unpaid on said note, which deposite shall consist of a part of the insurance money due said insured, to be retained by the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, until the expiration of the term of his Policy, unless satisfactory security shall be given in lieu thereof.

In all cases of insurance, this Company shall be liable for such rateable proportion of the loss or damage happening to the subject insured, as the amount insured by this Company shall bear to the whole amount insured thereon, without reference to the dates of the different Policies.

In case of fire, or of loss or damage, or exposure to loss or damage merely, it shall be the duty of the insured to use their best endeavors for saving and preserving the property.

This Company will be liable for fire by lightening, but not for any loss or damage by fire happening by means of any invasion, insurrection, riot or civil commotion, or of any military or usurped power.

All persons insured by this Company, and sustaining loss or damage by fire, are forthwith to give notice thereof to the Secretary, and within thirty days after said loss to deliver a particular account of such loss or damage, signed with their own hands and verified by their oath or affirmation—and also if required, by their book of account and other proper vouchers. They shall also declare on oath whether any, and what other insurance has been made on the same property—what was the whole value of property insured—and when and how the fire originated, so far as they may know or have reason to believe—and what their interest in the property insured was at the time of the loss or damage sustained. They shall also state whether, since the time of effecting such insurance, the risk has been increased by any means whatsoever; and any misrepresentation or concealment, or fraud or false swearing in any statement or affidavit in relation to said loss or damage, shall forfeit all claim by virtue of the policy, and shall be a full bar to all remedies upon the same.

Payments of losses to be made within three months after the loss shall have been ascertained and proved, and the statements made as above contained.

☞ *All communications to the Company must be POST PAID, and when relating to a Policy already issued, the number of the Policy must be given.*

Herkimer County Mutual Fire Insurance Office, 18

The consent of the Board of Directors of this Company is given, that the insured in the within POLICY, may assign interest in the same to

the said Company reserving the right to retain the sum of $ being the amount of the premium note, in case of loss or damage by FIRE to the property insured, as provided for in the By-Laws of the said Company.

Know all Men by these Presents, That

in the within POLICY named, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to in hand paid by the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, ha assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do assign, transfer and set over, unto the said Executors, Administrators and Assigns, the within POLICY OF INSURANCE, and all sum and sums of money, interest, principal and advanta[illegible]oever, now due or hereafter to arise, or to be had or made by virtue thereof. **To Have and to Hold,** unto the said Execut[illegible]strators and Assigns, forever.

Witness *hand and sea[illegible] this day of* 18

No: 1800

Herkimer County Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY,

TO

Robert Everett & Son

Policy for $ 750

Expires, Dec 9 1848

Herkimer P O

Dutchess Co

Ledger

Wm Jones Account
Days
20½ in Spring 1849 .5/ 12.81¼
4½ in Hay Season — 4.50
30 in Fall at 5/— — 18.75
13 do at 4/— 6.50
42.56¼

April 28 By Cash 1.—
June 4 By Cash — 5.—
Oct. 18 By Cash — .68¼
Continued for 1849 1.50 28.18¼
Dec 22 By Cash 15.—
Do Order on J. Jones 5.—
14.38

By 2 Hymn Books — 2.— 2
Balance due 12.38

Doing C.M. work'd for me in the week ending 29th Dec 3 days. — 1.50

Jan 18th to Jan 24 3 days — rolling 1.50
15.38

By 5/— for Wm G. Jones for Cow — 62½

14.75½
Jany 24 1850 By Cash — 14.50
— .25

Balance due
March 23 10 sheets sand paper .10

Sept 6 paid Wm Jones for his work 2.00

Wm Jones work on the farm Spring of '50 15.33
Paid on the 2nd Inst 14.33

2)

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(3)

(4)

Mary H. Dr.

March 30 1847	Cash for work at home	$6.00
Aug 19 1847	Paid by Robert in Waterbro	3.36
April 1 1848	Cash to pay tuition bill	6.50
" " "	for Holding	$1.00
Aug 15	Cash	.63
Oct 29	Cash	5.00
May 16	Cash by John	8.00
July 6, 1850,	Cash "	1.00
Aug 21 "	do	5.00
Oct 8	do	5.00
		41.49
1851		
Feb 17	Cash by mother	5.00
Feb 24	Cash to put in Bank	50.00
Apl 4	Cash	12.—
9	Cash to buy dress	2.46
May 26	Cash (see Day Book)	4.84
July 21	Cash	6.00

March 31, 1849 Jane & Mary Everett $2.00
May 21 " " " " 4.00

Oct. 1 Cash — for work last Summer 25.

(5)

Everett Cr.

Dec 5, 1844	School Money of Mr Gillet	16.62
March 30, 47	Work at home	6.00
Dec 7, 1847	School Money	16.00
April 1848	Holding	$1.00
April 20 1848	Mary's School Money	$5.02
Oct 29	House Work 5 weeks	$7.50
	House work from April 1847 to April 1848	$78.—
Aug 21	Work	6.00
		125.54

Oct 1. To work last summer 25.—

16

Ellis

Richard P. Thomas
Sept 21, 6 lbs of butter

Mrs Elinor Thomas Reinsen Dr
28 lbs of butter see day book Aug 12 ×
6; 6; 6; 12 see day book Sept 4
11; 5½ 5

Elizabeth
July 6, 1850. Cash $5.00

Richard P. Thomas
Sept 21 To 6 lbs. butter

Ellis, Whitesboro Cr.

October 7 1844	By an order '43 & '44	$8.12½
Jan 1, 1845	Wm Williams paid payment for 1843	1.50
April 2, 1845	Order on D W Roberts 1844 & 1845	6.56
Oct 8. 1846,	Paid Lewis	1.06
—	Order on O J. Owen	2.25
	One piece of Sheeting got at Whitesboro	

Account Settled, Feb 4, 1850 Lewis Bostwick.

Cr

1850 Nov. 20 By cash 10.—

Roberts.

Feb 2 1848,	Jane	Dr.
	Calico for Jane	2.38
Jan 19	Sundries by Jane	.65
" "	Pencil " "	.30
Feb 2	Shoes for Jane	.75
Feb 20	Cash for folding	3.74
Aug. 30	Shawl for Jane.	2.50
~~Dec 16(48) Paid for Jane in Attica~~		
Mar. 30, 1847	Cash towards School Mon.	10.00
May 10 "	By Cash ——	$2.00
Aug 19 "	Paid by Robert for Jane in Whitesboro	$10,66
Aug 19 "	Cash	$2,00
April 1 1848	Cash for folding	3.00
April 1 "	Cash on acct	" 00
June 30	Cash by Robert	11.00
Aug 15 1848	Cash	4,35
Aug 21 "	Cash on acct	8.00
Feb 16 1849	Cash to pay school bill	8.00
Sep 25 "	Cash to go to Mt. Holyoke	63.50
Aug 11 1850	Cash (by draft) —	34.47
May 8 —	Cash ——	6.00
June 18	[illegible]	5,10
Aug 1	Cash (in E.B. Avril 8)	4,00
	Total to this time —	18450
Feb 24 1851	Cash (Savings Bank)	50-00
Apr 9	Cash to buy dress —	2,54

Oct 2 Cash towards last summer's acct —— $ 40. —

Everett

1846 Jan 15 Received Jane's School Money $15.56
Feb 20 Holding 3.74
School Money from Penymynydd 12.00
Composition on Hymn Book 8.00
Do. on Cenhadaeth previous to 1847 150.00
Aug 18, 1847, Holding 2 60 26.00
April 1 1848 Holding 2.00
Aug 21 Due for housework 7 weeks 10.50

Oct 2 To work last summer 78.—

Lewis Everett Dr

Apr. 1, 1844, Jan 1 1846 Dec 3 1846 Day Book

Jan 27 1847	Paid L Everett for work on Feb No	$7.00
Mar 30.	Paid for work on former years $2.76	7.36
" " " "	Jan. '47 $4.60	
June 1 1847	For Work on June No	5.00
July 7 "	Paid L.E. in Whitesboro	2.50
Aug 19 1847	Paid by Robert for Lewis in Whitesboro house acct	5.88
Aug 19	Paid Lewis Cash	$12.00
Jan 3 1848	Cash	$1.00
Feb 15 1849	Cash	1.00
" 27 "	Cash	.50
March 31	Cash	$40.00
" "	Cash	$15.00
April 7	By Cash	5.00
" 16	" "	5.00
Apr. 30	" "	10.00
May 11	Wood by Wm G. Jones	8½
June 9	By Cash	10.00
Aug 6	" "	8.00
" 13	" "	50.00
" 16	" "	2.00
Oct 15 1849	By Boots for W. A Thomas Jr.	3.50
Dec 1 "	By Cash	5.00
Dec 29	By boots of Wm J Owen	4.00
Jan 3 1850	By cash	80.—
		280.6½
	By Balance of acct	129 6½
		410.29.

	By Shoes of J.A. Jones 1.50	2.75
	" " Organ of Do .75	
Jan 25	Apples of Wm Stiglitz (Cash of Lewis)	1.50
	By Cash (Lewis's Bank)	50.00
Feb 9	Do	12.00
		7.00
		73.25

Cr.

Work previous to June, 1847	$2.76
" On June 1847	$4.60
Feb "	$7.00
June 1, 1847 Work on June No	$3.00
Aug 19 Work on Aug No	$9.25
" " Gathering Hymn Books	$1.50
" " Work on Farm & Cistern	$8.63
May 13 1848 By Cash (borrowed money)	6.00
May 30 1848 " " "	3.00
June 2. 1848 " " "	20.00
July 17 1848 " " "	5.00
Feb 16, 1849, Work from March 1st 1848 to Dec 1st 1848	90.00
" " From Dec 1st 1848 to Feb 1st 1849	46.70
March 7, Work in Office	19.60
April 1 " " "	17.65
May 14 Work to May 1st	16.15
June 4 " " June 1	22.00
July 30 " " Aug. 1 (2 mo.)	35.50
Dec 1 Work in Office for 2 mo.	$5.00
June 1 1850 to this date Work in Office	14.95
June 1 1847 due for work according to previous agreement	70.—
	410.29

June 3 1850 To Balance due $129.1/2

David Thomas Jr

By Cash Jan 17 1849	$10.00
March 27 1849 By Cash	12.00
Sept 10, " " "	5.00
Cenhadon for 1848 & 1849	3.00
Daguerreotype Likenesses of J R & R C	5.00
Dec 15 1849 By cash	30.00
	65.00
Mar 28, 1850 To Cash	$5.00

Thomas R.
Jan. 26, 1850, Books

12 Hymn Books	@ $1.00	$12.00	
5 "	" Inck	" 3.60	
4 "	" @ 6 6	3.25	$21.00
8 "	" 6/	6.00	
		26.25	
Commission 20 per cent		5.25	
		21.00	

(13)

David Thomas Cr.

Work for two years up to Dec 15, 1849. 69.71½

65.00

Balance due Dec 15 1849 $4.71½

Jones & Rome

Dep to Paid in Attica: — 4.15.—

(14)

Henry Roberts

Feb 4 1850

~~Jan 11 Paid a Note to Wm P. Poe — Tax &c 66 1.14 Due Lay 2.87~~

Stones sold to H. Roberts 2 or 3 years ago — $33.00

Doors & Windows ——— 16.48

To two years Interest on Note bearing date Nov 23, 1847 — 28.—

17.48
26.36

Balance due, Feb. 4, 1850, $51.12

C. Robert

July 10, [redacted] Cash 3.00

Mending shoes latter part of July

Settled this acct with Robert Evans Jun. —

Mary

1851
June 16 Cash ——— 1.50
21 Cash ——— 50
Oct 13 Bill at L. & Stone — 2.16

(15)

Feb 4 1850 Utica

By Tax (cross walk & city tax	$10.44
Lumber for fence on Canal St.,	1.69
Nov '49 City tax, — "	2.25
By Cash	10.00
County tax 6th Ward	.75
Do 2d Ward	1.51
	26.36

Evans

Jones

John R. Dr.

Feb 15 1849	By Cash		100.00
Apr 30	" "		5.10
June 4	By Cash		5.00
July 30	By Cash		10.50
Aug 24	By Cash	[illegible]	1.00
Sept 25	" "		5.00
Oct. 8	" "		1.88
Nov. 9	" "		.73
Dec. 8	" "		1.16
Dec. 22,	" "		3.37
Jan. 2. 1850	" "		.10
June 5 1850	By Cash		70.00
" 31	" Pair boots in O'Connect		3.00
" 28	" Contribution to Bible		.50
	" in all Known		12
Jan 30	By Cash (Rechabites)		1.00
" 31	" " (S. School)		1.00
Feb 1	" " (for knife)		.50
" 7	" "		20
Feb 11	Charge in O & O's bill Offins date		2.85
" "	Cash to join three Rechabites		3.00
" 14	Charged in J Edmunds bill,		4.07
" 14	Cash		.66
" 15	Credit given on Sam Wells Donation ticket		1.00
16	Cash		.25
March 6,	Cash		39.00

~~Daguerreotype Account~~ 250 533

1849

March 10	Money lent		20.00
March 14	do do		50.00
Feb 14	from shares settled for in my		1.00
	M. Owens debt		
Oct. 14,	Engravings & Gammidge		.25
June 1	Paid E. D. Lewis Matchmaker in part		2.50
			73.75
			30.50
			43.25

This is charged half & half to Robert in this account which is

Everett Cr.

May 1 1848	As settled – see written agreement	$300.00
May 1, 1849	Interest on the above for 1 year being on the $100 paid till Nov. 1 when it was actually expended	12.50
April 30	Work on May No	5.10
June 4	– – June No	5.00
July 30	– – May No	14.00
	Composition on Evidences, on Jobs. & Catechism 120.000 ems @ 25 to Janry 1, 1850,	30.00
	Press Work to same date	32.00
	Comp. on Essent & Griffiths 71.500 @ 25	17.87½
	Comp & Press Work on Eld. Waters &c.	1.00
June 16	By Cash left with R.C.	3.46
March 6	Bill rendered	38.91
		460.84½
		250.53½
		210.31
	Subtract $200 due on Agreement dated May 1, 1848 which is not carried forward	200.00
		10.31

John H & R Everett Jr.

March 14 1849	Money returned	18.00
Dag.	Evidences for D. Thomas & allowed in his account	5.00
Feb. 14	Dag & M. Owens and G.C. Griffiths all Cr. in Mason Owens Bill	6.75
	Jephaniah Jones Dag's balance of	.31
		30.06

Robert H. Dr.

May 12 1848. To 100 U.S. Bonds ... 5.00
" " Yo Arweing[illegible] "
Dec 28, 1849, To 100 "Arweingt" 5.00

			Cr.
March	16 1850	Cash	.14
"	14 "	do.	1.32
"	15 "	do	.25
"	23	do	1.36
"	28	do	.11
Apr.	4	do	2.05
"	17	do (singing schools)	.30
"	20	do.	1.90
"	27	do.	.87
May	2	Cash (Robert)	1.87½
"	4	do (Craft)	4.50
"	16	"	3.35
	20	"	.10
	25	" 56+50+25	1.31
June	1	Charged in Watchmakers act	1.50
"	8	Cash	.37½
"	20	"	.06
July	2	Cash 06 — July 3 Cash 87½	.94
July	10	Cash	$36.00
"	14	"	.10
"	24	"	[illegible]

19

Roberts, Ransom. Cr.

Mar 19 1845 Allowed in settlement $5.00
" " Also for book had before Jan 3 1845 $2.50.

Dr. to Balance Brot forward all except $7.00 10.31

April 4,	Amt of bill, to date	$23.35
" 30	do. do.	25.60
June	do do do	20.00
July	Work on July number	25.00
Aug 1	Amt of bill to date	33.30
Sept 2	Work to Sept 1	35.55
Oct	Work to Oct 1	28.40
Nov 1	do do Nov 1	29.55
Dec 5	" " Dec 1	35.60
		266.66

Brought forward from other page $95.87

July 22,	Cash	1.15
Aug 6	"	2.37
Sept 13		1.58
" "	Monthly Mag.	25
Sept 16	Cash	16
Sept 31	do.	40.00
Oct 11	do	5.55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 17	Cash 10; 19.5; 22.5; —	20
31	do	50
Nov 13	do 12½ Nov 24 75 Dec 3, 1.40	1.52½
Carriage 32 7/c	5 146.5 7/c	148.86½

Henry W Dr.

1850
Feb 11 Cash, $1.81

Mary

Jany 28 1850 Cash for Bible Doc 12½
Feb 4. 9 yds of print @ 8d .75
" " 10 yds " @ 10d. 1.04
Cash to get a cravat, .25
Cloak 4.00

John

Sept 21 1850 Cash 3.00
Butter at different times 1.88
Aug 4 2 lbs butter 16c .32
Sept 21 1 lb butter 16

Robert

Settled to Ma

1850.
Sept 4th Amt of bill,

Jones.

Jones

Work up to Sept

Miss Mary Jones Bot of Lewis Everett

May 14th 1 linen handkerchief 10 .10
June 6th 1 bonnet ready trimmed 2.06

$2.16

Roberts, Remsen Co
Settled to March 5th 1849.
Amt of bill, —— 1.81

Jones.

Jones, Nan t.
Work up to Sept 28 $5.37½

Henry N. Dr

1849 Dec 4	Cash to get Violin	$6.00
Dec 20	Cash to buy Music Book	.69
1850 Jany 28	Cash (Bible Society)	50
29	Cash (Savings Bank)	50.00
1851 Feb 24	Cash (Savings Bank)	50.00
	Jany 20 1851	50
Mar. 26	Cash to pay Schooling to Mr Dixon	4.63
"	Cash	10.—
May 26	Cash (in Day Book)	5.84
July 16	Cash	15.—
Sep. 26	Cash in Whitestown	4.—
Oct 18	Cash at home	2.—
29	Cash by Robert	1.—
Dec. 10	Cash to go to Whitestown	10.—
1852 June 8	Charges in O'Owens bill:	
	July 15, 3½ yds tweed @ 7/ 3.06	5.56
	Aug 16 remnant tweed 2.50	
Mar 8	Cash	1.00
Jan 12	Charges in R. Whitelaw's bill	.88
13	Charges in Jones & Thomas bill	
	April 15 1850 Pair of shoes $1.50	
	Aug 7 " mending shoes .38	
	Nov 25 — footing boots 1.50	
	Mar 7 1851 Repairing boots .63	
	" 24 " do do .06	
	Apr 10 " Pair shoes 1.63	
	May 26 " Mending .50	
	Nov 29 " Pair boots 3.25	9.45
1852 Feb 5	Cash	5.00
Mar 30	Cash	13.—
Apl 6	Cash, Keeping [illegible]	1.50
" 12	Cash, ~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~
	Paper " "	.25
June 22	Cash	[illegible]
Apr 9	[illegible] Smith & Co [illegible]	[illegible]
	(carried on to the 47th page)	123.55

Everett Cr.

Due Henry for work in Summer of 1851 — — — } 12.—

March 28 Work on March No 9.~~75~~

July 12, 1852, for folding Cosfiant &c 5.00

Due Henry for work in the office up to Oct^r 1850 } 152.00

Aug. 17, 52. Work for two ma. 22.00

Aug. 26. 1853. — Work last winter and spring. 7.—

Aug. 16 53 [illegible] 16.00

Edward J. Dr.

By cash &c. as settled with Edward Roberts Patent Dec 8, 1849 $7.50

Dec 29 1849 Deposited in Savings Bank of Utica in E J R's name according to agreement. $7.50

1850
Jan 28 Cash (Bible Society) — .12½
Feb 16 Cash to buy for Friends Sab Youths .40
March 9 Mending shoes by D & E Roberts .37½
Mending boots by C Holmes in July — —

Settled up to Dec 1850
new Contract & receipt

Jan 15 1851 Cash —— $10.—
Do Mending Boots, —— ,31
Do Cash lent Dec 28 —— 1.00
8 mending boots, —— —,10
20 cash to Bible Society, —— ,50
March 21 Cash (for count book .32
April 4 E J R's father —— 20.—

1852 Jan 6 Cash (contribution) 25
" 10 Paid for mending boots .30
29 Cash for Bible Society 50
Feb 6 Cash 25
16 do for Testament 62
Mar 21 Mending boots, old Mr Curtis .06
22 An account for clothes charged at R. R. Roberts 8.25
April 10 Cash (& pay tailoress) 2.06
May 1 for his father 10.75
June 12 for his mother .75
July 1 Cash for book .63
29.56

Roberts Cr.

To 1 year's ~~work~~ to July 17, 1849 $15.—

Lewis

	Account brought forward from page 10	$72.75
Feb 14	Charged in McOwens bill (boots)	4.00
" "	" J Edmunds bill	7.72
21	Wood from D W Evans, —	3.00
~~Mar 6~~	~~Cash~~	~~$ 2.00~~
~~Mar 6~~	~~National Era,~~	~~1.70~~
	~~Cash~~	~~$ 3.70~~
23	Wood from Henry P. Jones.	2.25
March 5	Cash	11.00
	National Era. —	1.70
" 6	Cash	6.00
June 1	Watchmaker's Acct + cash	2.00
(10th. 3 lbs meat on night book)		
Apr. 13	Wood from Gbt Humphrey, —	1.94
20	Bill of McBeth & Griffith. —	13.31
May 3	Cash	7.00
" 16	Cash (record for Hymn Book)	.75
" 27	Cash	1.00
June 8	"	5.00
" 13	"	5.00
~~Oct 11~~	~~"~~	~~$ 7.00~~
Aug 31	"	7.00
Sept 9	" in Utica	5.00
	" for flour	6.50
Oct 11	"	7.00
" "	" John paid for Lin Utica	.50
" 28	80 lbs of beef at 3cts.	2.40
" "	Cash	37½
Nov. 23,	"	14.52
Dec 20	"	20.00
May 1851	Cash	246.02
Jan 12, 1851	Cash	15.—
" 22	Cash	75.—
" 28	Cash for H.B.	.90
Feb 3	Allowed towards ministry	5.00
" 6	Wood from D W Evans	3.75
" 13	Cash for H.B.	.90
" 17	Cash	.50
" "	Cash to pay for clock	1.25
Mar. 10	Cash	20.—
		575 56½

Everett

Brought forward from page 11		$129.62½
Balance due		
Work up to Feb 1 1850,		13.50
Work up to March 1st		19.12
April 3 Work in April No.		15.54
" 30 Work on May No.		15.33
" 16 Commission on 24 Books		.17½
June 1 Work on June No.		21.85
Aug. 1 Work on Aug No preparing for press		12.50
Sept. 1 Work on Aug No. and paper for press		12.50
Oct. 1 Do Do and Assistance in Editing		17.00
Nov 1 Do Do		16.00
Dec 1 Do Do		15.50
Jan 1 1851 Work and Assistance in editing		17.83
Feb 3 " Work to Feb 1,		18.15
Mar 12 1 Work to March 1,		20.—
Oct. 13 L.E. send for paper &c in N.Y.		17.18½
" Bill for goods at Store		44.34
" 18 L.E. send money rec'd in New York		4.75
		410.74½

Dr brought forward	672.85½
	410.74½
	262.11

Brot forward from the other Side		373.56½
Mar. 17 1851 Cash of Debottomy Jun		3.00
" 19 " Charge at H. H. Tichenor,		3.84
" 21 Cash		2.00
" 25 Cash		50
April 4 Cash		10.—
" 12 Goods of John Owen, Renssa,		.75
" 23 Bond Slaves of W J C & Co		5.25
May 7 Cash to go to New York		18.—
" 13 Do at Bank		51.20
" " Cash in New York		4.75
		672.85½

Index to J Crowe's Account Dr

page 3; 1.50; 12.05—

Index to C. E. Jones Acct.

3 / 11.24; 7.00 — 33 / 3.16; 12.22

E L Ray,

3 / 2.25; 41.75

D J Crowen

6 / 11.70; 114.25

M [illegible]

7 / 25.75; 11.66

29

Index to J Howes Acct. Ledr

3: 13.55—

Index to O. E. Jones Acct.

3 / 16.24 · 33 / 17.38

& Co.

3 / 44.00

& Co.

6 / 185.95

Owens

7 / 37.41

30. Dr

John

7
22.00; 8.17

Arkhem

7
11.44

Isaac H.

7
1.50; 5.22

Hugh J.

3
10.87½; 12.10¼

Insurance

3
1.70

Expense

3 5 5 3 5 5 5 6 8 8
3.95 13.55 8.54 $16.76 7.00 .56 .18 .66 $4.00 .40

13 13 13 13 14 14 15 16
1.46 4.00 8.78 1.05 1.63 18.00 .40 1.38 .60, .60 1.07

22 23
2.47 7.00 .50 5.00

William

5
7.00

John

10
7.67; 6.47

Edmunds.

7/30.17

Billings

7/11.44

Roberts.

7/6.72

Thomas

3/$23.40

Company.

3/1.70

Acct.

8/1.40 | 7/6.00 | 9/54 | 10/.75 | 10/7.50 | 11/5.75 | 11/1.60 | 12/1.00 | 12/6.00 | 12/3.52½

47/18 | 16/1.[illegible]4 | 19/1.53,40. | 20/14.00 | 3.00 .1) | 21/6.95

Roberts

5/1.08

Pugh

10/14.64

Church account Capel Uchaf
for the year ending May 1, 1850

Oct. 9, 1849		Margaret Griffiths (widow)	$1.00
Oct 20	"	From the deacons	$9.50
" 24	"	Mrs. Jones, Commons,	1.00
Nov 1	"	Humphrey P Jones	3.00
" "	"	Miss Elen Williams (Fairchild)	1.00
" 7	"	Wm Roberts	20.00
" 8	"	Mrs James (widow)	1.00
" 7	"	Thos H Owen	2.00
" 8	"	J W. Roberts	5.00
" 17	"	Wm Roberts (deacon)	3.50
" 21	"	Mrs. Ann Roberts Trenton	5.00
" "	"	Mrs Jervis	3.00
" 22	"	Wm. Roberts (deacon)	6.50
" 29	"	Robert J Hughes	4.00
" "	"	David & J. Manuel	3.00
Dec 6	"	Evan James Remsen	4.00
" 6	"	David Thomas	2.00
" 10	"	Wm A Thomas Steuben	1.00
" 12	"	Gen T. Jones	5.00
" 15	"	Wm. W. Thomas	3.00
" "	"	Humphrey Owen	5.00
" "	"	Richd Prichard (Glyn)	1.00
" "	"	Mrs. Elinor Thomas	1.00
" "	"	Miss Mary Thomas (widow)	2.00
" 17	"	John James (Farm)	.50
" 20	"	Edw Williams Fairchild	5.00
" 24	"	Dr E. Roberts (in work)	5.59
" 27	"	Mrs Catharine Roberts	1.00
1850 Jany 11	"	Hugh Jones, Sixty,	2.00
"	"	D W. Evans Fairchild,	2.00
"	"	Mrs Jones, Ty Coch,	1.00
"	"	Mrs Ann Owen (wife of Wm Owen)	1.00
"	"	Mrs. Davies wife of Lewis Davies	2.00
"	"	John Wheldon, Steuben.	3.50
"	"	Edw Edwards, Sixty,	3.00
		Carried to [illegible] 35	119.00

(33)

Church Account Penymynydd
Year Ending May 1st 1850

1849		
Oct 27.	Owen J. Jones (deacon)	$7.00
" 28 -	Hugh J. Hughes	2.50
Dec 9 -	Mrs (Wm) Williams	3.00
" 14 -	Wm R Jones	8.00
-	O J. Jones (deacon)	8.00
1850		
Jan. 4,	O J Jones (deacon)	14.00
26	O. J Jones (deacon) -	11.00
"	H. P Jones (in wood)	7.50
"	J. W Thomas ———	1.50
Feb. 8	James R Jones. ———	5.00
" 1	Mrs. Evans (wife of J.E.)	1.50
23	O J Jones (deacon)	3.00
Apr 2	Wm J Sheldon	5.50
Aug 10	Owen J Jones (deacon)	1.00
~~Oct 29~~	~~Mrs David Jones~~	~~1.00~~
		$78.50

For the year ending May 1 1851.

Sept 29	Humphrey Roberts through Elias Williams	$81.00
Oct 5	Mrs Robt James	1.00
" 12	O J Jones ———	5.00
" 22	D Jones ———	8.00
Nov 17	J. C Owens, ———	2.00
"	H. P. Jones, 145 lbs pork ———	7.00
Jan 25	O J Jones, deacon ———	29.87½
	James R Jones, ———	5.00
26	Mrs Rachel Williams, —	1.00
Feb 7	Wm Morris, ———	1.00
June 3	Wm R Jones, ———	8.00
20	O J Jones, ———	2.00
		73.87½

5
8
4 87½
2
44 37½

Penygraigdd —

For the year ending May 1, 1852 —

1851 Oct 13	Thos D Hughes		0.50
Nov	Deacon O. J. Jones		11.00
1852 Jany 10	Mrs (Arthur) Griffiths		2.—
24	Wm R. Jones		10.—
"	O J Jones, deacon,	8.50	
"	Pierce Williams	2.00	10.50
Feb 6	O. J. Jones, deacon		9.00
17	Robt Jr Jones		50
Apr 2	O. J. Jones, deacon		5.00
" 16	Wm Rheeson		5.00
May 28	O Williams (Cwrs new Offr.)		2.00
July 1	Do in potatoes		.50
			50.00

1850

Church and Capel Relief

For the year ending May 1 1850

Cash from Overseers $119.09

~~D W Evans in out of Office~~

Jan. 16	Jenkin Morris		9.00
" 17	John T. Griffiths		2.00
	John T Jones,		5.00
"			
18	Wm Edwards (widow)		4.00
19	(Rob) Abrams,		2.00
24	Mrs. Nancy Owens wife of Wm Owens,		2.00
"	Caleb Morris,		1.00
29	L. Everett,		2.00
30	Hugh Thomas's Wife,		3.00
31	Mary Morris,		2.00
Feb 7	Thos Davis & Jenkin Morris,	engraving and	1.50
9	Laura Thomas,		1.00
14	G. W. Griffiths Sixty		2.00
"	Thos T. Evans jun		2.00
"	Evan P Thomas,		1.00
23	Wm Pritchard, Glyn,		5.00
24	Evan Williams, Remsen,		2.00
March 9	Edw Price Sixty,		5.00
14	John Pugh.		3.00
"	John R. Griffiths		3.00
Apr 11	Jonathan Jones		3.00
24	Wm D Roberts Steuben,		1.00
	Rich James, Trenton,		1.50
June 1	B. Parry Trenton		1.00
"	John Davies Remsen		1.00
July 9	Edw R Price		1.12½

1851

For the year ending May 1, 1851.

Feb	Widow Thomas, Remsen	$1.00
Nov 20	J Pratt at St Anthony	7.00
Dec 5	G. T. Jones	3.00
9	Mary & Laura Thomas	3.00
		9.00

1850		(Bro't forward)	$9.00
Dec 12,		H. Owen Pha.	7.12½
do.		John Wheldon	4.00
Jan'y 1851	11	Robt J. Hughes	1.12½
	do	J. F. Jones Trenton,	5.00
	"	Mrs Catharine Griffiths, Steuben,	2.00
	"	Ed. James Remsen	4.00
	"	E. Wms, Fairchild,	5.—
	"	Wm Roberts,	20.—
	16	Humphrey P. Jones,	1.50
	"	Hugh A. Owen	3.00
	18	James Powell,	2.—
		Ann Roberts (Trenton)	5.00
		Mary Jarvis (do)	2.00
	22	Levi James, Prospect,	1,50
	27	Hugh Jones, Sixty,	2.00
	28	Mrs Ann Edwards	4.00
Feb	7	E. Edwards, Sixty,	3.00
	17	Wm A Thomas jun. Remsen	2.50
	22	R. Owen, Prospect,	3.00
Mar.	11	Margt Griffiths	1.00
	19	Hugh J. Thomas,	3.00
May	21	Mrs Jones, Garrey Fawr,	3.00
Aug	14	Wm Jones, Remsen	1.00
			94.12½
Feb 18 1852		D E Roberts	4,50

For the year ending May 1, 1852.—

1851			
Nov.	10	Hugh Jones,	$3.—
Dec	3	Hugh Abrams	2.—
	13	John Manuel	4.25
	27	Hugh Owen, Prospect,	2.—
1852 Jan	2	Dr. Wm Roberts	
	"	Wm. H. Jones, Glyn	2.—
	"	John W Roberts	3.—
	"	Mrs Roberts wife of do	1.—
	10	Robt J. Hughes	5.—
	"	Ed Edwards	2.—
	"	Wm Roberts	20.—
	"	Wm. A. Thomas, Remsen	3.—
	"	John G. Williams (Jan. 28th)	2.25

1852	Brot forward	———	50.25
Jan 12	Humphrey Owen	———	10.—
"	Griffith L Griffiths	———	5.50
"	John Whilson	{one hundred known, had it a stark two}	3.00
29	Evan James		4.00
29	Evan Williams	———	3.00
29	Edw Williams	———	8.00
"	John Griffiths, Stanton,		1.00
"	Thos H. Owen	———	3.00
"	Thos J Thomas,	———	5.00
"	Jenkin Morris,	———	2.00
Feby 18	D E. Roberts,	———	4.50
"	Mrs Ann Edwards	———	4.00
20	Thos. T. Evans, Steuben,		2.00
March 11	Hugh Thomas, Blacksmith,		3.00
Apl 13	Mary Griffiths	———	1.50
May 8	John Davies Remsen		2.00
July 6	Hugh Jones (Sipky)	———	3.00
15	Mrs (Hugh G.) Jones, Steuben,		3.00
	Griffith T. Jones (at Mrs Thos)		3.00
	John Roberts, Remsen,	———	2.00
	Humphrey P. Jones	———	2.50
			$122.25

David

Dr

1857			
April 7	Cash	———	$5.00
	28 Cash	———	10.00
May	17 Cash	———	5.00
June	14 Cash	———	1.00
Aug	8 Cash	———	2.—
	29 Cash	———	50
Sept.	1 Cash	———	10.—
Octr	20 cash paid at Utica	—	12.—
Nov	15 Cash	———	15.—
			60.50
Dec	14 Cash	———	4.—
1858			12½
Jany	16 Pair of Rubbers	——	1.—
	1 Cash	———	10.—
	10 Cash	———	15.—
Feb.	14 Cash	———	10.—
	Cash omitted	—	2.—
			102.62½
	Money paid that was due by Mr D. to Mr Gallmore,		1.25
	Cash to Mr D's brother to London		1.75
			105.62½

March	20 Cash	———	2.00
April	2 Cash	———	5.00

(41)

Davies

Nov 15, 1851, Amt of Bill } $97.80
" " to this date, }
Feb 14 1852 Amt of Bill — 43.00

140,80
105 62½

Balance due 35.17½
Feb. 16 paid Mr Davis 35. —

Balance 17½

Acquittance from settlement $0,17½

John C

Brought for'd from p. 19,		$149.57½
Dec 16, 1850, Cash to pay Spicer bill and leather		8.13
Allowed for ministry		12.00
Dec 19 1850, Cash		.15
Jan 7 1851 — Cash spent in Ohio		17.23
— — — in Bank		80.00
— 27 Cash		4.07
do a few days ago for Bible Soc.		.50
Feb 3 Charge in ~~of Howes~~ bill		2.63
" 11 " with (just for making shirt)		2.00
" 6 do donation to Father		3.00
— 12 do (making pants)		.50
— 17 — (Miss Hatty Son. recd in C. H.)		1.25
— — (towards recd do. for Cash Mcha for Cabel Mcha)		.25
8 — (Musical Review)		.38
18 — (Oysters)		.25
Money borrowed on Dogs. acct Dec pages 16 & 17		21.85
Int on the same		3.05
Feb 15 Cash (Rechabites)		1.00
Feb 24 do (in Wants)		50.00
— — Cash (comet)		.50
Mar 4 do to pay Jones & Thomas bill for boots & shoes		7.44
— — Leather for pair of boots		1.13
— 11 Cash for dried apples		2.50
— 18 Cash (money borrowed Tobey)		1.00
— 19 Charge in W. Roberts bill		4.13
— — — — H. H. Howes —		17.80
— — — — Ray's bill		3.97
— 21 Cash		.33
Showing Mr. Gliddens mare		.75
27 Cash (the South)		.06
		14
		50

Everett.

	Brot for'd from p. 19.	$266.66
	Work to Jan. 1, 1857.	33.10
	" " Feb 1 1857	$33.67
	" " March 3 1857	33.25
Mar 7	Amt left of money Taken from Bank and not expended	.48
21	Cr. by cash	.50
		367.56
July 30	Paid for father for flour	$1.37½
Aug 5	" " to send for it	1.00
Sep 2	" " flour & boards	4.50
" "	Work to Sept 1	7.00
Oct 2	Took from Bank and expended for father	7.00
" "	Work to Oct 1,	7.00
Nov 1	Work to Nov 1	6.35
"	do two mo. to Nov 1	10.00
	do to Dec 1	14.32
	do to Jan 1, 1852,	13.20
		43 [illegible]
	Brought for'd from the other page,	$92.57
Apr 2	Cash	.87
" 9	do	5.75
Jan 7	18 Cash	2.05
	28 do	[illegible]
	" do	.03
	Mar 9 do	[illegible]
Sep 11	cash	2.75
Oct 22	Cash	2.—
	29 do	1.07
Nov	4 Cash (Rechabites &c)	1.19
"	8 do (Monthly Mag &c)	.31
"	18 do paid Mary Morris	2.25
"	29 do [illegible]	8.25
Dec	4 do (one Citizen)	2.20
Jan 1, 1852.	do	.77
" 2	" do	1.08
" 2	" do	2.25
About the time	I went to Glenhaven	14.64
		140.55

Henry A. Everett — Dr.

carried over		123.55
July 5, 52	Cash	6.—
" 12, "	"	1.—
Aug 2 "	Cash,	2.
" " "	Bill of goods,	3.34
" 17 "	Cash	3.—
Oct. 5	Cash	2.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	14/12½
April 4	Cash [illegible]	28.—
"	Cash [illegible]	1.—
May 23.	Cash.	2,50
" 28.	"	3.00
July 2.	"	10.00
7.	"	2.00
Sept 12	"	7.62½
Oct. 15.	"	24.—
Dec. 15.	"	1.75
Jan. 26/54	"	2.00
Dec. 27/53.	"	6.00

J. R. C. &

May 19, 1857. Charge in J. H. Roberts bill $6.12

May 19 " " R. R. Roberts bill 5.00

Jan 8. Ball. against J. R. & R. in settling O. J. Owens bill 2.05

13.17

5.63

2 | 7.54

3.77

7

26.39

Robert Dr

Centador previous to 1857 $2.31

N. Everett.

1851			
Mar 19	[illegible] Billings	daguerreotype	1.50
July	Evan P Thomas	do	1.50
Dec 24	O E Jones	do.	1.50
Jan 2, 1852.	Ballance due in settling with Evan Jones		1.13
			6.63

Hughes, Miller. & Co

June 25 1851 30 lbs Indian meal .75

Settled for Cashadur 1851

Henry A. Everett Jr.

Carried over p. 22nd		123.55
July 5, 52	Cash	6.—
" 12, "	"	1.—
Aug 2. "	Cash,	2.
" " "	Bill of goods,	3.34
" 17 "	Cash,	3.00
Oct. 19 "	Cash	2.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	14.12½
April 4.	[illegible]	24.
"	Cash [illegible]	1.—
May 23.	Cash	2,50
" 28.	"	3.00
July 2.	"	10.00
" 7.	"	2.00
[illegible]	"	1.12½
[illegible]	"	24.
Dec. 15.	"	1.75
[illegible]	"	2.[illegible]
[illegible]	"	6.00

Payments for Coffiant
Rev. D Griffiths

1849
Dec 22 Rev. L. Powell, Radnor $3.00
#Dec. 1 Evan Jenkins Llandaff 1.00
Benj Daniels do .12½
#1850 April 9 Micaiah H. Jones Weston 1.50

May 13 Howlet Jones Waterville (Coff & Deth) — .37½
" Robt Griffiths, Utica, (Coff only) — 1.25
" do for E Richards Salem Coff & Deth .37½
15 Thos Thomas Mt Savage Coff & Deth — 1.00
16 Rev L Wms Carbondale (Coff) — 5.00
18 Rev W. D. Wms Greenfield (Coff) — 10.00
25 H. H. Lloyd Bellefontaine (Coff & Deth) .37½
" " D. D Williams, Granville, 2 Deth 1 Coffiant — [illegible]
" do for postage of Deth to Wales — 12½
27 Richard Jones Newport 3 Coff 3 Deth 1.00
" John B Davies 2nd Hanover Coff & Deth .37½
28 Rees Lewis Salisbury Center 3 Deth 3 Coff 1.00
" do Leonard Salisbury, Deth .25
June 3 Wm. D. Jones, Heath Pickaway (Coff) .25
" 3 Edd St Stoystville 5 Deth 3 Coff .88
" 4 Thos Thomas 3 Coff 3 Deth 1.00
" " John Thomas Mc Keesport 10 Deth 4 Coff 3.00
" " Rev W. D Williams 3 Coff .75
6 John Morris, Sharon .37½
4 John G. Jones (Mette) for self & Richard Evans Pinkerton 2 D. 2 C. .75

75 Sent by Mr Edwards Pittsburgh to Rev J. H. Jones 100 – which were disposed of by Mr Jones thus:
Sold by Mr Jones 45
Sent to Cincinnati 25
Sylvester Thos, — — 20
Putnam — — 10

Oct 26 Rev J Davies Bloomsburgh paid — 2.00
Dec 31 T. R Edwards Old Mines, — 2.25
Jan 7 21 J. Thomas, Mt. Savage — .25
J. H. Jones, Pomeroy, — 5.50

Griffiths, Capt. (49 continued) —
1857 Feb 3. Rice Jones, Mona, Floyd. —.75

J. G. Books (Answering Letters)

1844 25; 06; 12; 2.00; 38; 2.53; 1.00; 10.00 $16.94

1845 3.37½; 3.00; 1.00; 2.50; 49; 25; 88; 13.55
.12; 50; 1.44;

1846 1.25; 56; 31; 32; .87

1847 87;

1848 1.00; 1.06; 38; 1.50; 2.50; 5.75 12.19

1849 45; 2.00; 50; 1.62; 4.57

1850 88½; 2.25; 6; 3.19½
" 50; 1.50; 37½; 1.00; 2.07; 1.75; 37½; 25 7.82
July 23 $2.00; Aug 13 $1.50; Sept 9, 75c; Oct 8 7.10 = 11.35
Dec 7, - $3.00 - Dec 26, - $1.00 Jan 22, 3.00 - 7.00
Jan 27 $1.19; Feb 6th $0.25; Feb 21, 67½c, 2.11
Mar. 1, $1.00; Mar. 19, 9.50; May 26, 56c., - 10.56
Apr. 24 $3.13; July 3, $1.50; 22, $0.50; — 5.13

(52)

Orders for S.S. Books: —

1857
July 22 — Delphos, Allen Co., O. $1. — } money rec'd
23 Paris ville. O. — 1.50 }
Elizabeth Ill 3 or 4 Doz. SS. Books, 1 or 2 doz
S.S. Catechisms — 6 H. Books —

Sept. 23 Columbus City, Iowa, SS. Book, $1. — money rec'd.
(Tracts have been sent)
" Youngstown. O. 1 doz. SS. Book & 1 doz. Rhod. Manu.
(1 doz S.S.B. have been sent)

Obstinate D. Griffiths Castellmd.

Apr 9 1850 M. H. Jones Western $1.50
see Ledg. (48 ; --

1851	Rev. Hiram H.		Cr
June 5	R & P		$15. —
1851 25	Mother Everett P.		3. —
July 5	Sent a draft by Mail,		$20. —
23	Sent by Jane,		10. —
Aug. 18	Paid Mr K. at Clinton		12. —
Sept. 13	Paid by Mrs Everett		12. —
Oct. 22	By Draft		20.75
Dec. 3	By Cash by Mrs E.		28.00
15	By R.E. jun.'s bills		21. —
1852 Jan. 29	By cash. by Mary,		20. —
			161.75
Feb 16	Cash by John (draft)		13.00
Mar. 6	" "		20.00
Apr. 6	" "		17.00
May	Cash by "Mother"		20. —
July 14	Cash by J.R.E.		25. —
			256.75
22	Cash by Mrs Everett		20. —
do	Bill for advertising a Cow Leader for 14 mos.		9. —
	Deduction $1 per week since 1st of May — 11 weeks —		11 —
			296.75

				Dr.
				46,00
				24,—
				111—
				16,—
				4.—
				8.—
				4.—
				12.—
				10.—
				12.50
				10.—
				20
				10.—
				30.—
				15.
				179.50
				15.00
				20.—
	30	dec	4 weeks	20.—
May	28	dec	4 weeks	20.
June	25	dec	4 weeks	20.
July	23		4 weeks	20
				294 50

[illegible] 57

[illegible] 50

314.00

	30	due 4 weeks	—	20.—
May	28	due 4 weeks	—	20.—
June	25	due 4 weeks	—	20.
July	23	4 weeks	—	70
				294 50

~~Bill of charges~~
~~July 1811 - for 4 weeks 2 months~~

Bill of charges
May 1811 for Diet 2 weeks $1.00
Diet & Bitters 1.00 } 9.50
May 1812 for Diet 8 Wks 14/ }
Horse & Buggy & Bitters 5/ } 7.50
Diet & Bitters 2 weeks 14—

304.00

304.00
216.75
47.25

304.--
296.75
7,25

256.75
29.--
11
296,75

1857: Kellogg

May 30th Due for journey and Expenses

~~May 30th 1857~~ To 4 weeks for Sarah & mot

up to June 27th

June 25 Settled with Mr K.,

of $10.

Sums Received for Hymn Books

1846
July 4 Wm J. Whelson — 80,75
6 E. George, — 1.00
Aug. 4 Penymynydd Church — 1.00
11 Mr Henry Roberts, Utica — 1.25
13 Mr. Owen Roberts, Steuben, — ,75
20 Gwen & Mary Pritchard, Glyn — 2.00
Richd Pritchard, — 1.—
Wm Pritchard — ,75
21 Rev. J. D. Edwards, Floyd — 2.—
" Mr. G. W. Roberts, Remsen — 3.12½
" " R. R. Roberts, Remsen — 2.—
24 R. D. Davies, — 1.75
29 Wm Howell South Warren — 10.25
" Carbondale Congregation, about 50.—
Sept. 8 Mr Evan Ellis, Utica, — 3.25
" J. Davies Holland Patent, — .50
Do. at Steuben Meeting — 1.00
16 Morris Jones, Bethania — 3.00
18 Rev. J. D. Edwards Floyd — 5.—
19 Mr O. D. Jones, Penn, — 1.—
22 " James Pryze, Columbus, — 1.—
23 " R. D. Davies, Remsen, — 1.50
" Wm Roberts Steuben, — ,75
" Do for Meeting House — 1.00
" Miss Ann Evans Fallcotville ,75
24 O. D. Jones, Penn, — 1.—
25 Jacob Williams, Bethel, — 6.25
29 Mr. Danl Daniels, B Meadows 15.—
" Rev. E. B. Evans Pottsville thro' Rev Mr Roberts 70.—
" Mr. T. T. Jones Minersville thro' Do 22.—
" Rev. M. Roberts sold by himself 1.—
30 Rev. J. Griffiths, Utica, — 3.25
Oct. 1st Miss Laura Thomas, — 1.25
" J. Davies, Holland Patent, 1.—
10 O. D. Jones, Penn, — ,75
19 Morris Jones, Bethania, 1.75
26 D. Roberts, Remsen, — 1.00

220.62½

	Acct brot forwards,		220. 62½
Oct. 28	Edw. Wms. Fairchild,	—	1. —
30	O. J. Jones, Penn,	—	1. —
"	J. D. Griffiths, Penn,	—	1. —
"	Henry P. Jones, Penn,	—	2. —
Nov. 11	W. J. Whelden for Ann Whelden	—	1.25
"	Do. for Hannah	—	1.25
20	Rev. James Griffiths, Utica,	—	3.25
28	T. R. Roberts, Remsen,	—	3. —
"	O. Baxter, Whitestown	—	5.25
Dec. 3	Morris Jones, Bethania,	—	2.50
"	Rev. L. Wms, Carbondale,	—	4.75
"	D. Thomas, Remsen,	—	.75
15	Mr. Wm. Howell, S. Warren,	—	10. —
18	Rev. J. A. Wms, Deerfield,	—	3.50
"	Mr. D. Davies, Penn,	—	1.00
27	Rev. J. A. Wms. Deerfield,	—	1. —
184 Jany 1	Mr. Jacob Williams, Bethel,		10. —
"	O. D. Jones, P.,	—	7.25
2	John Davies, Holland Patent,		2.00
5	J. Watkins, Granville,	—	5. —
"	Rev. Thos J. Evans, Newark,		15. —
6	J. Whelden, Steuben,	—	—.75
11	T. R. Roberts Remsen	—	5. —
	O. D. Jones, Penn	—	.75
	Rev. T. Edwards Pittsburgh		5. —
22	G. H. Robert, Remsen		9.
"	J. Pugh Remsen	—	1.
25	T. Watkins, Dundaff,	—	9. —
	J. W. Jones, Floyd	—	1. 62½
"	D. J. Evans, Western	—	0.75
27	Rev. D Davies, Sugar Creek		25. —
	J. M. Pryse, Columbus,		10.
[illegible]	[illegible]		.75
6	[illegible]		1. —
9	R. Morris, Waterville	—	.75
10	Rev J. L. Cooke sets at Glasbert		9.75
			382. 50

18..

Acct brot forward, 382.50

Feb 10 Rev. M. Abel, sold at Pittsfield, 1.
Do exchange 1
Do at Carbondale .25
Do at Elliston Ferry 2.
Do Do 3.
Do Do 1.75
Do Do .50
Rev. L. Wms Carbondale 4.50
Mr R. T. Jones, Minersville, 40.—
C. D. Jones, Penn 87½
13 Thos J. Thomas Penson —— 3.—
16 B. Davies, Newport —— .75
T. Drew Do —— .75
22 Rev. T. Edwards Pittsburgh 6.—
24 " L. Wms. Carbondale, 2.—
Mar. 6 Wm Wms, Felin Dwyran —.88
10 Evan Morris, Newport, —.75
" Rich^d Jones, Do. —.75
Wm Wms, Do .75
Cad^r Williams Dennett .75
Evan Wms, French Road .75
23. J. Jones Tyn Rhos —— 22.75
31 Rev. E. B. Evans Saltsville 25.—
April 1 Rev. J. H. Jones, Cincinnati, 5/.—
Rev. J. B. Cook, Danville, 15.—
3 " J. Weldon, Reuben 1.75
7 Mr D. E. Evans Pittsburgh 4.
10 Mr T. Thomas, Deerfield, 1.—
" Rev. L. Wms. Carbondale, 5.—
20 Mr E. Ellis, Utica, —— 35.75
26 Rev. J. D. Edwards Mo 3.50
27 Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh 5.—
May 5 Mr J. Watkins, Granville 17.50
28 Rev. L. Wms Carbondale 3.—
June 9 C. J. Jones, Penn —— 1.—
July 5 J. Davies N. Paltz 1.—
" Jacob Williams, Bethel
" Wm G. R. Mo

688.75

688.75

18
Aug 7 Rev. J. D. Edwards, books sold at Clarksville, 2.50
" Mr L. D. Howell, Utica, 6.75
" John M. Jones, Utica, 1.—
" Mr. E. Ellis, Utica, 18.—
" Rev. T. W. Evans, Newark, 24.50
" Rev. J. D. Edwards for Hymn Books sold in Pomeroy 8.50
" Do from J. Jones Ty in Rhos, 10.84
" Do from Rev. Rees Powell, Radnor, 12.—
22 Mrs Jones (widow) Ken' 1.—
" C. D. Jones, do —— 38
Aug 20 Mr M. Jones, Bethania, 2.—
30 Mr Wm Howell, L. Warren, 2.—
Sept 8 Miss Elvira Griffiths, Lizzy, —— 1.—
15 L. V. Evans Jr for Hymn Book 1.—
" Jacob Williams, Bethel, 5.—
Oct 1 Rev T. Jones, Minersville — 5.—
5 Mr Wm Parry, Blossburgh, 2.25
6 Mr Wm Cook, Danville, —— 2.—
" Rev. E. B. Evans, Pittston, 20.—
Mr Wm Hughes Pittston Ferry 1.50
11 Mr Wm Howell, L. Warren, ,75
Nov 8 Mr E. Ellis, Utica, —— 4.—
11 Mr J. W. Roberts, Trenton 1.—
29 " Henry Griffiths New York Mills, ,81
Henry T. Griffiths, Do ,81
25 Mr J. W. Roberts, Trenton, 1.—
" W. M. Thomas, Do —— 1.—
Rev J. J. Jones, New York 50.—
Dec 11 J. D. Griffiths, Esq 1.—
18 Rev Morris Rhys, from Minersville, 1.25
" Rev. T. W. Evans, Newark Ohio 10.—

Aug 3/1846, J. D. Edwards .88
May 26 1846 Rhos Powell Wadams .50

5889.19

1847 Hymn Books.

Acct	brought forward	889.49
Jan 11,	Morris Jones Bethania (2)	1.50
Dec 27	Richard Pugh Freedom	5.62½
Dec 31	Rev John Howes Ebensburg	35.00
1848		
Jan 3	D Reynolds	.75
" 17	J. G Jones Farm	1.00
18	J W. Jones Cloyd	.88
"	G T Griffiths Western	.75
"	Wm Vincent	1.25
" 27	J. Jones Ionia	.75
Feb 3	Rich[d] Humphreys	.75
Feb 11	John Davies Ch. Patent	2.00
Mar 20	J W Jones Cloyd	1.50
" "	Rev[d] Davies Sugar Creek	6.00
April 3	Evan Ellis	12.00
" 14	O. D. Jones, Penymynydd	.75
May 26	Jos. Rolands Junia	2.00
June 14	John E Davies Bethania	1.50
[illegible]	John Griffiths Utica	3.00
July 15	John T Jones Ch[d]	2.00
" 25	John H Jones Cloyd	.75
Aug 21	Evan Ellis Utica	13.12½
Sept 14	D E Prichard Junia	2.00
" 16	Eph[m] Jones Ch Patent	.81¼
" 16	E J Roberts	1.00
" 19	John L Lewis Deerfield	1.81¼
" "	Robert R Jones do	.75
Oct 18	Hugh J Hughes Steuben	.75
" "	W Gloyd Pittsburgh	.40
" 21	Rev Wm D Williams	4.60
Nov 14	Rev Morris Edwards	14.50
" 29	Hugh J Jones Del	1.75
Dec 4	David J Jones Pittsburgh	46.00
" 11	Rev Wm D Williams	18.25
		1045.52½

1849 (60) Hymn Book.

June 5	Rev. [illegible]		
	Acct brot forwards	1045.32½	
Jan 5	Rev. Wm. D. Williams		1.62½
" 5	Rev. L. D. Howell Utica		1.50
" "	D. E. Prichard Turin		2.00
" "	Evan Ellis Utica		5.50
" 6	Mrs Catharine Roberts		.75
" 8	Mrs Charles Floyd		1.00
" 14	Rev. Thomas Edwards Pittsburgh		3.91
" 22	James R Jones Old		1.00
Feb 2	D. W. Roberts Turin		.75
" 5	Edw. Williams Fairchild		1.81¼
" 17	D. E. Prichard Turin		2.75
March 5	J. C. Jones Turin		1.00
" "	J. N. Williams, Dodgeville,		3.50
" "	Rev W. D. Williams		1.81¼
" 8	Rev. E. J. Evans, Racine,		15.00
" "	Mr. Tudor Jones (G. M.)		4.50
" 10	Rev. L. Williams, Carbondale,		5.00
" 17	Evan Ellis, Utica,		5.00
April 2	Thos. N. Wms, Dodgeville,		1.50
July 25	David E. Evans, Pittsburgh, for Youngstown		1.60
Sept 13	Wm Mathews, Fallmadge,		3.38
Oct 24	Rees Jones (at Rev. M. Roberts)		.75
" "	Mrs (Manuel) Jones		1.50
" "	Mrs Marg. Evans, Sixty,		1.25
Nov 3	Benj. Daniels, Dundaff,		4.87½
Dec 1	Rev. T. W. Evans		9.00
" 20	G. J. Thomas, Floyd,		.75
" 22	Thos. E. Ellis, Fallmadge,		7.00
" 25	Wm J. Owen, Sixty,		2.00
" 29	Wm Rice, Pottsville		3.80
		$1141.24	
Jan 11	G. W. Griffiths, Sixty,		.75
" "	Miss Mariah Edwards, do		1.00
" "	Lewis Davies, do		1.00
		1143.00	

1850 Hymn Books. —

Acct brot forward ——— 1143, 99

Jany 17 D. Jones, Remsen, — 1.00

March 8 Rev. E.J. Evans ——— 10.00

Apr 13 Mrs Margaret Everett 1.00

Account of Hymn Books from
Wm Rees Pottsville

Rev E.B. Evans left with Mr Rees 48

Of these sent to Jamaica } 13
one of them for the pulpit }
These 13 are dollar books }

J.R.R. Williams Minersville 12 ——— 25

These are 75c books. ———

Leaving in Mr Rees hands, — 23

partly 75c partly 81¼c books

The above acct dated Pottsville
June 19, 1850. ———

Rev T Edwards Pittsburgh
sold in

Youngstown 6 — 5.50 } $9.50
Mc Keesport 6 4.50 }

1850
July 16 L R Powell Ebensburg 8 7½

July 8 Mrs G.T. Griffith Webster Mills 1.25

Sept 18 J.L. Lewis Deerfield 2.00

" " D Owens Boonville. .75

Sept 9 Rev W.D. Wms Deerfield
see day Book

Sept 10 Evan Ellis Utica 6.00

" 16 D.W. Roberts Esq Ebensburg 29.53

" " Rev L.R. Powell 8 7½

Oct 8 Hymnbooks sold by
Owen Baxter } 33.47
deducting commission

Oct 8 Rev J Jenkins by } $8.10
O Baxter com. ded.

" " D Evans Cincinnati } 4.50
by O Baxter com. ded.

" 12 Elias Willcox was Ebn $ .75

" 27 J.O. Owen, I.H.B. had from R.D. Davis, .75

1850			
Dec	7	Jane Evans (at Lewis's)	$1.00
		Wm James, Floyd,	1.00
Dec	19	Wm James, Floyd,	1.75
		Rev W D Wms. Deerfield	2.00
	"	Rev. J Parry, New York,	
		Wm Rees, Pottsville,	4,65
	30		1.00
1857			
Jan	3	Gth Jones, Sixty,	4.—
	14	J J Thomas, Bethel	
	16	Tudor Jones, York Mills,	3.56
	22	Humphrey Francis, Ebensburg	,75
		Rev T Edwards,	3.75
	28	Thos Edmunds Trenton	1.00
	31	Wm Davies, Bethel,	1.00
Feb	1	Wm Hughes, Cwm Cynfelin,	1.00
	6	Jacob Williams,	2.75
	13	D J Thomas, Trenton,	1.00
	24	Wm W Thomas, New York	13.00
Mar.	11	D Griffith, Trenton,	,75
	17	Mrs Catharine Roberts,	1.00
	19	R R. Roberts, Remsen	26,25
Apl	10	J J Griffiths, Trenton,	1.00
	23	Ev. Evans, Newport	,75
May	9	H P. Jones Penygraig (for girl)	,75
	13	Wm Davies, Westmore Lot.	1.75
	14	Rich R. Jones, Penygraig	,75
	"	O. O. Williams, do	,75
Apl	14	Rev W D Williams	1.00
June	24	Rev T. Edwards	4.00
	30	Wm J Owen, Sixty,	2.00
Sep.	10	E Ellis, Utica,	5.—
	12	G. J. Thomas, Floyd	1.00
	"	Wm H. Williams, Rome	3.—
	22	Rev W D Wms. Deerfield	1 —
	26	Wm H. Williams, Rome	1.—
Oct		T. Davies, Floyd	1.—
		Wm T. Jones, Rome	1.—
Nov	4	Wm Charles Nelson Flats	1.00
	28	Two H. B. sold at Nelson Flats	1.50
		Isaac Evans, Ebenburg	10.—
Dec	25	J. Jones Sq'n Rhos	1.75
Jan	8	Rev W D. Wms	1.75
	27	Rev T. Edwards	10.50
Feb	17	Rev J. Williams Ogwell	,75

Robert Everett Junr Dr acct

Feb 3, 1847 There is due by me Nils Everett to my Son Robert the Sum of $250 which I promise to pay with interest from this date — Robert Everett —

Aug 19	Robert paid for Lewis & sisters	23,19
	Work on Leenhadwr Aug & Sept	11,15
	do farm & cistern	7,75
	Work in Office	2,25
Nov 4	do	4,00
Dec 15	do on leenhadwr Dec	7,00
	Amounting	11,25
1848		
April	Paid in Utica for R 6.2 meeting	4.00
5	Work in Office Jan & March	5 00
April 5 1848	Paid in Utica for carrying parcels of Gen Bill to Jan 1848 (What money was this?)	1.31
April 5 1848	Work in Office on Jan and March Gen.	5.00
April 30 1849	Work on May No	2.00
The above noted $250 brought to Dr		250.00
Int to Feb 3 1848		17.50
Int to Feb 3 1849		14.70
Int to Dec 29 1849		4.15
		370.25
		285.49
Due Dec 29 1849,		84.76
Money borrowed March 14 1849 on Dagnerreotype acct $85.2 Int charged to Robert with interest to Dec 29 1849		23.29
See page 16 & 17 of this book		61.45
Int to Feb 22 1851		4.93
		66.38
Recd the above balance in full		24.37

R Everett Jr

A. 10.'47	John Roberts a/c Pulise	$3,00
	Said Robert	3
June 5	Do.	16 —
July 6	Do.	8,75
7	do	1,00
22		12 —
Aug 19	do	2,50
Sept 8	Knapps Theology purchased in Ky	25 —
Nov. 29.		12 —
Jan 3. '48		4.38
	Pd Mr Reynolds for making coat &c	10 —
Feb. 17.		2.75
Feb 3, 47	cloth at J. W. Roberts	38
Nov 4	3 Rms paper	8,40
Apr. 5	Rec'd from Mr Butler for Butler last year	
April 5 1848	Cash	15.00
~~April 5~~	~~Work on Jan & March bill~~	~~5~~
May 2	By Cash	10.00
June 14	" "	18.00
Aug 15	" "	3.33
Oct 21	Cash See day book of this date	11.00
Feb 15 1849	By cash	100.00
Apr. 30	By cash	2,00
Dec 24	" "	17.00
Int to Feb 3, 1848		~~17.50~~
Int to Feb 3, 1849		14.70
Int to Dec 24, 1849.		4.15
		~~7.84~~
		285.49

Mar 19, 1851 Charge at R.R. — 1.34.

Caleb Morris Acct

1847 May 5	Cash		$ 88. —
	Do		.56
22	Do		3.25
Sept. 1	Do		.50
Nov. 23	Do.		5. —
1848 May 8	Do		6. —
9.	Do	ten	.38
11	Do	Cash	1. —
	Cash due for '47 & '48		3. —
			27.69

Work by Caleb Morris

	To 86 days during last 2 years as per his acct	at 4/-	$ 43. —
May 8 1848	To 17 days spring work at	5/-	10.62½
Oct 18	To 12 days harvest	8/-	12. —
Do	To 11 days Fall work wh 5 this day 6		6.87½
			72.50
	10 bu. oats at 3/6 (1847)		4.37½
	4 bu. do at 4/-		2. —
	4 bu. corn 4/-		2. —
			80.87½
			27.69
			53.18½
Oct 18	Paid towards acct	$ 20. —	12 18¾
	14½ Days at 5/-		
Jan'y 8 1849	Paid	$ 15 —	65.37¼
March 21, 1849	Paid this Balance	35	$ 30.37¼

Eliza Morris Acct

May 1 1847	To Cash	$ 12. —
June 28 —	Do	78
Aug 4.	Do	3. —
Oct	Do	1. —
	Books of S.S. for 1	64
	1 Yard of Jeans	1 25
	Child in Office book	1.05
Mar. 14	Paid Office	10. 00
May 13	Do	6. —
Sept 16	Do	10. —
		45.72
	Tickets for Rev Mr Harris	3. —
		48.72

To work as an apprentice for one year at $ 50.		$ 50. —
Do for 6 months & 19 days at $ 46.		36.48
		86.48
Sept. 29 1848 Received the above		48.72
" $ 37.76 in full		$ 37.76
Office Morris		

95 2 6
97 1 6
12 . 18 3/4

Psm 84th 1st } Delivered Augt 3. 1794
Mongolia City Nov 9

How amiable are thy Thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts. —

The writer of this Psm is supposed to be the man after God's own heart. It is supposed also, that he composed it, in his exile from the Tabernacle & worship of God, occasioned by the contrivary & rebellion of his Son Absalom — In this afflicted situation he expressed the pious affection, and breathings of his soul to God in the first & second verses of this Psm —

How amiable are thy tabernacles O Lord of Hosts — My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord — My heart & my flesh crieth out for the living God — These ardent desires of the Psalmists heart

towards these objects - expressive of elevation of his piety - and set before us in a striking point of light, the general nature of christian exercises under all similar circumstances.

In the words of the text are noticeable two particulars -

1st The object of the Psmst's admiration (viz) the Tabernacle -

This extraordinary building, was erected by a pattern immediately given by the Lord of Hosts; the God of Israel. it was dedicated wholly to his immediate service, & he owned it for his habitation - Hence it is stiled, Thy Tabernacles O Lord of Hosts - it is expressed plurally (most probably) in reference merely to the different apartments contained in it, & the different services assigned to each of them -

2dly We may notice in what respect

This object is declared to be amiable (viz) in its beauty — also to delight & pleasure ~~to be~~ enjoyed in it: How amiable that is — how desirable are thy Tabernacles O Lord — the delight & satisfaction they are capable of affording is not even to be expressed,

The observation which naturally arises from the text is this (viz) To the people of God, his temples are very amiable or desirable —

In attending to this observation it is proposed to contemplate only 2 reasons why the temples of the Lord of Hosts are so desirable by all the children of God —

To which will be added some reflections —

The reasons why the temples of the Lord of Hosts are so desirable to all his children may be all comprehended in two general ones — (viz) The

privileges which are set forth in ministries in these temples - & secondly their hearts being prepared by t. spirit of God to relish & be delighted with these privileges - These are t. two general reasons why they are so amiable and desirable - The latter of these reasons why the temples of God are so desirable to his children - (viz) that their hearts are prepared by t. spir. of G. to relish these privileges is necessarily supposed

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without this they would not be his children - the privileges of t. sanctuary would not be delightsome - they would not give them a divine seraphic pleasure - on t. other hand these privileges would be tasteless, dull, and wearisome - In t. language of t. Psl. Behold their ear is uncircumcised - & they cannot hearken: behold t. word of the Lord is unto them a reproach they have no delight in it - But all G[od]'s

true children or people being pre-
pared by his spirit have a feeling
in unison with the Spirit: Says he
my soul longeth, yea, even fainteth
for the courts of the Lord - This pre-
paration therefore being understood, it
will not be necessary to dwell up-
on this part of the subject — The
first general reason why the Temples
of God are so desirable to his children
(viz) on account of the privileges which
are manifested in them need attention

The inquisitive mind wishes to know
what are some of those privileges
These will be mentioned in six par-
ticulars each of which make the sanc-
tuary of God very amiable & ~~desirable~~
desirable to ~~his people~~ the
people of Jesus, who is the Lord of Hosts
always dwells in a gracious man-
ner in such places & temples as he

owns for his — & shewn it to his people.
The Lord of Hosts dwelt in the
Tabernacle by his gracious presence
in a pillar of a cloud
In the same manner also he entered
into the Temple built by Solomon —
These tabernacles he owned for his —
Of the latter it is said, And the
Lord appeared to Solomon & said —
Now have I chosen & sanctified
this house that my name may
be there forever: & mine eyes and
mine heart shall be there perpe-
tually — If thou will walk before
me as David thy father walked
& do according to all that I have
commanded thee — In the gospel
day we find, that God is pleased
~~to manifest his presence~~ to honor any
place or temple with his gracious
presence when his people meet
for his service. Says he where two
or three are met in my name there

am I in the midst — But more in Temples
especially is he present where his
people steadily resort, & attend most
conformably to his will, in all his in=
stitutions — He walks amidst his gol=
den candlesticks — & says in the lan=
guage of S. Paul — This is my rest for=
ever, here will I dwell for I have
desired it — & he loveth the gates of
Zion more than all the dwellings
of Jacob — How great a privilege of meet=
ing God & enjoying a manifestation
of the maker of him. to his disciples
is esteemed by them of infinitely great=
er value than all things besides.
To see the King of glory, in his beauty
is pleasant beyond description — Says
David O God my soul thirsteth for
for thee — my flesh longeth for thee
in a dry & thirsty land where no wa=
ter is — To see thy power & thy glory
so as I have seen thee in the sanctu=

tuary — This seeing of Gt. in t sanctuary hides t. beauties of every other object & depreciates every other kind of enjoyment so much that they are not to be mentioned as bearing any proportion to t. nature of this — On acct of this = temples are very ~~desirable~~ amiable & desirable! — 2dly They not only meet Gt in his sanctuary & behold his glory — but they are admitted free access to him in prayer —

says the Apo. is with the Father and with his Son Jesus Gt. — In this communion by prayer — they have opportunity present before Gt immediately the whole compass of their desires concerning them. for time & eternity — likewise t whole compass of their desires concerning their nearest friend & dearest object around them — & likewise their desires concerning the chh. of God and all mankind — and all this with the

the most perfect assurance of being heard and answered in every proper desire & wish — Ch. says 1 Ep. 1. 8. 2 & 19. 4. If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing they shall ask — it shall be done for them of my father which

is in heaven. Again verily I say unto you whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name he will give it you. — How this privilege of communion with God in the place where he meets his children, is unspeakably great. God says by his Spirit I will make them joyful in my house of prayer — How pleasant & delightful must it be to commune with him who is a Father of their spirits — and

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ary hides t. beauty of every other
object & depreciates every other kind
of enjoyment so much that they are
not to be mentioned as bearing any
proportion to t. nature of this
on acct of this privilege of meet-
ing Gt — His temples are very ami-
able & desirable ——

2 They not only meet Gt and
behold his glory but also have
the privilege of holding communion
with him by prayer — Our communion
says the Apo. is with the Father and
with his Son Jesus Ct — In this com-
munion by prayer — they have opportu-
nity present before Gt immediately the
whole compass of their desires concern-
ing themselves for time & eternity — like-
wise the whole compass of their desires
concerning their nearest friends & dearest
objects around them — & likewise their
desires concerning the chh of Gd and
all mankind — and all this with the

the most perfect assurance of being heard
and answered in every proper desire
& wish — Ch. says Mat. 18th 19th If two
of you shall agree on earth touch-
ing any thing they shall ask it shall
be done for them of my Father
in Heaven — This is such social prayer
in wh. his people are agreed — & concern-
ing any matter in wh. they shall unan-
imously agree to pray for him — He
by the Holy Ghost
says again — before they call I will an-
swer, while they are yet speaking I will
hear with the Lord — & again "Verily
verily I say unto you whatsoever
ye shall ask the Father in my name
he will give it you. — Now this
privilege of communion with G. in the
place where he meets his children, is un-
speakably great. G. says by his Spr
I will make them joyful in my house
of prayer — How pleasant & delightful
must it be to commune with him
who is a Father of their spirits — and

him who has redeemed them fr eter-
nal destruction by his blood — How
pleasant to find him caring for all
their afflictions — entering into all their
joys & sorrows & comforting them with
the tokens of his mercy & love —!
How comforting to leave all the concerns
of their dearest connections in his hands
to leave the conflicts & distresses of
his chh with him who is perfect in
wisdom & cannot err — How safe
to leave in his hands a world lying
in wickedness — — Here in stated
together with their almost infinite
connections, in the stillness of Ct, to
commune with him in prayer, make
the plan of his sanctuary very amiable
& desirable —
3dly In the sanctuary Ct teaches
his children with all necessary instruc-
tion concerning their duty to him —
Here instructions they receive with
a spiritual discernment & relish —

Divine truth, in its various subjects &
connections proves a quickening word to
them - All divine truths honor God -
this gives them joy - the way of salva-
tion GC. overcomes them with unspeak-
able gratitude - all circumstances in
in the plan of salvation & execution of
it shine in their view, with the wis-
dom & infinite mercy of God - and
hence their hearts burn within them
as the disciples going to Emmaus -
the words of GC are spirit & life -
it is a quickening word, by wh. their
affections & graces are enlivened, and
strengthened - and enabled more vig-
orously to resist the temptations wh
beset them fr. the world, the flesh, & Sa-
tan - Hence says the Psalmist My
word is sweeter to me than the honey
& the honey comb - — Here also they
find the instructions wh. they need for
present life - justice, kindness, & tha

& they with him – These outward
signs wash away no sin, nor make
any atonement – they are designed
to express outwardly & benefit pur-
chased by Xt body & blood: and to
represent & confirm & application of
those benefits previously applied to
y heart – In these sealing transac-
tions how infinitely unworthy do hi
children feel: yet how joyful? –
Most deeply disstressed with a sense of
sin, they rise proportionally in holy
admiration of redeeming love – that
sovereign love wh. saves them fr. the
depths of misery – By these out-
ward solemn transactions between God
& their own souls, they grow confirm
in the blessings of y gospel – & live
upon y hidden manna – they live
by that bread wh. came down from
Xt wh. gives life to all who partake

duty to MK submission to lawful authority, & benevolence to all —
In d sanctuary Gt dwells as a purifier of sin by his word — as a fountain for cleansing by his atonement — & as a well of Water for refreshment & satisfaction: He says by his Spirit. The Lord hath chosen Zion: he hath desired it for his habitation: This is my rest forever: here will I dwell for I have desired it — I will abundantly bless her provision, and I will satisfy her poor with bread I will also clothe her priests with salvn: & her saints shall shout aloud for joy — How gt is this privilege of instruction & quickening received fr. t. oracles of divine truth? A life of experience can only teach it —
4thly In the sanctuary Gt seals his covenant with his people — by his Sacraments — Here He dwells with them

of it — This privilege of walking with
God & giving all to him in covenant
& receiving a taste & confirmation of
all spiritual blessings, is beyond ex=
pression — This makes the temples of
God desirable & beautiful —
5th In the sanctuary where God dwells
in the birth place of saints — Says God
by his Spir. Of Zion it shall be said
this & that man was born in her, &
the highest himself shall establish her
The Lord shall count — when he
writeth up the people — that this
man was born there — This is a
matter of unspeakable joy to him=
self: there is joy in Heaven over one sin=
ner that repenteth — equally so here
among the people of God — according to
their grace & knowledge of it — In=
stances of this nature give sweet vigor
refreshment & comfort as shews the
power of God, as plainly as to raise

of dead — it shews the truth of his promise that his cause shall never fail & that no opposition of earth or Hell shall prevent the accomplishment of all his glorious designs of saving all who repent —

This continued miracle in raising men spiritually dead, to life; is a means of confirmation to the investigation of faith of his people & excites grateful animation — Promotion but one more

——— In the Sanctuary is the place where the people of God enjoy the greatest communion with the Lord above — in their praises & halalujahs to G. —

How is the place when they gain new strength to glorify God — & prepare for Hr —

Such privilege made the Psalmist feel the amiableness & beauty of Hr Tabernacles — & to say Blessed are they that dwell in thy house —

me from will feel as the Psalmist they will say, O God How amiable are thy tabernacles – My soul longeth yea even fainteth for the courts of the Lord – my heart & my flesh crieth out for thee.

3ly We see likewise the gratitude which becomes those to express who are about to be blessed with privileges for which they long –

Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; in whose heart are the ways of them — they go from strength to strength: every one in Zion appeareth before God — for a day spent in thy courts is better than a thousand — I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness

Improvement —

1 If the privileges to be enjoyed in the sanctuary of God are so great & calculated to give his children such happiness: then we see that those who are blessed with a tabernacle of worship when they can soberly enjoy these privileges are infinitely favored —

2d If the privileges of God's sanctuary are so great & desirable then we see that those who are deprived of them in any

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He shall come down like
rain upon the mown grass, as
showers that water the earth.

The words xxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
are supposed to represent
the influences of the Holy Spirit
refreshing the souls of God's chil-
dren — In order to contem-
plate them with improvement
it is necessary to consider
two particulars —
I Wherein mown grass, or
the earth represent the souls
of men — &
II Wherein rain and shower
falling upon earth & grass
represent the influences of the

spirit falling upon the hearts
of men - To which will
be added an improvement -

I. We are to consider wherein
mourn grass, or the earth, represent
the hearts of men - And 1st - In
their barrenness -
The field wh. is laid waste
by the mower" says the present
a barren prospect - The remain-
ing stalks appear as if they
would never revive under the
scorching beams of the sun -
The earth likewise in its sim-
ple natural state as a wilderness -
is barren - it
produces no such thing as pleasant
grain - fruit
grass, herbs, & trees grow not up
on it spontaniously - even so
are the hearts of men also the
hearts of men - they are utterly
destitute of right affections, towards God

These grow not spontaniously
~~Tree~~ ... ~~Tree~~ The fruits of the
Spirit which appear in right affec-
tions of the heart, & guide all the
faculties of men in a way of obe-
dience to God do not spring from
this soil — not the least possible
fruit of this kind is to be seen — But
The natural heart, like the barren
earth produces only noxious weeds
nettles
briers & thorns of sin — its affec-
tions are corrupt — they lead them
to break every holy duty & commit

---

* So the natural heart of men — ~~they~~
ever since sin entered found (man) & by his disciples —
are barren of any good fruit — they
nothing ~~but~~ bring forth but ~~the~~ — they
have ~~no fruits of holiness~~ — ~~in the~~
have no
love, delight, joy, peace, & comfort
in God — they have no holy gra-
titude, trust, or submission to God,
they have no true repentance, faith
hope, or christian humility — they
have no patience, fortitude or resig-
nation to the divine will or any other gra

sin without cessation ~~Of the unfruitfulness of the earth~~ and It is like to a cultivated wilderness, where every tree, plant or shrub grows wild - & every ravenous beast, bird, & serpent have their dwelling place, & add horror to the ~~fruitless~~ waste - The natural heart, destitute of holiness & fraught with evil desires, wild imagineations ungovernable passions pride, malice, envy, avarice and hypocrisy may well be compared to a barren ~~of all good & yields only poisonous fruit~~ desolate earth or wilderness

2dly The moral graces and frequently in a flourishing condi-

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they present a barren prospect - the faculties of the soul in their depraved state - like the remains of ~~grapes~~ stalks of grapes do not appear as if they could ever bear holy fruit - the faculties of the soul appear ruined - as if they were ~~once noble but now ruined~~ - as if there was some fruit, but now is barren, so the soul -

tion under the burning heat of the sun - ~~[illegible]~~ & the stalks of crops ~~[illegible]~~ after the mower often appear withering, scorched and lifeless - so the natural heart often appears dejected & joyless under a sense of its sins, & the wrath of God - Outward enjoyments now, are tasteless and burdensome - a fearful looking for of judgment & fiery indignation awakens the most distressing fears - The terrors of the Lord take hold - & the guilty soul finds nothing to shelter it in. ~~[illegible]~~ intending with it, ~~[illegible]~~ God's abused sovereignty - Its hope from its own righteousness ~~[illegible]~~ is cut off & every refuge of deception fails - it writhes

like the moon grass.
The earth also parched with the
sun represents the natural heart
under affliction — When God is
pleased to take away earthly com-
forts, such as friends near, children
property, or reputation — The
springs of joy to the natural man
are dried up — so also when
sickness wastes his strength &
appetite, & makes him a bur-
den to himself, then his joys
and comforts are dried up as
the earth is dried
the earth of its moisture — he
is in a languishing condition —
his sorrows shroud him in sack-
cloth & he sits in the region &
shadow of death — Again —
The earth may illustrate the
natural heart in one more re-
spect — It it is barren

of good fruit, & often lies in a barren condition under the heat of the sun so also it is frequently very hard & rocky— The natural heart, destitute of grace is hard like a rock— or encrusted ground. fall into or no seed, trees, or plants can grow on the rock— or parched ground, so no seeds of divine truth— precept or commands— providences or calls of God can enter & naturally heart or impress it so, as it shall receive it & bring forth fruit— By the Holy Spirit (Zechariah 7.12) They made their hearts as an adament stone lest they should hear the law & the words which the Lord of hosts hath sent in his spirit by the former Prophets —

We are repeatedly called upon to break up their fallow ground, & to sow not among thorns — meaning, the stony ground of the heart which receives not the seed of divine truth — The stony ground hearers were the stony in heart

Thus we see the sown grain & earth represent the hearts of natural men in their barrenness of spiritual fruits & godly state — their deafness, under a sense of God's wrath, & outward affliction, & also their hardness in resisting & warding off all conviction of sin, & impressions from divine truth —

II Ly We were to consider wherein showers falling upon the earth & grain represent the influ-

of the Holy Spirit falling upon the
hearts of men — and
→ It ~~was~~ [illegible]
~~was~~ [illegible]
as showers of rain fall upon
the dry ground freely without
expense to any, ~~and they~~
~~received it at what time~~
~~they may~~ — So Ct Jesus — in the
influences of his Spirit comes down
freely, of his own accord — and
upon the hearts of men ~~free~~ of
mankind
all expense to them, & it comes
comes without money, & without
~~cost to them~~ & without price —— Again
~~I say he sends his Spirit~~
He sends his Spirit again on one city
& not on another — So likewise his influ-
Ct Jesus knew, from the beginning
who those were who would be
& he sends his Spirit on them
here — among these some are
wise men — some mighty, & some
noble, just to shew that he acts
without restraint —— but the
principal part are the foolish

in ye eye of ye world - ye weak -
ye base - ye despised - & such as
are not accounted of at all as
making any figure in ~~ye~~ life -
But are considered as worthless
& vile - Upon these scat-
tered up & down among ye sons
of men, Ot sends down ye rain
of his spirit, without their ex-
citing, ye least possible degree of
it - they deserve in stead, ye
wrath of God - But Ot sends down
his spirit freely, & of his own good pleasure -
it comes upon
them irresistably, when, & under
whatever circumstances, he pleases
2dly Ot rain & showers fall
plentifully & repeatedly, so does Ot shed down
his Spirit plentifully & repeatedly upon his
children - He says I will pour
water upon him that is thirsty
& floods upon dry ground I
will pour out my spirit up-

they need— The dry ground of their hearts, he will abundantly water, with the rain of his spirit— In proportion to their necessity with shower after shower will he supply them—

3dly The earth wh. drinketh in the rain &c—

As the rain falls upon the earth in various ways sometimes

End of the Sermon

Improvement

1st In view of this subject see we how the Book of nature & the book of grace illustrate each other & tend to prove they have but one original

Look upon the face of this earth in its rude uncultivated state. in its natural world see its barrenness & sadness— see it overrun with brambles, briers & thistles— & we see it lively em-

in ye eye of ye world - ye weak -
ye base - ye despised - & such as
are not accounted of at all as
making any figure in ~~ye world~~ life -
But are considered as worthless
& vile ~~—~~ ~~&~~ Upon these scat-
tered up & down among ye mass
of men. Ct sends down ye rain
of his ~~of~~ natural heart of man
uting — ye scriptures - ~~book~~
it —
~~a person~~ makes use of
a book of nature to re-
present ~~a~~ the natural heart
thom ~~experience~~ experience of all ages
what ~~proves~~ proves the representation
2dly ~~just~~ just - hence we know
Illen ~~that what~~ that what ye scriptures
his ~~may say of men in~~ may say of men in
Chil ~~this respect is true -~~ this respect is true -
wate
& sla
will

2dly { turn to 2dly ye page from the end }

they need— The dry ground of their hearts, he will abundantly water, with the rain of his spirit— In proportion to their necessity will he supply them— with shower after shower—

3dly The earth wh. drinketh in the rain &c—

3dly As the rain falls upon the earth in various ways sometimes

3dly This subject affords us a good opportunity to judge ourselves— It is said in the text He shall come down like rain &c— This has reference no doubt to the appointed day in wh. we live— When he ascended on high he led captivity captive & received gifts for men even for the rebellious that God might dwell

in ye eye of ye world - ye weak -
ye base - ye despised - & such as
are not accounted of at all as
making any figure in this life -
But are considered as worthless
& vile. Upon these scat-
tered up & down among ye mass
of men, God sends down ye rain
of his
uting
it -
wate
his
them
whate
2dly
Silen
his
Chil
wate
& flo
will

among them - Now the
sum of his gifts, in the
Holy Spirit - which he
send down upon ye hearts
of his children - as rain
& showers upon ye earth -
Now, we may be certain
that ye effects of God com-
ing down effectually
upon ye hearts of
his children are always
the same - for ye fruits
are
always holy - Notwith-
standing ye different ways

thy seed - The dry ground of their hearts, he will abundantly water, with the rain of his spirit - In proportion to their necessity will he supply them - with shower after shower
3dly The earth wh. drinketh in the rain &c -
As the rain falls upon the earth in various ways sometimes

in wh. he comes & effects will always be love & joy, with peace, in the holy Ghost -

Now, it is of infinite moment for us to be apprised of our condition - We are the ground on wh. the Gd has rained a multitude of showers - His truth - his gospel distills upon us in all its kindness, mercy, & blessings - How infinitely it obliges us to hear & live - How melting are

in ye eye of ye world - ye weak -
ye base - ye despised - & such as
are not accounted of at all as
making any figure in this life -
But are considered as worthless
& vile - Upon these scat-
tered up & down among ye sons
of men, Gd sends down ye rain
of his
iting
it -
wate
his
them
what
2dly
Chris
his
Chris
wate
& fla
will,

its invitations - how plea-
sant & sweet its promises
even life forever more -
But how dreadful its
threatnings - &
Now What has been the
effect of Gds showers up-
on us - Have we been
convicted of sin - Have we
seen an undone condition
Have we had a sense an
barren, hard, dry condi-
tion Have we seen ye
law of God to stand as

they need— The dry ground of their hearts, he will abundantly water, with the rain of his spirit— In proportion to their necessity —— with shower after shower— will he supply them—

3dly The earth wh. drinketh in the rain &c—

As the rain falls upon the earth in various ways sometimes

* Come unto me all ye that labour &c ——

us— Have we heard its voice & seen the wrath of God justly out against us? —Have we been convicted in the still whisper of conscience— or have we been convicted any way—? If so, what has been the effect—, has it been an entire change of things? Have the fruits been good. Says the apostle, But now

they need— The dry ground of their hearts, he will abundantly water, with the rain of his spirit— In proportion to their necessity —— with shower after shower— will he supply them—

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in ye eye of ye world - ye weak -
ye base - ye dispised - & such as
are not accounted of at all as
making any figure in ~~ye life~~
But are considered as worthless
& vile - Upon these scat-
tered up & down among ye mass
of men, Gt sends down ye rain
of his
iting
it -
wath
his
them
whate
2dly -
Christ
his
Christ
water
& flow
will

being made free fr sin
& become servants to
God - ye have yor fruit
unto holiness, & ye end ever
lasting life -
If this ye fruit
then we are become like
ye fruits of ye present time
green & flourishing -
But on ye other hand
Do we not hear unbelief
grow, harden, & more
secure - &c -

they need— The dry ground of their heart, he will abundantly water, with the rain of his spirit— In proportion to their necessity with shower after shower will he supply them—

3dly The earth wh. drinketh in the rain &c—

As the rain falls upon the earth in various ways sometimes with violent winds, storms, & tempests, & sometimes with thunder & lightening— and sometimes in gentle calm showers without noise or violence— so the Holy Ghost by his influences descends, in almost innumerably various ways into the hearts of his children— Sometimes he comes in the most distressing convictions of conscience— they see the tempest of God's wrath gathering over them— they hear the thunder & see the lightening of his law— they tremble things appear

of what is to come — their troubled thoughts, and dark tumultuous feelings drive them almost to despair — Sometimes he comes in distressing providences, & lays all their comfort waste by his flood & deep waters — he causes his billows to roll over them — & sometimes he comes in a soft whispering inconsistency; & sheds abroad his grace & draws them sweetly to him. Like a small rain, & dew of his mercy captivates them before they are aware — — Now of falling upon his children's heart, by the influences of his Spirit in a free-sovereign plentiful & various ways & suited their various situations We may readily conclude of

effects of his coming down upon them in these days would be equally conspicuous—

As ye rain & showers falling plentifully upon ye barren dry earth, & mown-grass, make refresh them & them soft & fruitful—so able ~~pleasant things~~, so ye coming into ye heart of his children by his influences softens their hearts, & makes them fruitful of all holy graces & obedience

He changes them from nature to grace—

—As most Barren Wilderness—is a wilderness where nothing grew with is turned into turned into a fruitful field, a garden of pleasant fruits—

—As lusts & flowers of malicious passions are crucified & removed ye heart— ye habits of sin are destroyed by degrees & ye plants of righteousness grow & flourish— they increase & ye fruits of love ——— repentance, faith hope, godly fear— patience— humility— sobriety—

sion, & gratitude — these, ~~if~~ appear in their beauty —

The ~~if~~ stony heart is made soft by these showers of divine influence; & receives the seed of divine truth, & brings forth fruit — No heart so rocky — no ground so dry, & hard, but what the all powerful operations of the Spirit can revive in it, & fruits of holiness — & make them grow again —

As ~~if~~ showers of rain upon the earth, revive the fruit, causing them to spring ~~up~~ ~~in the~~ ~~corn~~ ~~fields~~ ~~&~~ ~~grow~~ ~~ripen~~ ~~it~~ ~~and~~ ~~fit~~ ~~it~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~harvest~~ ~~man~~ ~~so~~ ~~the~~ ~~Spirit~~ ~~of~~ ~~God~~ ~~&~~ ~~his~~ ~~grace~~ ~~&~~ ~~influences~~ ~~cause~~ ~~the~~ ~~fruits~~ ~~of~~ ~~holiness~~ ~~to~~ ~~spring~~ ~~up~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~heart~~ ~~&~~ ~~make~~ ~~it~~ ~~bring~~ ~~forth~~ ~~fruit~~ ~~unto~~ ~~perfection~~ ~~&~~ ~~grow~~ ~~stronger~~ ~~&~~ ~~stronger~~ ~~&~~ ~~fit~~ ~~it~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~heavenly~~ ~~harvest~~ ~~&~~ ~~so~~ ~~the~~ ~~Spirit~~ ~~of~~ ~~God~~ ~~&~~ ~~his~~ ~~grace~~ ~~&~~ ~~influences~~ ~~cause~~ ~~the~~ ~~fruits~~ ~~of~~ ~~holiness~~ ~~to~~ ~~spring~~ ~~up~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~heart~~ ~~&~~ ~~make~~ ~~it~~ ~~bring~~ ~~forth~~ ~~fruit~~ ~~unto~~ ~~perfection~~ ~~&~~ ~~grow~~ ~~stronger~~ ~~&~~ ~~stronger~~ ~~&~~ ~~fit~~ ~~it~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~heavenly~~ ~~harvest~~ & grow stronger & stronger & fit it for the heavenly harvest & so the Spirit of God & his grace & influences cause the fruits of holiness to spring up in the heart & make it bring forth fruit unto perfection

to all do the influences of the
Spirit increase the graces of
children of God - By these they
grow more & more established
rooted & grounded in love, ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ —
they are like trees planted by
2 water-courses - they are fresh
& flourishing — Every fresh
shower makes every grace thrive
the heart is comforted, ~~[illegible]~~
— hope is strengthened - faith is quick-
ened - prayer is enlivened - & the
made
heart healthy - & the Lord obe-
dient — or heart.
The field where nought
but sin & thistles grew - and
one kind of darkness had
every beast of prey
his den; even here native smiles
in new-created life & shoots of
heavenly
birth, ~~[illegible]~~ What remains

shall be only some reflections a
from a whole — [turn to ℣. middle]
2dly If Ch. by ℣. influences of his Spir-
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

all men, so as would be sufficient for their salv= if they did not resist it & shed it off - Indeed the seed of the word does fall into their hearts - they hear externally the gospel - & ✠ convict their consciences that it is true - & gives them the offer of life - but their hearts are opposed, & they resist the spirit with wh. he strives with them - Says the apostle the earth that drinketh in the rain that cometh oft upon it - & bringeth forth herbs meet for those by whom it is dressed, receiveth blessing from God - But that which beareth briers & thorns is rejected & is nigh unto cursing whose end, is to be burned - Here the earth that drinketh in the rain that cometh oft upon it - The earth here represents the hearts of

all men - good & bad — its drink-
ing in ye rain that cometh oft
upon ye — means ye heart of man
which receive ye knowledge of ye
truth, & ye impulses of ye Holy Spirit.
As ye rain is continually (i.e. often
falling upon ye earth, so the
truths of ye gospel are often falling
into ye hearts of men, and
God attends these truths with ye
influence of his spirit - Now
ye apostle noticed ye effects
such earth or hearts as bear
ye fruits of holiness - suitable for
God who bestows this rain grace: those
hearts receive blessing from God.
But that ground or those hearts
which under ye rain of God's grace
bear nothing but briers & thorns
i.e. sins of opposition against ye truth
sins of unbelief, hide, & stubborness

agt God with all other like sins
such hearts as these are nigh unto
cursing whose end is to be
burned — Hence it is plain that
God descends in showers of mercies
upon all hearts good & bad — and
if the bad wants improve the
grace which he gives, he wants
give them more — & bestow all the
blessings of eternal life — But
instead of improving under Gods
grace they bear only briers, & thorns
& Gd in double justice lets them
alone to fill up the measure of
their sins — ~~But while they refuse to repent they continue in~~
~~their sins~~, he has not come down
upon them irresistably, as yet so as to change
their natures — and so as to break up
the stony heart, & parched ground, &
cause them to bear fruit — Gd has
wise reasons why he does thus — he

is not to blame, for withholding
what they have no right to, or
ever desire, after a godly sort -
When they abuse what grace he does
give he is not obliged to give more -
~~not only to expound dark sayings~~
~~but also~~ 2. He is reasonably pleased
that all the rest of ~~my~~ any live on
~~his heavenly fruit~~ viz the name of Ch -
~~and grace~~ - He descends into their
souls freely - in a sovereign man-
ner - when, & under whatever circum-
stances he pleases - He descends
with abundant influence even
flood upon dry ground - He
descends in all manner of ways
in greater or lesser terrors, suited
to their conditions & his own glory -
~~even to the destruction of the~~
~~glorious Redeemer~~ This is
all of his mere ennobling grace -
It turns their wilderness into a gar-
den - he makes them to bear the
fruits of holiness - & puts a new
song into their mouth even praise to our
(turn to this)

Heb. 13. 5th v. Nov-15-1795—

Let your conversation be
without covetousness: & be con-
tent with such things as ye
have for he hath said I will
never leave thee nor forsake thee

In these words of ye apostle
we may notice 2 following
things

1st The object of his exhor-
tation (viz) conversation, or mu-
tual intercourse — Let your con-
versation &c —

2dly The manner of it, expressed
in two particulars — (viz) without
covetousness — & be content with
such things as ye have — &

3dly The argument to enforce
the exhortation (viz) for I have said

& I will never leave thee nor forsake thee —

In further discoursing from the word it is proposed to illustrate a little more fully these three propositions which have been hinted at —

I ^{ly} — What we are to understand by christian conversation —

II ^{dly} When it may be said to be without covetousness — &

III ^{dly} The argument to enforce the exhortation —

— Which will be added as an improvement —

I st We are to consider what we are to understand by christian conversation —

By the frequent use of this word in scripture we are to understand by it intercourse such as takes place in social life — between Sister & Bro^{rs}

Between societies, & neighbourhoods
— between individuals in society or
of particular members of a family —
and one it is used to express that
intercourse which is held between
God & Ch. together with ye Ch.
above, with ye children of God
here below — Says ye apostle
Let your conversation be in Hr
(i. e.) Let your affections ascend
to Hr, & there hold converse with
God & Cr, & ye word of Glory —
by loving, & admiring & delighting
yourselves in these things, receive
ye impressions of ye Holy Spirit
& grow in grace — But in ye
text — ye word conversation is meant
to express not only ye conversation
which men hold together by lan-
guage but all their mutual deal-
ings
of kindness, love, interest, & compas-
sion which they are called to in life

But further – The word conversation in the text is supposed to take place among christians or true believers – The apostle directs this epistle to the Holy brethren, partakers of the Holy calling" – & he addresses them in this last chapter as being of the same description – & says Let brotherly love continue & the brotherly love here exhorted to was, christian love The love enjoined in the second commandment "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" He exhorts to let it continue, & grow, & be perfected, & after speaking of one or two other moral duties as expressions of this love – He mentions the text as an expression of the same – Let your conversation & let your mutual intercourse be christian built upon the law of brotherly love so that it was evidently intend-

to be christian conversation — as it may likewise further appear from the next thing designed for consideration — (viz)

II^d When may christian conversation be, P. to be without covetousness

Christian conversation may be s^d to be without covetousness when it takes place in simplicity & godly sincerity — together with a submissive, quiet resignation to t. divine will in possessing no more than God has seen fit to bestow upon us — Says the apostle "having testimony of our conscience that in simplicity & godly sincerity (not by fleshly wisdom) but by grace of God we have had our conversation in t. world!" — Hence t apostle defines christian conversation from his own example, to be such intercourse with t world as was, in

simplicity & godly sincerity - &
this being effected or through the
grace of God - (i.e.) He was enabled
to practice the law of brotherly love
in his actions, in his kindness - in
his charity - in his conversation
of every kind - "All things what-
soever he would that others should
do to him, he had done even so
to them" - And further stated
he had learned in whatever state
he was therewith to be con-
tent - " He was resigned to the will
of God in not hoping more auto-
ward things than he had - And
so in a text he recommends it
same to his brethren - "& be con-
tent with such things as ye
have - This observation was
added merely to define christian
conversation, & more precisely.
To be discontented with a gift

of God - would be covetous - it would be repining at God - & lead into great temptations -

This rule of Christian conversation, or intercourse with one another taking place in simplicity & godly sincerity, together with a quiet submissive resignation to thy divine will, in possessing no more than God sees fit to bestow upon us or us - is not designed to encourage sloth & indolence, or a careless neglect of ourselves and families, - (this would contradict other passages -) But that we should be so content as not to do any thing contrary to brotherly love, or contrary to our own personal Purity, in order to obtain more. We are not to be so eager after worldly possessions & accommodations as to intrude upon any duty to God - or neighbour or

to fatigue ourselves beyond our strength - But are to submit cheerfully to our lot & portion when we have done our duty in simplicity & godly sincerity.

But it may be useful to notice a number of things from which the apostle dehorted his brethren - which may be called covetous conversation - &

When persons are possessed of immoderate desires after accommodations of this life - such as an interest laid up for sickness or old age - or better houses - or better furniture - or better clothing, or more honor, or more ease, & quiet - a greater release from fatigue - When persons desire these, so much as influences them to deal unjustly in any respect when it leads them to do as they would not be done by when it leads them to do as they would not be [illegible]

is covetous conversation — When they desire them so much as to withhold charity in any respect — then it is covetous conversation — When they desire these so much as to withhold from I necessary support of civil government, or religion — or I support of their families then it is covetous covetous conversation — When persons died poverty so as to make them unjust or take that they have no right to then it is covetous conversation — This is according to worldly wisdom — &c all these things shew a heart which loves the world, & is taken up with it to dishonor of God & his own wounding

III We are here to consider the argument — to induce believers to this christian conversation

I will never leave thee nor forsake thee — This promise was given to Joshua — and is applicable to every christian in the following respects —

1 God is a fountain of happiness & his presence is better than property —

2 His presence really enjoyed encourages the heart forward in the ways of holiness — he will not weary in well doing — &c —

James 3d 17th } July 10th 1796

But the wisdom wh. is fr. above is first pure - then peaceable - & easy to be intreated, full of mercy & good fruits - without partiality, & without hypocrisy -

The religion of Jesus in its nature & consequences is as different from all other, as light fr. darkness - truth fr. falsehood - pleasure fr. pain & eternal happiness fr. eternal misery - Yet this religion is rejected by multitudes - professed but by few, & practised by still less - This religion wanted defining in the apostles' day, & now wanting it to world by its excellency

& no less does it need a most
accurate description & recommenda=
tion at this day - The apost=
tle endeavoured to make it plain
by contrast - In the first plain
verse 11th of context he addres=
sed himself to some who profes=
sed religion, but appeared to be
deceived from the fruits wh. they bore.
Q. Ho Doth a fountain send
forth at the same place sweet
water, & bitter? - Can the fig=
tree, my brethren, bear olive ber=
ries? either a vine, figs? So, can
no fountain yield salt water &
fresh - (i.e.) The heart of any
man will send forth such ex=
ercises as are suitable to its own
nature - It is impossible that its
exercises should be good or sweet
waters, if it is unrenewed & is full
of bitterness - it will send forth

bitter streams – its exercises will be unbelief – distaste of God, & all the pure precepts of the law & gospel. This heart will not habitually send forth such exercises, & then for a little while, send forth holy exercises, & then back again to sinful ones – no – the habitual exercises of the heart will certainly tell what the heart is, whether it be a bitter fountain or sweet.

The same thing is also shewn in the cases of the fig-tree & vine. The fig tree will not bear olive berries, nor a vine figs – each tree will produce fruit suitable to its own nature – Therefore says the apostle who is a wise man among you, & endowed with knowledge – let him shew, out of a good conversation his works = with meekness of wisdom –

i.e. Who is a truly wise man, & can discern & true mode of trying his religion, by St. Jnth he bears - let him not deceive himself, but shew out of a good conversation proceeding fr. his heart that his heart is made a sweet fountain of spiritual grace - But says he "if ye have bitter envyings & strife in your hearts, glory not, & lie not agst the truth - This wisdom, descendeth not fr. above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish. For where envy & strife is, there is confusion & every evil work - A heart wh. sends forth envying & strife as its streams - is proved to be a bitter fountain - & it is of no consequence for persons to call themselves christians - This would be to lie agst the truth, & such have no cause to boast & glory in their religion -

it is certain their religion defiled not so above - God was not the author of it, but it proceeded from their own carnal hearts, it is earthly, sensual, & devilish - For certainly concludes he, where envying & strife is, there is confusion, and every evil work - Such streams prove the fountain of the heart to be the seat of every vile affection - Now in direct contrast to this devilish wisdom wh. is so above - But says he the wisdom or religion wh. is so above is first pure, then peaceable - gentle - & easy to be intreated full of mercy & good fruits, without partiality & without hypocrisy - These things shew its excellence & superiority to every thing wh. ever bore the name of religion besides & would seem to make it an object infinitely desirable by all

rational beings — It may be observed that wisdom in the text, is put for true religion — or an heart truly pious — Ps. 90. 12. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom, that is, to the practice of true religion or piety But in attending further to the subject it is proposed to consider

I^ly Why true religion is called wisdom

II^dly Why is it is so to be so above.

& III^dly To attend to the exercises of it by which it is distinguished from all other wisdom — To which will be subjoined an application —

I^ly We are to consider why true religion is called wisdom — This most probably is bec^e it has so much of knowledge, prudence, & judgment in it which are some of the principal parts of wisdom

A Second Sermon from
James 3d. 17th.

But the Wisdom that is from
above &c —

These words have once ^ very lately been
the Theme of a discourse —
I was then proposed after a
a ——— b. To
A truly wise man ^ is one who is in=
duced with a Knowledge of God
& ^ divine Things — To know
w God and Ch. in a true sense
is to discern their true excellence
lence & this is, to be born of God
& to possess eternal life — This
is eternal life &c. To know us
the &c — This Knowledge then
is a knowledge of taste, in which ad=
the heart is engaged & delighted
with the Ch. of G. & Ch. & divine ^ wise
things — A person endued with &c

rational beings — It may be observed that wisdom in the text, is put for true religion — or an heart truly pious — Ps. 90. Psalm. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom, that is, to the practice of true religion or piety. But in attending further to the subject it is proposed to consider

I. In this knowledge is wise — he discerns spiritual objects in their true light — He is prudent, likewise, he is careful to give his heart & affections & conduct to the practice of God's commands (wh. are infinitely most important) — he is careful to shun the paths of sin & folly — he is careful to walk in the ways of wisdom & godly fear.

II. This is also true judgment to make a just estimate between different objects, and pursue the best. Therefore the inspired writer very fre-

A Second Sermon from
James 3d. 17th.

But the Wisdom which is from
above &c —

These words have once very lately been
the Theme of a discourse —
I was then proposed to
a [illegible], to
quently call true piety — or
an holy disposition of heart
wisdom — Says Job. The fear
of the Lord that is wisdom —
& to depart fr evil is under= hom.
standing — That godly fear
wh. consists in loving him &
& fearing to offend him, and
includes a sum of vital pie= as
ty — is wisdom. — & to de= then
part fr sin is understand= & ad=
ing just as much as the
practice of it would be
mad= ness

rational beings — It may be observed that wisdom in ye text, is put for true religion — or an heart truly pious — Ps. 90. 12. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom, that is, to ye practise of true religion or piety. But in attending further to ye subject it is proposed to consider

I. The nature & folly of this wisdom.

II. The reason why this wisdom is spoken of in ye text as depending so above all else; viz. because of its coming from God who is a fountain of it.

III. The duty of this wisdom, & what it is.

I. "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth to all men liberally & upbraideth not, & it shall be given him." Jam. 1. 5. "For the Lord giveth wisdom, & out of his mouth cometh knowledge & understanding — and again every good & perfect gift cometh down from the Father of lights — Our Lord Jesus Ch.

A Second Sermon from James 3d. 17th.

But the Wisdom which is from above &c —

These words have once been the Theme of a discourse — I was then proposed after a few introductory remarks to consider three particulars

I^ly Why true vital religion is called wisdom —

II^dly Why it is said to be from above — &

III^dly — Wherein — they — its qualities wherein it was distinguished from all other wisdom — To which was added an improvement —

These several propositions were attended to in their due order

The subject is resumed again at present for the sake of extending the improvement which a subject so important is calculated to yield - But before we come to the improvement designed, it will be necessary just to hint a few things which were suggested in our former discourse under the three divisions of the subject.

In attending to the first enquiry Why true vital religion was called wisdom, it was observed that, the reason doubtless was because it had so much of knowledge, prudence, & judgment in it, which are some of the principal parts of Wisdom - a truly wise man has a true

knowledge of God & Xt & the way of life by him — He has such a peculiar knowledge of these as to constitute eternal life begun in him — says Xt This is life eternal to know thee the only true G. & Xt Jesus whom thou hast sent — This knowledge of G. & Xt is true wisdom, it leads a person to the best & most proper ends, — the same person likewise is prudent & careful to give his heart & affections to God & divine things — & to study to order his practice by Gods word, which is emphatically wise conduct — It is likewise according to true prudence to render to all their dues — tribute to whom tribute — custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear & honour to whom honour. It is according to true wisdom

to render unto Ceasar ye things
wh. are Ceasars & unto God ye
things wh. are his — & true
true vital religion has so much
of knowledge prudence & judg.t
in it, it is called wisdom, in dis-
tinction from ignorance, sin,
& folly —

In attending likewise to
the second enquiry. Why this
wisdom is s.d to be so above
it was observed that reason
was true it come immediately
fr God who is ye fountain of
it — It is s.d "The Lord giveth
wisdom — & out of his mouth com-
eth knowledge & understanding.
(Prov. 2. 6.) — and Again if any
man lack wisdom, let him ask
it of G. who giveth to all, who
ask aright & upbraideth not.
the Holy Ghost ye Comforter

is sent down fr above, and
by his operations causes the
hearts of true believers to en=
joy this wisdom — They are called
on this acct God's workmanship
— & again S^t the Apo^l He that
hath wrought us for this self
same thing is God — Hence this
holy disposition of heart, in
wh. consists true religion or
wisdom is sd to be fr. above.
It is descended fr. God, ye father
of lights fr. whom all perfect
gifts flow, —— & is infinitely
different fr that, which apo=
speaks of as coming fr below
wh. is earthly, sensual, devilish.

In attending to ye last divi=
sion of ye subject, wh. was to
shew by ye qualities of this wis=
dom wherein it was distin=

guished fr all others - He brot
into view, & dwelt upon with
some length & qualities men-
tioned in ye text - That
this wisdom in the first place
is pure - that is - ye least wh.
possesses it is pure to as great a
degree as it possesses this wis-
dom - fr. selfishness, pride, car-
nality, deceit, injustice, & wicked-
ness of every kind - & hence in-
finitely distinguished fr. that
fleshly wisdom, wh. is fr below
consisting in selfishness, pride
deceit, falsehood, carnality, &
worldly policies - The wis-
dom wh. is fr God, or fr above -
leads ye heart to pure views of G.
Ch. & divine truths - it leads the
heart to embrace Ch. truly in
a gospel way & to enter into
ye practice of his commands - it

leads & least to pure exercises of benevolence to mankd, to wish well to & whole family of man & seek their best good - This wisdom seeketh not her own - it does not behave itself unseemly - it is not easily provoked - thinketh no evil - rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in & truth - it beareth all things it believeth all things - hopeth all things - & endureth all things.

This wisdom tends to universal purity - Hence in & second place it is peaceable - Wherever this Holy wisdom reigns in its purity, the consequence is universal peace.

It leads & least to peace with God - peace with all men, and in its own feelings - it tends to & healing of every difference among men, & to & establishment of harmony & mutual love — It is likewise gentle - disposes & possessor to bear

injuries & abuse with patience -
& forgive them - It leads the Soj:
ciety to be swift to hear - slow
to speak, slow to wrath - to a:
void the company of the rash, boj:
terous or proud - to avoid
cruelty, anger, & inhumanity of
all kinds - It is likewise ea:
sy to be intreated, It leads
its possessor to yield easily
to the leadest most mortify:
ing services for the good of others
& glory of G. & hence is instin:
itely distinguished for that hy:
pocritical perverse spirit wh.
can never be persuaded to duty.
This same virtue is likewise
distinguished by being full of
mercy & good fruits, and
with partiality & without
hypocrisy - These severally
we enlarg'
upon but at present have not

sine — Enough has been hinted to shew, Why true religion is called Wisdom — Why it is so to be so above & wherein it is distinguished fr all other wisdom or religion in ye world —

After this illustration of ye subject we improved it accordingly to ye intent of ye apo: (viz) to try our religion by it — To see whether it consisted in other Worldly wisdom — or in any thing different fr it — This improvement cannot be too often & solemnly pressed — Let the question be expected — Have we this religion? says ye apo: "Doth a fountain send forth at ye same place sweet waters & bitter — Can ye fig-tree my brethren bear olive-berries, either a vine figs. To the implied answer is, it is impossible —

possible- So can no fountain both yield salt water & fresh.- It is utterly impossible for any person to be under the influence of a renewed heart, & at the same time live habitually in opposition to his renewed heart- Who (say the apo:) is a wise man, & endowed with knowledge among you! let him shew out of a good conversation his works, with meekness of wisdom But if ye have bitter envyings & strife in your heart, glory not & lie not agt the truth- This wisdom descendeth not from above but is earthly- sensual- Devilish. for where envying & strife is = there is confusion & every evil work.

The same holds true now- What are the streams which flow fr. our heart-? Do they prove that we are wise men? Do we shew our good conversation with

[illegible] at present have no

meekness of wisdom - are our hearts
endowed with Spiritual Knowledge, Do
we strive for universal purity - Does
our wisdom influence us to purify ourselves
even as Christ was pure - Does it lead
to peace - are we gentle easy to
be entreated - are we full of good
fruits; and without partiality, &
hypocrisy - Is this the spirit
& bent of our hearts? if so then
we may rely upon it our wis-
dom or religion is far above, and
will carry us far above it cannot
finally — But instead of this
are not the streams which flow from
us bitter waters - such as selfish-
ness - pride - envy - neglect of God
& duty - likewise worldly
mindedness - falsehood - contention
& all manner evil thoughts &
feelings agt an holy life -
If so St. Paul warns not to
lie agt the truth - he forbids us to
glory -

our religion is so below, and will lead us to so miserable a religion, so shame it came, unless we repent -

Did this subject shew us a clear light what would be a happy state of society, were mankind to imbibe this spirit of Holy Jesus universally -

Universal purity of heart, in manners would introduce universal peace, & every social virtue - Consequence would be happiness & enjoyment - Every one would love God with all his heart, & his neighbour as himself, & act correspondently with each - Hence no dishonest, contention, wrath - evil thoughts, envy malice, or hatred would ever be seen. War would cease for under heaven all nations would be united in promoting

of Lord will eternally abide
in force, then, the gospel will
be eternally in force, if this is
his word, and contains all wh.
word of G. could be supposed
to contain, in order to render
it eternal
each others felicity - all would
be engaged in mutual kindness
& assisting each other in glorify-
ing God, & in making advan-
ces in holiness & happiness -

3dly If this would be the effect
of the universal possession of this
Holy wisdom then we see an
irresistible argument in favour
of the truth of christianity - for
if the possession of this Holy wisdom
would make & would then make
any, it is all & happiness rational
beings can have - & if happy

for wh. they were originally form-
ed & made capable - & now
since they have fallen fr it
by sin & are plunged into a
state of wretchedness - what
they at present need is, a re-
storation to their original pri-
mitive state - and t. gospel
points out a way of restitu-
tion - & so far as any one pos-
sesses its true spirit he is re-
stored - any one who has the
wisdom wh. is fr. above, is re-
stored - But no other wisdom
can do this - Where envyings
& strife is there is confusion
& every evil work - Hence this
subject, as it shews us, the
excellency of t wisdom wh. is fr
above, it also shews t. invi-
olable certainty of its truth -

by thy Holy Spirit shews us
the infinite importance of ob-
taining this Holy wisdom.
It is this alone can unite
us to God & prepare us to en-
joy him in Heaven! It is this
alone can unite us to that Holy
hosts & prepare us to enjoy
their society — This alone
will make Heaven Heaven — without
this paradise would give us
no delight — How infinitely
removed from wisdom are we to
make light of religion, and the
gospel — it is nothing short
of sporting with our own
eternal destruction — and
can this be wisdom, it is
that wisdom only which is from
beneath — which comes up from the

for wh. they were originally form=
ed & made capable - & now
since they have fallen fr it
by sin & are plunged into a
state of wretchedness - what
they at present need is, a re=
storation to their original pri=
mitive state - and t. gospel
points out a way of restitu=
tion - & so far as any one pos=
sesses its true spirit he is re=
stored - any one who has the
wisdom wh. is fr. above, is re=
stored - But no other wisdom
can do this - where envyings
& strife is there is confusion
& every evil work - Hence this
subject, as it shews us, the
excellency of t wisdom wh. is fr
above, it also shews t. invi=
sible certainty of its truth -

Holy This Subject shows us
the infinite importance of ob-
taining this Holy wisdom.
It is this alone can unite
us to God & prepare us to en-
joy him in Hx: It is this
alone can unite us to the Holy
hosts & prepare us to enjoy
their society - This alone
will make Hx Hx - without
this paradise would give us
no delight - How infinitely
removed is wisdom are we to
make light of religion, and the
gospel - it is nothing short
of sporting with an own
eternal destruction - and
can this be wisdom, it is
that wisdom only which is from
beneath - which come up from the

for the latter of these — How
certain is the conclusion that
we shall go to the place for
wh. we prepare ourselves — Let
us not lie agt the truth — We
cannot mock God; altho.
we may mock ourselves —
& surely we cannot deceive
ourselves only in this world —
in the next, it will be impos-
sible — Now therefore is
the time to be wise — The im-
portance of it, is infinite
beyond our conception —

Lastly — We are clearly
taught in this subject, to
whom we are to look to
give us this wisdom — It
is God who gives it to all

who ask for it in faith
& humility If any man
lack wisdom, let him ask
it of God says the apost &c
but let him ask in faith
nothing wavering- for he
that waveretth is like a wave
of the sea driven of wind &
tossed- let not that man
think he shall receive a=
ny thing of the Lord-
Let all who then lack
wisdom look & go for it.
ask & ye shall receive-
seek & ye shall find, &
knock & it shall be op=
ed unto you——

for the latter of life — How
certain is the conclusion that
we should go to prepare for
it. we prepare ourselves — Let
us not lie against truth — We
cannot mock God; although
we may mock ourselves.
& surely we cannot deceive
ourselves only in this world.
in the next, it will be impos-
sible — Now therefore is
the time to be wise — the im-
portance of it, is infinite
beyond our conception.

Lastly — We are clearly
taught in this subject, to
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But let him ask in faith
nothing wavering- for he
that waveretth is like a wave
of the sea driven of the wind &
tossed- let not that man
think he shall receive a=
ny thing of the Lord-
Let all who then lack
wisdom look to God for it.
ask & ye shall receive-
seek & ye shall find, &
knock & it shall be op=
ened unto you—

with the Comfort - with the saints w.h.
wh. are in the earth is all my de-
light - they delight in the ways of
God's commandments - they rejoice
in the pure ordinances of God & love
the universal purity & holiness -
2dly It is peaceable - Where this Hea-
venly wisdom reigns in the purity the
consequence is heavenly there is
Came the Holy Ghost - the
Comforter is sent down we is
to abide - & all the purifying
graces were given to abide -
So this wisdom, or holy dis-
position of heart is to be
to be to abide - true believ-
ers, or truly pious persons
are to be the workmanship
ship of God - Created in Christ
Jesus unto good works - and
St. Paul the last Advent
on for this selfsame thing
God - Now as God has the

with ℔ Lord - with ℔ saints wh.
wh. are in ℔ earth is all my de-
light - they delight in ℔ ways of
God's commandments - they use
in ℔ pure ordinances of ℔ & love
to universal purity & holiness -
2ly It is peaceable - Where this Wis-
dom reigns in its purity the
consequence is heaven - There is
sanctified & is filled with ℔ pa-
Spirit of God - It is pure from
℔ selfishness - pride - carnality
deceit - injustice - & worldly po-
cies of every kind; wh. the
apostle calls fleshly wisdom
or ℔ wisdom wh. is not ℔ above
But ℔ wisdom wh. is ℔ above
is pure in its views of God - Ch.
& divine truths - & is pure in
its love of these - it is pure in
its exercises of Benevolence
to wards Mkd it influences
to universal benevolence, to

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agency of the Holy Spirit - causes this wisdom - holiness of heart or true religion, all mean the same, inasmuch as he causes it, it is said to be from above -

We may therefore proceed to the

III^d thing wh. was to consider the exercises of this wisdom by wh. it is distinguished from all other wisdom - and

1st It is said to be pure - The heart wh. is possessed of this wisdom is pure so far as it is

with the Lord - with the saints & the
wicked are in the earth is all one de-
light - they delight in the ways of
God's commandments - they observe
in the pure ordinances of God & own
the universal purity & holiness -
2dly It is peaceable - Where there
is pure reigns in the purity, the
consequence is peace - There is
peace between God & the soul, esta-
blished on gospel terms - There is
likewise a foundation for peace in
one's own soul, & peace with men -
Where the heart is pure - all founda-
tion for discord is taken away -
The wisdom that is from above is
mainly disposed to be subject to
make peace wherever it is be-
seen & preserve it where it is -
The truly wise man will en-
deavour to follow peace with
all men - He will lay aside
injustice deceit & guile & make
no [illegible]

do to others as it would be
done by — it is pure from dark
ness & guile — it wishes the
real happiness & best good
of all men, & will do all in
its power to promote it.
But especially it is pure
in its love for / children /
God. & all / ways of God's com=
mands — It sees these to be /
light. &. shine with / di=
vine rays, & they delight
in them exceedingly. Those
who possess this wisdom say

it appear that he is upright, and endeavours to bring others to the same standard. or if they are resolved to contend, he will leave them to contend alone - When he is reviled, he will not revile again &c - He will pray for his enemies &c

3dly His gentle - This expression of wisdom is a term which signifies calmness moderation & patience - St Paul apostle to Philippians Let your moderation be made known to all men - This gentleness or moderation appears in disposing persons to bear injuries - to put up with insults & abuses - & forgive them - it appears in persons being swift to hear, slow to speak & slow to wrath - it disposes persons to deal gently with & passionate & patiently with

& cafh, boisterous, & proud -
This gentleness leads persons to
avoid cruelty - anger - & inhuma-
nity - it leads to giving up their
own rights in small matters
& in order to preserve peace & har-
mony ========== like charity it
leads a person to believe the
best concerning doubtful things
& to hope all things &c -
by this it is easy to be intreated
This expression of Holy wisdom
stands opposed to obstinacy
& perverseness - Some are so
self determined & obstinately
set in their own way that no-
thing can turn them - Such is
the case with hypocrites & unbe-
lievers - They are determined to
set their brow like brass, and
yield to no intreaty - But
Holy wisdom is easily intreated

to fall in with reason & all subjects
God commands - it leads it
to feel a fear of divine truth
they see that it is infinitely best
to do as God has commanded -
Job - Moses & David all
of them were intreated & ~~=~~
yielded to the suggestions of their
inferiors, concerning their duty -
so in like cases
5thly It is full of mercy &
good fruits - Holy wisdom leads
it's subjects to tenderness & com-
passion for all in distress -
the poor - the afflicted - strange
& fatherless & widows - all have
their claims, & are heard -
To him (the Holy Ghost) that
is afflicted, pitty should be
shewed by him for his friend -
Holy wisdom is full of mercy -
it will cause a heart even dis-

posed to benevolence & kind-
ness - But again it is full
of good fruits - Says I upon
the whole hath this world's
goods & seeth his brother have
need & shutteth up his bowells
of compassion from him, how
dwelleth the love of God in him.
2. Holy wisdom teaches charity
in every exercise of it - How
much is a sinner indebted for
his salvation? & how can he shut
his heart or hand against the
poor brother -
6 It is without partiality -
It leads to treat all men as
brethren & give to all their
dues listens to whom listen
custom to whom custom fear
to whom fear - &c.
7 It is without hypocrisy -
It leads its subjects to de-
sire not to deceive God. the

or itself — It seeks it in it's own light — it loves simplicity & godly sincerity in all things — Says I with one rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience &c —

Improvement —

In view of this subject we see a wide difference between the Holy wisdom, and all others — The fountain is in God and all its streams are sweet — but every other fountain, is in its nature & better

2 Have we this Holy wisdom

Have we purity
peace
gentle
easy to be entreated
full of good fruits
without partiality
& hypocrisy —

Southend July 25. 1813

Acts 4th 12th } May 22 1796.
Jan 14. 1810.

Neither is there salvation in any other —

These words of the apostle Peter were spoken to a large collection of the rulers of Israel. In the chapter preceding the text, we have an acct of a miraculous cure of a man, who had been a cripple from his birth. This extraordinary event, soon ~~after~~ ~~the~~ ~~apostles~~ ~~had~~ ~~taken~~ ~~place~~ ~~&

though by our own power, or
holiness we had made this man
to walk? The G. of Abraham
& of Isaac & of Jacob, the G. of
our fathers hath glorified his
son Jesus; whom ye delivered
up, & denied him in the presence
of Pilate when he was determin-
ed to let him go. But ye de-
nied the Holy one, & the just, and
desired a murderer to be granted
unto you - and killed the prince
of life - whom God hath raised
from the dead - whereof we are wit-
nesses - And his name through faith
in his name, hath made this man
strong whom ye see & know - yea,
the faith which is by him, hath given
him this perfect soundness in
the presence of you all -

This miracle & speech exceed-
ingly offended the chief rulers, as

appears for what followed.
as they spake to
the people, the Priests, & the captain of
the temple, & Sadducees came upon
them, & laid hold on them, and
put them in hold unto the next
day - Howbeit, many of them
which heard the word believed - and the
number of the men was about five
thousand - And it came to
pass on the morrow, that their
rulers, & elders & scribes - and
Annas the high Priest - & Caiaphas
& John, & Alexander, & as many
as were of the kindred of the high
priest - were gathered together at
Jerusalem - And when they had
set the apostles in the midst, they
asked them - by what power
or by what name they had done
this miracle - Then Peter
filled with the Holy-Ghost

unto them - Ye rulers of the people & elders of Israel - If we this day, be examined of a good deed done to the impotent man, by what means he is made whole - Be it known unto you all, & to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Ch. of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by him, doth this man stand here before you whole.

This is the stone, which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner - Neither is there salvation in any other - for there is none other name, under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved - Now they broke in upon Peter, &

commanded them to go aside
out of the council - And when
they had consulted upon the
case agreed to threaten them
straitly to speak no more in
this name. — & calling
them before the council again
gave them a charge, not
to speak at all, or teach in
the name of Jesus - But Peter
& John answered - whether it be
right in the sight of God, to hear
ken unto you, more than unto
God - Judge ye -

This short history
contains with the explanation
last reason mentioned sufficiently
brings into view the person of Ch.
as
alluded to in the text - In
the words therefore we may notice
two things - 1st A declaration

of the apostle —
That out of it there is no
salv= for sinners —
Neither is there salv= in any
other — But
2 ly In Him — there is sal=
vation for all who desire it.

This is fairly implied —

---

immaculate Conception the whole force
of the objection implies that in
it. This is full salv= for all
who embrace him truly.
& unquestionably. —

I will be natural & proper
therefore in attending to these
particulars to shew in the
~~XII Rule~~ how the declaration

of the apo- appears true
that out of Ch. there is no
salv- for sinners —

And also -
Mention a few things to
prove that in him there
is salv- for all who de-
sire it —

1st The declaration of
the apostle in the text appears
true from the nature of
the salv- to which he al-
luded - viz - a spiritual
salv-, which cannot effected
by any created being whatever.
This salv- consists in a

sanct- being renewed so as to cor-
respond with its original state:
[illegible] to ye love & enjoyment of

God D. ~~—~~ a soul which is thus renewed ~~in nature & fitted to love & enjoy God~~ is saved- ~~it enjoys salvation~~ ~~it~~ saved fr. its depravity- ~~it~~ saved fr its sinful ~~nature~~ fr. ye curse of ye law, & ye wrath of God, & all ye vile misery wh. it was liable to suffer from each of these- It is certain that ye apostle had his mind fixed upon this idea ~~of salvation~~ from his using ye same word in ye greek, wh. is used to point out this salvation about forty times in ye new Testament- Indeed, this is ye only salvation which MR. stand in need of- That they all by nature need this salvation, is too plain to be disputed- Where do we find a man- or any set of men, who, without a knowledge of Gods revealed will- are born & grow up without sin- Who love God

with all their heart – who love
prayer: love ~~to converse with God~~
to speak of God, ~~& contemplate~~
~~upon his perfections & actions~~
~~& love to talk~~ to talk of his
wisdom power goodness & justice
~~love~~ love to acknowledge him
in all their ways, & praise him
for all his benefits – Who
likewise love their neighbour
as themselves &c. – Where are these
good men, who are not depraved-
~~who love pleasure~~ who love religion.
who live in the love & enjoyment of
God their Maker – Where are they,
let their names & place of abode
be pointed out, & let their characters
be proved by their angelic
lives & conversation – Those who
deny their need of the Saviour must
(the apostle points out –)
prove themselves to be of this sort.
It behoves them, to prove they
are not depraved, & are not sin-
ners, in order to prove they do

not need t. salv= referred to by
t apostle - Some are to wise, as to
at this day
affirm, that they do not need to be made
any better - They are just as good as
their maker intended they should be - &
they do not wish to be made any
better - They ~~must~~ need no salv=.
But this is saying but little to their
purpose, except they mean to be con=
sistent, & be equally pleased with G=
destroying their comforts when he plea=
ses; & punishing their souls in tor=
menting pain for their sins as long
in t. world to come
as he pleases - It is of but little
consequence for any to say they do not
need salv=, unless they are prepared to
be happy in enduring t. penalty
of God's law, & all t. misery he
may see fit to inflict upon them -
happy now and are
If they are prepared to be happy in
God under all possible circumstances
wh. may befall them, then they may
be prepared to say they do not need
any salv= - But If men are not hap=
py in God now, it is folly to pretend

End of the Sermon -

Pt. - Behold ye despisers & wonder, & perish, — for I work a work, in your days, a work which ye shall in no wise believe although a man declare it unto you - This was Christ case with Jews & is still — They despised Ch. & wondered at ye rise & progress of his cause - & wondered why their Messiah did not come & so perished in their sins — Ch. wrought —— a work in their days - a work of infinite grace in redemption of men - & at ye same time left them, to perish in their unbelief of it, although declared unto them in ye clearest manner + So they continue still - In like manner all who despise Ch. in his person - character word, or people - & wonder at the folly of christianity perish in their

sins — There is no name under Hn
in wh. they can find salvn — Do
they look to men, or angels, they
can afford them no assistance; do
they look to creeds & human sys=
tems, they all fail — Men, an=
gels or systems cannot renew their
hearts, atone for their sins, or de=
liver them fr the curse of G's law, and
consequently, they must perish.
Those who believe not Gs work
although it be declared unto
them: but continue to despise
& wonder perish in the conclusi=
victims to their own folly. —
on —
Those of this description, and
who live under the light of the gospel
are the most inexcusable of any
wh. can be mentioned — For
now they have fair opportuni=
ty to know if there is any other
name to be trusted in — The world
for this many years have had
a fair trial to know whether, they

could come to God, by their own right=
reasonings - learning of every kind
has been raised to an astonishing
height - and moral philosophy
has been no less cultivated in some
of its parts than other sciences - so
that if there was any way, in
the reach of the human mind, to
obtain the renovation of the soul, it
would doubtless have been found
to light - & beside, the way of
salvation by Ch, is made so plain
that the fool, & wayfaring man
need not err in it - & beside
the absolute proof wh. exists be=
fore our eyes that multitudes
are in fact saved by Ch, are
renewed & restored to the love and
enjoyment of God - when all
these circumstances are laid toge=
ther, shewing how that we are
exalted to Him in divine privileges
now for any to despise Ch, &

wonder at christianity – they do
as it were cast first threshhold
of Hx into a ship of woe – they
are left with Jesus to experience
the full weight of their condemnation
charity would hope there are
but very few of this class in this
land – although there are many
who assume a kind of bravado in
speaking light of religion, yet
on a death-bed will whisper a
very different tone – & although
they may not possess to salva-
tion gospel of Ct, yet they will
deny any other hope, but from
that quarter – Such persons
do themselves infinite damage in
addition to their dishonoring Ct.
by endeavouring to make them-
think, they disbelieve – whereas
they do it merely for custom-
sake, & to live as they please
with less checks of conscience.
But a few moments reflection

own forming which may be as fatal as any other delusion - But

2 dly We see in the light of this subject how greatly we are privileged, who have the name of Ch. given among us for our salvation ! We have the salvation wh. is in God but

upon a sick & dying bed will bring them to speak for the conscience & confess the folly of such conduct - & when it is eternally too late, lament the loss of their souls But Again we in

There are other ways of denying Ch. besides openly rejecting him - As there is no other name given under Heaven among men whereby we can be saved - it is necessary in order to receive the salvation

wonder at christianity – they do
as it were leap for a threshhold
of Hx in a bliss of woe – these
are left with Jesus to experience
the weight of their condemnation
Charity would hope there are
but very few of this class in this
land – although there are many
who assume a kind of bravado in
speaking light of religion, yet
on wh. is in him, that we em=
brace Xt, & in the
way prescribed in his word,
if we do not, we reject
him, as fatally as if we
openly denied him –
We must embrace him
as a divine person – as pos=
sing all the fulness of the God=
head bodily – We must
receive him for our only
& all sufficient Sav=, and
give up ourselves to his
authority & government –

own forming which may be
as fatal as any other delu=
sion - But
2 dly We see in the light of this
subject how greatly we
are privileged, who have the
name of Ct. given among
us for our salv= ! We have
the salv= wh. is fr. God but=
we must believe in him
with a faith wh. works by
love & purifies the heart.
& be willing, to keep his
commandments - we must
be willing to take up his cr= in
ways & follow him, & be not at
conformed to this world -
unless we receive him & and
we receive no salv= from
him - unless we are ab= de=
solutely renewed, in our mo=
tives, & are in heart reconci=
led to God.

wonder at christianity – they do
as it were leap for it threshhold
of Hx in the abiss of woe – they
are left with Jesus to experience
the full weight of their condemnation
& charity would hope there are
but very few of this class in this
land – although there are many
who assume a kind of bravado in
speaking light of religion, yet
on unless we are restored to
the love & enjoyment of
God – so as to be supremely
happy in him we
do receive no salvation in
the heart reject him.
~~Those who reject Christ~~
~~are to think there~~ If
we do not receive Ch
in his true Ch, & in
the way of his appoint-
ment, we depend upon
a false Ch, one of our

own forming which may be
as fatal as any other delu=
sion - But
2 dly We see in the light of this
subject how greatly we
are privileged, who have the
name of Ct. given among
us for our salv= ! We have
the salv= wh. is fr. God but=
h our doors - while multi=
tudes of h heathen are left
to perish in darkness -
God has cheered upon us as
on h favoured spot of h globe.
We see & know that there is salv= in
no other - we know what
our natural estate is - Lost
& condemned - and
how is a remedy at hand -
How gr= a privilege to be de=
livered from h trouble of travel=
ing in h mazes & wilderness of
Philosophers after h right way -

How gr= a privilege to know
there is nothing in all their
researches & plans -
How gr= a privilege to know
what our complaint is - to know
we are miserable, depraved, &
dead in sin - and how gr=
is the privilege, to have a certain
& sufficient remedy at hand
for our spiritual disease -?
Our privilege is immense -
But to enlarge our ideas of
the greatness of our privilege let
us for a moment think how
gr= is the salv= offered? Al=
mighty power is necessary and
stands ready - the blood of Ch= is
necessary & stands ready - the
Holy Spirit is necessary, and
stands ready - the covenant
of grace, to seal the pardon of sin,
& the gift of all grace & eternal life stands
ready, to be ratified, when we

repent & cordially receive Ch. as
he is — But while we lie in
our sins — We lie in depravity &
under Just
Curse death — we are under
& obliged to
& obliged to Ch.s personal Ad.s — we
reject eternal life & ourselves
and are exposed to eternal dam-
nation from the presence of the
Lord & the glory of his power!
our case is beyond the help of
men, good or bad, angels, or
devils — But the moment we
repent, we live; Ch. is our sure-
ty & does all for us & in us —
How great is this salv.n! and
what infinite obligation are we under
to repent & receive it immedi-
ately? God has promised this
salv.n, he has sent it — & com-
mands our reception of it —
How great is our privileges a-
bove the heathen world — they
grope in darkness & perish —
We have the light & may live
if we will — The next thing

3dly Which addresses us for this sub.
Ject is - a question how we improve
our Gospel privileges - ? Do we
experience the saving effects of Xt's
Ministry - do we possess salvn ?
While all our hopes are cast off
from every other name, & centre
alone in Xt, do we embrace him
in his true Chr as God, man, &
Mediator - Do we yield our
selves to his whole will - Perhaps not.
Possibly we do not treat the
salvn of our souls even with de-
cent attention - How many
do not even this - what solemn mock-
ery & contempt is such conduct.
better for such never to have known
the way of righteousness : such contempt
of gospel grace will bring ten fold
destruction beyond that which falls
upon the stupid idolater - It
will be more tolerable for Sod:
gomorra & Bethsaida in the day of
Judgment than for us -
Let not this be our awful ruin
amen -

they shall be in future, while they continue as they are & God continues as he is - But instead of finding any man or race of men who are born & grow up without sin, are they not all polluted & vile? Every man who reflects is obliged to own it - He is obliged to confess that t very nature of human soul is degraded & fallen fr God - This has been t confession of every wise heathen -

This being t case, t very nature of man's disease appears to lie too deeply seated in his nature to be cured by any man or created being - The salvation of t soul consisting in being so renewed as to correspond with its original state & being restored to t love & enjoyment of its Maker; is a work attended with unsurmountable difficulties in t hands of a mere creature. For instance, how would a man

~~angel~~ undertake to change ye nature of ye human soul - especially a sinful man (for I take supposes there are none but depraved men to save depraved men -) How could one man who is a sinner be able to change ye nature of another sinner into a state directly different fr. his own? How absurd even the supposition appears - We see then for one ~~sinner~~ there can be no salvation fr this quarter - Satan cannot rebuke sin - one sinner cannot rebuke another sincerely & much more alter his nature fr sin to holiness - Again - How could an angel change ye nature of ye human soul - this is above his power - an angel cannot make himself, & certainly he cannot create others - or change their natures when made - But supposing an angel could regenerate ye soul, yet, how could he satisfy for men's sins

could he fulfill ye law of God for
him, & then for men? This is im-
possible - could he suffer ye penalty
of ye law in man's stead? This is
impossible. Yet Lord would ac-
cept of ye sacrifice of an angel,
men could have no knowledge
of this without a revelation - be-
side without a revelation from
God men could know nothing
about any good angels -

How fully does it appear in
these hints there is no salv-
in any of these - angels cannot
bring back ye souls of men to their
original form & restore them to ye
love & enjoyment of their maker.
2dly The same appears true from
ye various plans which wise men
& moralists have invented to
restore ye human mind - Plato -
Socrates - Confucius - Cicero, &
Seneca, who have been ye most
renowned & celebrated for their
morals among all ye Heathen

would never could tell how
to renew & soul of man & rest-
tore it to its original state,
& to t enjoyment of its Maker.
Those in later times who
have exhausted their abilities
& learning in trying to find out
a way of salvation different fr the
scriptures have universally ended
in thicker darkness ~~& ignorance~~
than when they began. No
two ~~=~~ agree in their systems
nor any ~~=~~ suggests how t
soul can be revived to t image
& partake in t favour of God.
The plan adopted by some that God
will accept of a man's repentance
~~& amendment of heart & conduct~~ without
is degrading t. Law of God ~~=~~
any atonement. But even
admitting that t. Lord would
accept of repentance & honest
behaviour instead of an atone-
ment for past sins (which is
wholly impossible) yet how

do their natures become changed,
so as to unite to God, & sin no more
There is no provision made for this
even in imagination — & without
this there is no complete salvation in a plan —

Thus if we search the world over
& from the beginning of time down to
this day, we shall find there is
no name under Heaven given among
men whereby we can be saved.

But —

3dly Fact is conclusive upon this
point, no instance can ever be pro-
duced where any one has been sa-
ved unconnected with the plan of Jes-
us — & since the world has stood
nearly six thousand years, and
no instance of this kind can be
produced, it would seem as if
this alone would be sufficient
to discourage every attempt further.
Indeed, it would were it not
for that total depravity which
has so darkened the human Mind
that men do not perceive their

own infinite folly, or feel it even
when told of it— But nothing
can be more capable of demonstra-
tion than the apostle's assertion
in the text, that there is salva-
tion in no other name except Jesus
Christ— In the next place
II— We were to notice a few
things which prove that salva-
tion is found in Christ—

This proposal is not introduced
here it admits of any question
~~in question~~— nor is it
proposed to enter largely into the
evidence of it— But in confor-
mity to the suggestion in the text
it is natural to observe how cer-
tain it is that although there
is none other name under Heaven
given among men whereby we can
be saved, yet this name is giv-
en whereby salvation is possible.
And at present we shall pass
over Christ as God— man— & medi-

ator – his appointment of God for
the work of redemption – his power &
ability to accomplish it – the evidence
es of his actual coming & fulfil-
ling his appointment of his Father –
his suffering on the cross – resurrection
from the dead – & ascension to Hea-
ven. These are all particulars which
might be dwelt upon with al-
most infinite enlargement & indu-
table certainty, as shewing Chr
to have taken in & through his
name – But we pass by these
as unnecessary for the design before
us – & come down to two evidences
only to be mentioned at this time
(viz.) the nature of Chr doctrines
& the actual effects which have ta-
ken place upon men's minds where
they have been cordially received. –
1st. The nature of Chs doctrines, shew
that there is salvation in him – These all
teach that God is a Being infini-
tely Holy, Just & good, & to be loved
by all beings with all their heart –

– they teach that men are in their nature opposed to God – they teach that they must be renewed so as to correspond with their original form, in the image of God: & to become restored to the love & enjoyment of their maker – they also teach a way through his blood, in which all Gods perfections can harmonize in saving, those who are thus renewed – Now these doctrines being exactly according to the truth of Gods char., & mans char., & what is necessary for man – & pointing out a consistent _____ way of salvn they all shew that there is salvn in his name – But what particularly is to be kept in view, is that all Chr. doctrines shew that God is Holy – & they all require holiness in men, which is the essence of this salvn: these doctrines therefore, being founded, on

truth have savg in them -

2. The effects of these doctrines upon the minds of men where they have been cordially received are conclusive proof in the case before us - The effects of the doctrines through the application of the Holy Spirit have been salvg to such as have received them - Now among all names, that wh. are given and proposed is the one to be relyed on - Ot Jesus, through his word & spirit, has prevailed to renew men's hearts & cause them to love God - & to be restored to his favor & enjoyment -

This proves that there is salvg in him - Ot Power healed the sick, raised the dead - cast out devils - opened the eyes of the Blind - & what was still more renewed their souls, & saved them from their sin

He shewed that he had, not only power over nature to change its stated course, but power to change Saul, & give it a frame suited to its original form & Nature, & hence possessed of salvn - I am, if any upon a strict enquiry will undertake to deny this fact, & the Word of God testifies they are not to be reasoned with - they have sunk too deep in depravity to allow the truth of simple demonstration, & hence have no power to be convinced rationally of any thing -

What remains is some practical reflections from what has been said - and

1st We are fully of those who deny Xt for in doing this, they deny the only name under Hn given among men whereby they can be saved & hence cut themselves off fr. the possibility of salvn so long as they do this - The Jew, & the denier of the divine authority of the scriptures is to apostle to cry among this class - Jews - Beware therefore Lest that come upon you which is written in

Rom. 13th 12th Jany 1800-

The night is far spent, the day is at hand: Let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, & put on the armour of light.

The words before us were addressed to the christians ... at Rome: those who were beloved of God, and called to be saints. — The exhortation contained in them holds up two things —

1st An injunction to renounce every sinful practice — These in the stile of the text are works of darkness — because they proceed from ignorance & depravity of heart — & (but) many of them are committed in darkness in the absence of the natural sun. —

2 It enjoins a course of holy living

conformable to the pure & holy precepts of the gospel, which are called t armour of light - Let us cast off t works of darkness & put on the armour of light - (i.e.) Let all who are beloved of God purify themselves from sinful thoughts, words & deeds, & be clothed with holiness as an armour of brightness glory & defence. -

This exhortation was founded upon the peculiarity of the time in wh. they then were. -

The night is far spent, t day is at hand. Let us therefore cast off &c - The night is often used as a metaphor to denote afflictions, distresses & trials of various kinds, which befall individuals & bodies of men of any description - T. the Spirit of Prophesy to Isaiah, speaking of

burden Dumah - (i.e.) affliction & troubles of Dumah - "Watchman what of the night: Watchman what of the night?" (i.e.) What period is it, in the progress of the afflictions & calamities of Dumah? So likewise, night in the apostle's use of it, probably referred to the persecutions & troubles in which the Christian church was at that time. Especially the Jewish nation who took every measure in their power to defeat the progress of the gospel, & destroy its professors & publishers — night might also refer to that heathenish ignorance superstition, and wickedness, which so generally prevailed in those times. — These circumstances being in the apostle's mind he might well call the time in which his brethren were, a time of night, of darkness & gloominess

Indeed the world in gen^l had ever
been in this dark, benighted state,
compared with the light of the gospel
& its glorious privileges — But now
when a few began to experience ^t
blessings of light & darkness which
still remained was more think-
ing & affecting to them. — But to
complete the apo^s idea of ^t night
in v^s. his brethren were it is like-
ly he meant to consider their be-
ing ~~altogether~~ in connection with other things
in a state of imper-
fection & sin, as a time of night —
his words preceding strongly import
this — Says he Knowing the time,
that now it is high time to awake
out of sleep: for now is our sal-
vation nearer than when we be-
lieved — & then says the night is
far spent — The night here seems
to allude to the sleep of partial sin, ignor-
ance & dulness in v^s. they were
at present, & needed to be awaked out
of — We are therefore to consider
the night in v^s. the brethren

were & to wh. the apostle refers consisted in their outward & inward troubles & afflictions — & concerning this night be observed that it was far spent (i. e.) it was brot. nearly to a close — it was near break of day — when their outward distresses wh. they endured for their persecutors would cease & they wh would enjoy a season of peace & prosperity — & further, death was now nearer than when they believed; in wh. they would be delivered fr all their internal conflicts with sin, & experience ye full glory of Xt in their eternal state; this day was at hand — This was the argument wh. he made use of to urge his brethren to cast off ye works of darkness & put on ye armour of light.

In attending further to ye word it is proper to accommodate them to our present circumstan-

manner by considering
I^st In what respects the christian
ch^h may be s^d at present to be
in a state of night, darkness, and
sleep —
II^dly What reasons we have to be=
lieve that this night is far spent
& the day of prosperity & H^n, are
at hand — and
III^dly What are some of the argu=
ments naturally arising from
the present state of things, to excite the
child^n of God to universal purity
& holiness of life ~~& conversation~~
To which will be added an appli=
cation — And
I^st It is proposed to consider
in what respects the christian ch^h
may be s^d to be at present in
a state of night, darkness, and
sleep — In two respects, it is
very obviously —
1^st In regard to those persecutions

and afflictions which it receives from false friends & open enemies. The christian ch, in this discourse is not to be considered as that outward thing wh. appears visibly to the world under that name, but as real members of Ch. spiritual body which have been born of his spirit & have devoted themselves practically to an holy life & walk with him — — among the false friends of Ch. spiritual kdm are those who have done & still do propagate & spread heresies ——— subversive of its foundation. Those also ——— who make use of the gospel to promote political ends — & those who have done & still claim a prerogative or retain them when they please —— Likewise all who pretend to pardon sins — hypocritical professors live among its false friends — The open enemies of the christian ch. are infidels of all denominations; —— These generally contribute largely to cover the

the chh. with a moral claud-
and shund it in night - Of ye
first of these classes, who propa-
gate false doctrines, the apo-
Peter has warned us chap. 2.
of his 2d Epistle - "But there
were false Prophets also among
people as there shall be false
teachers among you - who
privily shall bring in dam-
nable heresies - even denying
the Lord that bot them, & bring
upon themselves swift destruction
And many shall follow their
pernicious ways, by reason of
whom the way of truth shall
be evil spoken of - Here no-
tice that these false teachers bring
in damnable heresies - denying
Ch. divinity - & many follow their
pernicious ways & on this acct.
ways of truth are reproached & per-
verted - & the true body of Ch. abused.
And S. t apo. And to Jany. Now
the Spirit speaketh expressly that in

y. latter days some shall depart from y. faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, & doctrines of Devils, speaking lies in hypocrisy - having their consciences seared with a hot Iron. —spoken of in scripture—

The latter days are peculiarly the present days - of these y. Spirit of prophesy spake expressly, that these false teachers should appear, and y. doctrines they preach are y. doctrines of Devils - such as he excites y. & delights to have preached - such doctrines as oppose Gr in his mediatorial Ch, & such as y. Devil preached to our first Parents - Thou shalt not surely die - Since the apostolic age there have - nearly four hundred different denominations arisen, many of wh. strike at y. foundation of Gr Xdom & endeavour to overthrow it. —such doctrine as deny future punishment & its perpetuity.

These various plans of religion, like y. lamps, mentioned in y. revelation of St John, darkened y. light of y. christian Ch, & their shadow given appearance of night - Every doctrine &

practice xn is agt Ot, & persecutes his cause & members tend to render it obscure & depressed = In addition to these false teachers Some have made use of ye gospel to assist them in political concerns - This is ye case in all countries where the christian religion is established by law - This is ye case in many Kdms & States in Europe - This always covers the light of Gts spiritual body & puts it under a bushel - Those who espouse ye religion of ye Bible merely to promote civil government do it an infinite dishonor - they are in heart friendly to nothing in xn spirit of Gts Kdm consists: & the softening hand of hypocrites always tends to depress it lower, & cover it with a night of affliction - A form of godliness without ye power, was always abhorred, & ye total disgust & loathing of - But Again among its false friends, the Man of sin has long been conspicuous - Says the

apo^c^ – 2 Thes. 2, 4^th^ There shall come a falling away – & y^e^ Man of Sin shall be revealed, who opposeth & exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped as God: so that he as God sitteth in y^e^ temple of God, shewing himself that he is God – This man of Sin the Pope of Rome together with his host of cardinals have brought y^e^ greatest cloud upon y^e^ cause of Xt. The persecution in doctrines, in malice, in tortures & blood, exceed any thing which y^e^ pages of history furnish beside. The horrid scenes of murder & devastation which were carried on in Germany – France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain, & Spanish America, were shocking to every feeling of humanity – It is noticed by historians that cruelty was studied as an art; & that persecution might be carried to y^e^ highest pitch, there were societies formed in various parts

of t. popish dominion to study & practise persecution & cruelty in its highest perfections — The inquisition went through a large part of Europe like a desolating plague. In t. 16th Century under t. reign of Charles 9th King of France a persecution was carried on in that Kdom & in 30 years there were put to death by tortures 30 Princes — 148 Counts — 234 Barons — 147, 518 Noblemen — & 760.000 of t common people — making in all One Million — seven hundred thousand 939 + Thuanus, a French historian relates that in Paris 30,000 were massacred with aggravated contempt, — & when t. news of this event reached Rome Gregory 13th instituted solemn rejoicings for this victory — It is said in t. revelations of St John, 17. 6th speaking of t. Ch of Rome — I saw t woman drunken with t blood

of the Saints & with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus — & 18. 24 & in her was found the blood of Prophets & of saints & of all them that were slain upon earth — No outward event has cast the christian church into such a night of sorrow & distress as this — & it still continues in a great degree wherever the power of this Blasphemer & Murderer extends over countries partially enlightened by the gospel — The Reign of Antichrist is considered by St John, or rather the Angel who revealed the state of the church to him, as a season of sorrow & night: & hence the two witnesses of gospel truth are said to prophesy in sackcloth & mourning — The persecutions of the church of Rome after the cause of truth have appeared in restraining the scriptures from the common people — & instituting in their room their own superstitions & homilies — By this means they have brought a night of ignorance & error on many who were

partially enlightened — The same al:
so is done by obliging ye common peo:
ple to worship of images & relicks
& pray in an unknown tongue &
believe their mock miracles — Where
ever these things have been practis'd
it is night indeed, & the gloom
has spread in a measure over all
civilized world — & but darkness
upon Ch. Kdm. — Hypocritical peo:
ple or false brethren who are mingled
among ye body of Ch. members are
always false friends & bring a cloud
of evils upon the Ch. They cannot
be hot to see or practise Ch. rules
but they never felt them; they ma:
nifest their hypocrisy more or less to
every one, hurt them, & hereby bring
a cloud of disgrace & contempt on the
whole body — The tares have always
been mingled with ye wheat; Satan
always took care to sow them; and
Ch. says let both grow together till
the harvest; & then he will seperate
them & cast ye tares into ye fire; but
ye wheat he will gather into his barn.
The tares are sometimes so thick as

to choak t. wheat & seem almost to root it out — They will often tangle it & break it down so that the beauty & native richness of the wheat cannot appear — But Ch. says to his servants Ye cannot gather out these tares least ye root up t. wheet also. These false friends to Ch. represented by tares have always been in t. midst of Ch. Kdm. & still are & in proportion to their influence they root out t. vitals of piety fr. t. body, & bring on night, affliction, & distress upon it — The world take advantage of these instances of false friends, & lay them justly therefore in their hand speeches ag.t religion, & their total neglect of practical godliness — Another cause of t. present night brought over t. christian chh is, t. prevalence of open infidelity — This gloomy cloud has gathered thick within a few years, & threatens Egyptian darkness — It is mentioned in the Apocalipse of St. John, in speak-

ing as is supposed of this time, Chap. 16. 13th - And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of ye Dragon - & out of ye mouth of ye beast, & out of ye mouth of ye false Prt: & they are ye spirits of Devils, which go forth unto ye Kings of ye earth, & of ye whole world, to gather them to ye battle of that gt day of G: almighty. — These three unclean spirits have been considered by the best interpreters to be ye principles of infidelity which have sprung up within the 18th century, in Christendom. These principles have been preached by impure Ch: , wh. are denoted by — frogs - These have endeavoured to enlighten ye world, & shew them that there is no true religion - no Hr - & no Hell -, & some have gone so far as to inculcate there was no God. These frogs likewise have croaked croaked in their dens & — agt all ye government of ye world, & endeavoured to overset them, in order

to introduce Liberty & universal equality — By their joint efforts agt Ch & civil government they have revolutionized one of the mightyest powers in Europe, and threatened every other — They have poisoned ye minds of thousands in America, & made them swell with impudence & blasphemy — Their secret societies & combinations have indubitably been erected in this country, and threaten it with ye most serious consequences — These impure spirits have already erected their standard & gathered ye kings & nations to ye battle of ye great day of God, Almighty — The battle, ye contest between pure religion, & none at all, secret societies, & is now fighting — The blood has long been running — & it will not cease till the Mystical Babylon falls, as a millstone in ye depths of ye sea — These spirits of Divils will not fail till Ch shall arise with his mighty, viz. ye spread of his truth, & consume them by ye bright

ness of his rising — But by reason
of the spread of unbelief, the Ch. has
had a gloomy cloud spread over it &
put on the appearance of night —
But in addition to these things
the Ch. shew the nightly state of the
Ch. at present, it needs only be
mentioned in the
2d Place that imperfections, sins
& lukewarmness of the true Children
shew that they are asleep — says
the spot — Knowing the time, that now
it is high time, to awake out of sleep.
While the bridegroom tarried (says our Lord)
they all slumbered & slept, both the
wise & as well as foolish slept —
The Children of God, generally speaking
are exceeding weak, worldly, & conform:
to the world — this makes them asleep in
religious duty. They seem not to have
their senses properly about them, like
persons partly asleep & partly awake,
& hence they talk & act, like persons
in a doze — The state in the Ch. they
now are (except in a few instances)
is a state of great temptation
darkness & deadness

But iniquity abounds & love of many waxes cold – Some are so filled with & cares & business of & world as not to be known fr. & world – These are hidden & do Ot. no honor, they are asleep – Others are so filled with & honors & pleasures of & world, as to neglect & duties of piety very much. These are also asleep – Some again are so overawed by & fear of man, & a fear of offending the wicked, that if they had camped and kept under – they dare not act their conscience. They tremble, like children in & night for shadows, & & shaking of a leaf. Their hands are weak, & knees smite together, & while they are in this panic they neither can understand & teaching of an angel would have no effect upon them. their duty or do it – they have no mind to study them; they seem to loose all sense of Duty to Ot., & obligations to obey him, all their souls are taken up in getting away fr. danger – In former days the Lord complained that there were none valient for & truth. – So it is now, very few are willing to fight

a good fight of faith – Zeal & boldness in the defence of error & pleasing the selfish feelings is not wanting –

These causes sufficiently illustrate that now is a state of night darkness & sleep with the Xn World

We are to consider what reasons we have to believe that this night is far spent & the day of prosperity & Hn are at hand.

The reasons which shall be offered at this time are only two.

First – The predictions of scripture relative to the glorious reign of Christ on Earth, according with present events of divine providence, clearly point out that the night of the christian church is far spent & that it is now near the break of day – The long night of antichristian reign is disputed by the Prophecies to continue One thousand, two hundred & sixty days – & these are undoubtedly in prophetic, ~~=~~ reckoning to be considered a day for a year.

This is the time in wh. the witnesses are to prophesy in sackcloth — as see Rev. 11. 3d — It is not positively known when this period was to commence & consequently cannot be determined when it will end — But there are some things predicted concerning the commencement in wh. Antichrist shall terminate his reign wh. seem to be fulfilled in the events of this day & wh. give strong reason to believe his end is not far off — It is said Rev. 17. 16th — Speaking of the city of Rome under the metaphor of an apostate. "And the ten horns wh. thou sawest upon the beast these shall hate the whore, and shall make her desolate & naked & shall eat her flesh & burn her with fire — The comment of Bishop Newton on this passage is, That by a common figure of the whole for a part, some of the ten kings, who formerly loved

her, & now grown sensible of
her exorbitant exactions & op=
pressions shall hate her, shall
strip & expose & plunder her, &
utterly consume her with fire.
Rome therefore will finally be
destroyed by some of ye princes
who are reformed fr. popery - &
as ye kings of France have con=
tributed greatly to her advance=
ment, it is not impossible or im=
probable that some time or other
they may be ye principal author
of her destruction. This com=
ment was made forty two years
ago - We have lived to see ye time
in wh. it has been nearly fulfilled - an able
commentator of ye present day
remarks = thus - Speaking of
events of ye eighteenth century.
The throne of ye bourbons has
been ye most zealous & powerful
supporter of ye papal interest
in france - but of late has
been overthrown & royalty ex=
tinguished - The monarchy of

France is annihilated: the wealth
tyranny & influence of the Romish
clergy in a manner, are no more.
The Holy Father has been driven
from his royal seat at Rome; been
made to wander like a fugitive
& been subjected to live on a pen-
sion — The Popish countries have
been exceedingly impoverished &
weakened by the war (Meaning
the late french war in Italy)
their kings & princes have been
deprived of their government, &
republics have been overthrown —
By these events Popish power
influence & all resources of the
pope are diminished & he is re-
duced comparatively to a cypher.
Now, this history of facts accords
so exactly with the prediction of
the manner in which the Pope was to
verge to a close of his reign, we
cannot but be deeply convinced
that the time is nearly at hand
when he will be consumed with fire
& his Reign sink as a millstone
in mighty waters. —

& directly upon it cry that Babylon is fallen, is fallen — Then the next cry is Alle: luia, Salvn, & glory, & honour, and power unto the Lord our God — & St John I dead as it were a voice of a gt multitude & as the voice of many waters, & as the voice of mighty thunderings saying, Alle= luia for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth — Let us be glad & rejoice, & give honor to him for the marriage of the Lamb is come, & his wife hath made herself ready — After mys= tical Babylon is consumed, the long night of the christian church will be end= ed, & the glorious reign of Christ come — The day will break & the shadows of ignorance — fly away — All Christians will see eye to eye — false teachers will cease. None will make use of religion for political ends merely — false friends will no longer obtrude their im= positions — Satan will no longer deceive — Hypocrites will have no place in the Xtn, & Infidelity perish — Universal peace & holiness

will pervade ye globe — ye Knowledge of ye Lord will cover ye earth as ye waters do ye sea — This will be a day of light, & joy, & thanksgiving — and ye former troubles of ye night & darkness will be no more remembered: for the former things are passed away & behold all things are new — bright — & transporting. —

The numerous texts of scripture prophesy, & their fulfilment in events of this day must be omitted for want of time, & a more tolerable season — The 2d Reason we have to believe that ye night of trouble & affliction — to ye people of God — is for ye present, & ye day of their deliverance is at hand, is their death & consequent Hx is at hand — The apo: says "Knowing ye time: for now is your Salvation nearer than when you believed — Those who are beloved of God ought

to feel upon ye beginning of every
new period of time, as if their H[ea]v[e]n
was come — or just at ye door — This
ought to rouse them to consideration
& to awake out of sleep —
We have all just past a period the
most important in many respects
wh. we ever saw, & it is certain we
can never see another such — The
18th Hundredth year since Chr.
birth is closed — This is ye last century
gone, — the ending of
last century sound solemn — It is
gone, — what lectures of importance
it reads to us — You will bear with
me while I hint a few things
wh. naturally occur in ye mind on
ye departure of a period so full of instruction
It is observed by One who has ob=
tained the best information that
in this healthful climate one half
of ye number of those who are born
into ye world die under twenty years
of age, & it is computed that tak=
ing ye world at large one half of
human race die under 17 — It is
estimated that in ten years more

including those who are born &
die in that period, & out of t number
of those who were more than 17 at the
commencement of t ten years another
number dies, equal to t other half
of all t inhabitants upon t earth.
So that in about 27 years, a num=
ber dies equal to that of all the
inhabitants on the globe —
Some have estimated t inhabitants
of t earth at a thousand millions.
others at 950, or 60 millions —
According to t first of these estimates
there die annually about 37 mil=
lions of people — about ~~[illegible]~~ 712,000
every week — 101,750 daily —
4,239, each hour, & about 70 eve=
ry minute — On t lowest com=
putation of 950,000,000 of inha=
bitants there die yearly 35,185,1
85 — every week 676,638 — in
each day 96,662 — every hour
four thousand & 27 — & 67 every
minute — What amazing mor=

lability? What an astonishing stream of souls is rapidly borne on with the tide of time into the ocean of eternity & appearing before God & Judgment — In this view of things the earth changes its whole inhabitants, at least three times & an half every century — If these observations be true as probably they are, nearly, How important is the retrospect we take of the last century — & connections Where are the millions of our fathers & mothers & brethren & sisters who were in full life & vigor in the beginning of that period? They are all in eternity, & have long since entered on their eternal enjoyment or suffering — At one single view, we may see all the Kings - Princes - Governors - Chief captains - Statesmen - Judges, & magistrates who flourished in the commencement of the last century buried in

the tomb - All the ministers of the gospel, & all members of the & all institutions of science & literature buried in the dust - & the whole immense body of the people!!! - How certain therefore is the consequence that before this century or 2d. we have entered end, we all shall be sleeping in the dust? - The certainty of this ought to make us consider the solemn moment as present - We are in a state much like prisoners justly doomed to death within a limited space, but are not permitted to know the moment - the very next as likely as any - This being the case, How pertinent & suitable for all the children of God to look upon their night of affliction & sorrow on this world as just at an end & the at the door - the

the night is far spent & the day
of their salvation is at hand — even
now — So likewise those who
are yet in their sins ought to
look on their time as nothing
~~except to hasten~~ & instantly
do what is requisite for their
future felicity — But
Finally; Our Subject requires us
to consider some of the motives
arising fr. the present state of
things to excite to universal
holiness & purity of life —
& 1st The people of God in view of
the certainty & near prospect of Hr
ought to be excited to get ready
for it — by immediate acts of holy
affections towards God, & men —
They ought to awake fr their sloth
& call upon God — they ought to
feel as if their salvation was just at hand —
as if they heard the cry — Behold he comes
th — In this anticipation of Hr
they ought to cast off every work
of darkness — such as lukewarmness

in religion – dulness in ye practical
pride, sylfishness, worldlyness, & vanity – & attend to
duties of religion, as reading &
hearing Gods word; attending ye ordi-
nances of ye gospel with zeal & fervency
Prayer & praise.
They ought to put on ye whole ar-
mour of light (i. e.) ye whole of
that holy life, which ye Gospel
enjoins, & this would make them
shine in Gods image, & prepare them
to defend themselves agst temptations
& darkness of this world – In this
way they may get ready for Hr –
2 They ought to be engaged to do
all ygood they can for others souls,
seeing their time is so short & un-
certain – they ought to remember
that now is their only time to set
an example for others, if they do not
help them now they never can –
3dly They ought to rejoice in the
prospect of peace & salvn & in Jesus
although they may not see Him yet.
ready to take place – There has
been more done in the last cen-
tury to introduce the millennial day
of light & glory & to shd, than ever
was done before since Ch ascension

I had it in view to have introduced a gen^l history of events in ~~this century~~ past natural, political & religious world - but the time & inclemency of the season will not permit - This however is a less necessary time, it is done most ably in the Theological magazine of this month, ah. many of you may receive - - But the whole face of things shews that it might however dark in ~~some~~ many respects yet it is far spent - & today is at hand - & all I think of God ought to rejoice & say thy kingdom come -

Briefly - We are one and all admonished to prepare to appear at the gen^l Jud^t My Friends You & I, shall soon be there - time will soon dissolve all our connections together, will terminate all our worldly plans, buisings, & trials - 35 of this society have launched into eternity since the commencement of

last year – Shall we stand thus
in the midst of death & yet not re-
gard it? When I think of the
importance of my charge I am
overwhelmed with it – How shall
I give acct of your souls? What
acct will it be –? Shall I be able
to say here I am Lord & the child-
ren thou hast given me? Shall I
have the joy, to present you perfect
in Ch Jesus –? How animating
would be such a prospect? but
is it not likely; If through grace
I am permitted to glory) My grief
will be gr, when my testimony
must be that, all exertions
I was enabled to put forth for
your good were lost & that you
spent all your precious opportunity
in going further & further off
from holiness & Hy –!! O save
your souls for this cause by now
instantly repenting of sin &

casting off the works of darkness
& putting on the armour of light
O believe & turn your feet into
the testimonies before it
be too late — Then you will
fill Heaven with Joy you will
delight the Lord Jesus — & glad the
heart of one who has spent
his strength for your good
Amen —

1 Tim. 4th & 8th } Augt 3d 1800
Delivd —

— "But godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, & of that which is to come. ——

In attending to these words it is proposed to consider

I st What is meant by godliness. &

II dly Shew wherein it is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and that wh. is to come. —

Godliness is used in our text to signify the sum of true religion. — or the sum of that duty wh. God requires of man. Says the apo. to Timy „Exercise thyself unto godliness." (i.e.) practice true religion — exercise yourself to love God with all your

heart, & your neighbour as yourself - This duty of love to God & man, is godliness - but it is that which God requires - or it is the exercise of that benevolence which is like God - & pertain of moral excellence & perfection - Further - Godliness extends to all the ways in which love is commanded to be exercised in the law or gospel - Says the same apo. to Timy "the words of our Lord Jesus Ch., & the doctrine which is according to godliness, are to be preached" and again the truth wh. is after godliness - All words of Ch & all doctrines wh. are agreeable to his words, and precepts, & rules of the gospel, wh. describe man's duty, are according to godliness - or true religion - They all describe the ways in wh.

holy love is to be exercised - and in which pure obedience to God consists - these ways are all godly - & the pure obedience which is yielded to them, is godliness - Hence Godliness includes the exercise of all the christian graces of repentance, faith, love, hope, humility patience, & all others wh. can be named - likewise, public, private, & secret duties toward God, & all social duties of benevolence towards man - consequently godliness has a plane at, and means comprehensively the sum of true religion - or the duty wh. God requires of man -

That we may always have the right idea of it in our minds, when the term godliness is used, let it

be remembered that it means a strict, & sincere obedience to ~~[illegible]~~ ye precepts of ye gospel — Now says St Paul in our text this godliness is profitable (i.e.) useful & tending to ye benefit, increase & improvement of all ye outward interests of mankind in this life, ~~[illegible]~~ & also their eternal interest & enjoyment of their future life. The life that now is & that which is to come —

He further gives this profitableness to all things, as invariably certain from ye promise of it — He says, ye practice of Godliness, is connected with a promise of profit unto all things — (i.e.) all ye lawful business of this life as Mkd purpose — ~~[illegible]~~ Let them

undertake what business they will for their subsistance & comfort while they tarry here - if they pursue it in a way of godliness they shall succeed - so far as shall be for their best. Their godly manner of pursuing it, shall be profitable to them - far beyond any other manner & they shall obtain worldly more & ※ godliness as just described will tend in a nature of it to make all who possess it faithful attentive, steady & industrious in any business they undertake - and consequently success will generally follow their exertions. They will enjoy more fully ye life that now is - But a greater reason of success is Gods blessing - God can bless or curse with almost ease all

※ to attain wherein to persevering a the

mean subsistance from necessarily of his

be remembered that it means
a strict, & sincere obedience to
~~the commandments~~ the pre=
cepts of the Gospel — Now says
the apostle in our text this godli=
ness is profitable (i.e.) useful &
tending to the benefit, increase & im=
provement of all the outward temporal
ests of mankind in this life, ~~as well~~
~~as the future~~ & also their eter=
nal
Jute
he fo
ness
certa
He
is co
Prof
a
life
~~eter~~
~~Chri~~

the exertions of men — & they
are entirely dependent on
him for all their pros=
perity — If the Lord build
not the city the labourers la.
bour in vain — &c. —

undertake what business they will for their substistance & comfort while they tarry here - if they pursue it in a way of godliness they shall succeed - so far as shall be for their best good. Their godly manner of pursuing it, shall be profitable to them - far beyond any other manner & they shall obtain vastly more peace & comfort in it and ※

It may be useful for us to attend to a number of instances wherein Godliness is profitable in promoting or giving success to temporal pursuits. —

1st It is profitable in procuring a blessing upon the labours of the husbandman - The husbandman who wishes to obtain a substistance & accommodations of life from the fruits of the field, must necessarily devote a large proportion of his

time to labour - in providing his utensils - clearing, breaking up - & mellowing his ground - casting in his seed - & cultivating it - when it is growing also in attending to t state of his plants & herds, & overseeing the whole compass of his worldly affairs Now to pursue all this labour in a godly manner: seeking to glorify God ultimately - & looking to this end as t final point of all his pursuits, ~~[illegible]~~ is connected with a promise of God that he shall be blessed in his labour & shall succeed in acquiring a subsistance & all other accommodations so far as shall be best for him most for his real good in this life. — And he cannot in the exercise of a godly temper wish for any more — Says our Lord to his disciples Seek ye first t Kdom of God, &

his right[s] & all these things shall be added unto you — it may ask here what things? — The things to wh. our Lord alluded were the things produced by the labour of the husbandman in the fields — What we shall eat & what we shall drink & wherewithall we shall be clothed — These things are promised absolutely, such of them as shall be best to all those who seek first the K[d]m of God, and his right[s] — or wh. is the same thing — seek those things in a way of Godliness — In order for the husbandman to labour so as to have godliness profitable to him, he is bound to adhere chiefly to the precepts of the gospel — He is not to be slothful in business, but fervent in spirit serving the Lord. He is not to be indolent or go beyond his strength — He is to take a prudent care of his business but not be anxious — He

is to consider himself as God's ser-
vant & all his labours to be the
Lord's. He is to spend such time
as God has required, in immedi-
ate exercise of devotion. He
is to spend the sabbath in this
exercise. He is to spend the
morning & evening of every day in this
exercise (i.e.) principally. and
have the glory of God as the ultimate
end of all wh. he does. whether
he eats, or drinks, or sleeps for
refreshment. or whether he la-
bours in the field or sits in the house
he is to have the glory of God in view.
or walks any the way. Further in
carrying on his business so as to
godliness profitable to him, he
must carefully shun all kinds
of dishonesty in his dealings with his
neighbours, & friends, & Mankind at
large. He must abhor all de-
ceit, & fraud, & falsehood. in his
intercourse with all men. He
must know that the Lord does
not

allow of any deceit, in what service
he is done for him — nor will he
accept of any — He must be thirdly
honest & upright in his heart — &
do to others, as he would that
others should do to him in a
change of circumstances —
Further — he must love mercy,
be kind to the poor & indigent — &
be ever ready to help them as God
prospers him; & also be ready
to help the public, as he shall be
prospered and accordingly to the
publick exegencies — In addi=
tion to this, he must walk
with
true meekness & humility to=
wards all men; & walk humbly
with God — He must likewise
preserve himself from intemper=
ance, in all the gratifications
of his appetites — & preserve
himself pure & holy, as far as
possible — Now God thus
interwoven with the labours of
Husbandry, will ensure the

[illegible] blessing of G. upon them —
[illegible] that seek
God shall not want any good
thing — [illegible]
[illegible] that fear him, upon
them that hope in his mercy —
[illegible] their soul from death & to
[illegible]
the Lord will bless them that
fear him. The Lord will bless
such in their basket & in their
store, & for an infinite goodness
[illegible]
the promise of the Lord is that
all these temporal good things
[illegible]
The Lord's promise is — that if
persons will seek first the kingdom
of God & his righteousness then all
those temporal good things wh.
are the fruit of the field shall be
added to them — They shall be
increased in their basket, & in
their store to as great a degree
as they can desire or wish all

things considered we say w. Davis
they that seek the Lord shall not
want any good thing. — & says
S. Paul all things shall work toge-
ther for good to them them that
love God, to them who are the called
according to his purpose — all
the labour of their hands shall be
successful so far as to be for their
best good — God will give them
rain & fruitful seasons filling
their heart with food & gladness.
He will let his blessing be upon
them from one end of the year to the other.
& they shall be satisfied with
their portion — Their godliness
will be profitable to them: for G.
promises them the comfort of the life
that now is — They will labour
as they ought & then they will
be satisfied with the portion wh.
God is pleased to give them — This
is profit infinitely above what
can be obtained on any other plan.
If they do not labour as they
ought they will

they are entitled to no promise nor
can they have a blessing thereby —
If their goods increase even to
much they enjoy no peace —
In t midst of their sufficiency
they are in straits: they never
are satisfied — their desires increase
with their portion, & satisfaction
flees fr them as fast as they
pursue it — A curse follows all
their blessings, & they only grow fat
for t day of slaughter — But
says t. Prov "A little that a right-
teous man hath is better than 2
riches of many wicked —" Bet-
ter! how can this be — It is bet-
ter bec God gives it contentment and
a good conscience with it — but the
riches of many wicked will not
suffer them to rest — their idol can-
not give them peace or a quiet con-
science — But godliness, with
[illegible]

~~Recapitulation~~ with contentment is
great gain – it gains all wh. a good
man wants & this is enough – he
enjoys ye promise of ye life that
now is –
2dly Godliness is profitable in trade
& commerce – It is understood & supposed that
a godly man who has an opening
in providence, & wishes to obtain
a subsistance & accomodations
of life by traffic will carry into
this branch of business, all his
habits of morality towards God
& man – It is supposed that
he will enter into it with all his
ideas of strict justice, honesty, truth
& integrity, wh. he has learned fr ye
Law of G. – It is supposed that
he will abhor oppression cruel
ty, overreaching & all kinds of de
ceit & fraudulent dealing – It
is understood fr. his character as godly
that he will do to others, as he
would that others should do to him
He will know that he is to look

for God - with whom he wants to do - He will know that God is ever present with him and inspects all his contracts, & sees wherein he deviates fr loving his neighbour as himself - He will know that all injustice operates agt his interest, and ~~profit~~, but God will charge it to him, not credit him for it. He will feel as if his Labour was stored - & to be performed to please him - He therefore will Abhor himself if he finds in his heart an avaricious, selfish, lewd, or cruel disposition rising within. he will restore four fold if he has injured any one - he will endeavour to keep a conscience void of offence towards God & towards man - Fourthly - He will not think it for his interest, to rob God of his due - but will devote a Sabbath to him, to his immediate worship, also to beginning & close of every day -

His business, can never make it proper to rob God - but he is ever to remember that he has but one single business (viz) the service of God, & this service varies, between devotion & labour, as he directs - Hence he never is to think it best to rob God of his hour of devotion morning & evening - but that it is for his interest to continue in a very line of divine prescription - Now persons who carry on this business in the practice of godliness, in this way are sure of success - all wealth & accommodations so far as they can desire or wish shall be added to them - Says the Psalmist. Trust in the Lord, & do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, & verily thou shalt be fed. - Delight thyself in the Lord, & he shall give the desires of thine heart - The blessing of God will attend the pathway of trust in him & practice of godliness

their desires after the accommo-
dations of this world being go-
verned by a godly temper shall
all of them be fulfilled - they
shall have therefore the promise of
the life that now is - -
The practice of godliness, carried
out in the line of commerce, has
a natural profit attending it -
Most men chuse to deal with
those who are thirtly upright, &
will not take the advantage of them.
Most men esteem likewise, & speak well
of an honest man - such one
therefore as he possesses the con-
fidence of his neighbours, & will
will be most likely, to draw
their custom, & enjoy the lawful
advantages of it - So that god-
liness has a natural profit
connected with it - But a-
bove all the blessing of G. is to
be regarded as the principal thing.
Those whom God blesses they
are blessed indeed & those

whom he curses they are cursed indeed — No one can gain riches but by his consent, & then if they gained in an ungodly way, a curse ever follows them — the owners cannot be satisfied with them; all their seeming pleasure is like a giddy dream — ah. is over when the soul awakes. But godliness gives contentment with the portion God bestows, and contentment is great gain —

3dly Godliness is profitable in all the mechanical arts & occupations of life — (There are many to mention —) Be the occupation what it will it is understood & supposed that Godliness is carried into it — and in proportion as it is truly carried into any, the persons are blessed in the same manner as has been explained — Godliness fixes men in ideas of duty to God & men — It forms their characters as honest, just, industrious, faithful, true to their word — It fixes them in habits of submission to G. — Makes them patient,

humble, & quiet in their duty
& disposed to render to all their
dues — In all ye duties of Me=
chanics: they have unceasing op=
portunity to serve God & their
generation — they have oppor=
tunity to do good or evil — to
serve God, or their own self=
ishness — If they serve God in
ye way he has prescribed, they will
succeed in their enterprise, & ob=
tain his blessing, for they are
entitled through grace, to the
promise of ye life that now
is — But if they serve their own
avarice, & practice ye ways of
sin, a curse will follow them.
They will labour for that wh.
is not bread, & spend their mo=
ney for that wh. satisfieth
not —

4 dly — The same is equally
true of all other professions or occupa=
tions such as Lawyers —

Physicians — Divines — Politicians
& Warriors — Godliness car-
ried into these professions is
profitable to them — & will
entitle those who practise
it thro grace, to certainty
up so far as they can with
all things considered —
In the faithful discharge of the
duties of godliness, each one
will feel content with the
portion God is pleased to give,
& rejoice in this; Being per-
fectly persuaded the nature
of things will not permit of
their being prospered more.
They would be delivered from
anxiety on the subject; & com-
ply with the exhortation
to take no thot, what they
should eat, drink, or wear
For they would know that
their Father knew that they

had need of these things &
could provide them as easy
as feed & raiment or cloathe
ness — they would therefore
enjoy the promise of the present
life — 5th Godliness being profitable
unto all things we may add
once more it is profitable for
the peace & happiness of civil
society. — Wherever a com=
munity in gen^l are god=
ly & disposed to obey the pre=
cepts & institutions of the
gospel, they are happy, but
when they are disobedient &
cast off the principles & ordi=
nances of the gospel, they are
wretched — — How happy
would be a community who
were disposed to render to God
the things w^ch are his due

& to Man & things wh. are his due? - who were disposed to love God with all their heart & neighbour as themselves, and act it out? - The profit may be seen in this to be immensely gr!!! - How happy to have those who handle the Law, all godly, & do as they would be done by - How happy to have Physicians & divines all holy, & good, & labour only for the good of body, & souls of men! How happy to have Politicians all seeking the public good without respect to themselves or others private interest! How happy to see them calm & peaceable - How happy to see the minds & whole body of the people, quiet & submitting to Lawful authority & feeling contents with the allotments of

divine providence — How if we can conceive of the happiness of such a community who went on thus harmoniously, then we conceive of the profit wh. godliness is calculated to produce in civil society — But on the contrary what a wretched state are those in who throw off the principles of religion & divine ordinance! they are unruly, headstrong, & malicious — They are what the apostle describes them to be — "As they did not like to retain God in their knowledge God gave them over to a reprobate mind to do those things wh. are not convenient — Being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness covetousness, maliciousness

: full of envy, murder, debate, de=
ceit, malignity - whisperers -
Backbiters, haters of GOD - dis=
pitiful, proud, boasters - with=
out understanding, cov^t breakers
without natural affection - im=
placable unmerciful -

These are the char^rs of those
who are without godliness
even among them - How
wretched is the state of such a
people !! — &c —— Thus

~~[illegible]~~ this pre=
cept which we have been
briefly how godliness is profita=
ble unto all things having the
promise of the life that now
is — The certainty of its
having the promise of the life to
come none can doubt ! —

Imprimis —

1st Is Godliness & thus profitable for the present life. Then how get a sleeping in the Gospel & its institution —?

2 We see how much we ought to be engaged in the practice of Godliness — We cannot be so certain any other way of getting the comforts of this world —

3 Dy Without this nothing can do us any good —

Job 27th 6th } Octr 5th 1800

My heart shall not reproach me so long as I live. —

Job the author of these words was under the disagreeable necessity of justifying himself from the false accusations of his three friends — They all of them supposed that the complicated evils wh. had fallen upon him were a sure token of the divine displeasure against him for his hypocrisy — Job notwithstanding all their heavy charges which they brought against him maintained his integrity & would yield to none of their accusations — He makes his appeal to God in the context & says, As God liveth

who hath taken away my judgment: & the Almightty who hath vexed my soul. All the while my breath is in me, and the Spirit of God is in my nostrils. My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit. And, turning to his friends said. God forbid that I should justify you. till I die I will not remove my integrity from me. My righteousness I hold fast, & will not let it go. My heart shall not reproach me so long as I live. (i.e.) Bring at me as many charges as you will, & try to prove me an hypocrite as much as you will, I positively know better I am no hypocrite: I have served God for purest motives =

Psm 66 - 18th v. } Sacramental Lecture Delivd Nov. 7 - 1800 -

If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me —

The meaning of these words seems to be - viz - When we pray - if we love any object more than God - ~~paraphrase~~ ~~explain or teach or explain~~ ~~paraphrase~~ - our prayer of course is hypocritical, & the Lord will not answer it — —

Or in other words - if we cleave to any thing which we will not resign for the glory of God, & the good of his cause, he will not hear our prayer - Says the Psalmist in a context I will go into thy house O God

with burnt-offerings - I will
pay thee thy vows - which
my lips have uttered & my
mouth hath spoken when
I was in trouble - I will
offer unto thee burnt-sacri-
fices of fatlings with the in-
cense of rams - I will offer
bullocks with goats -
Come & hear all ye that fear
God, and I will declare what
he hath done for my soul -
I cried unto him with my
mouth, & he was extolled with
my tongue - If I regard in-
iquity in my heart, the Lord
will not hear me - But ver-
ily God hath heard me; he
hath attended to the voice of
my prayer - Blessed be God
who hath not turned away
my prayer, & his mercy from

me — The words taken in their connection very clearly manifest this Idea that if in offering of our prayers to God — we find there any sin in our heart, & have to it the Lord will not hear our prayers — But if we are sincere — and do not regard iniquity in our heart: but desire to cast it out utterly & universally, then we may be certain that the Lord will hear our prayer, & soon we shall have occasion to triumph in divine goodness, and call upon all rational creatures & come & hear what he hath done for our souls

In attending further to the words it is proposed to enquire two things —

I When may persons be said to regard iniquity in their heart, &

II Why the Lord will not

.....

hear such petitioners. of petitioners
Kingdom To which will be add-
ded an improvement. —
and If Persons may be said
to regard iniquity in their heart
secret reserves - & tho not universal
when they make some in this
in denying
consecration dedicate them, to God, & all
which they have — This was ma-
nifestly the case with Ananias &
Sapphira — The Evangelist tells
us Act. 5th That a certain man
named Ananias with Sapphira his
wife sold a possession (as was custom-
ary at that day) and bro't the
price & laid it down at the feet
of the Apostles — But thought de-
cent kept back a part of the price
for which their possession sold —
And Peter said to him Anna-
nias — why hath Satan filled
thy heart to lie to the Holy Ghost

& to keep back part of ye price
of ye land — Whiles it remained
was it not thine own? and
after it was sold was it not
in thine own power? why
hast thou conceived this thing
in thine heart — thou hast not lied
unto men, but unto God —
And Ananias, hearing these
words fell down & gave up the
ghost — and in ye space of about
three hours after his wife came in, and
not knowing what was done,
Peter answered her & sd Tell
me whether ye sold ye land for
so much, & she sd yea, for so
much — Then Peter sd how is
it that ye have agreed toge-
ther to tempt ye spirit of the
Lord — Behold ye feet of them
that have buried thy husband
are at ye door & shall carry thee
out: then fell she down straight-
way

at his feet & yielded up the
Ghost - and 2 young men came
in, & found him dead, & carried him
forth & buried him by his hus-
band - And great fear came on
all the Ch. - & upon as many
as heard of these things —
This short history, gives us two
striking instances of those who
vowed to devote themselves & all
their worldly substance to God.
But at the same time regarded iniquity
they had secret reserves - they were not uni-
quity in their hearts; & therefore
were left in this delusion.
Notwithstanding they were willing to fol-
low the custom of Gods disciples in
dedicating themselves to God by pub-
lic profession - and also follow
the custom of selling their worldly
interest & laying it at the apos-
tles feet; yet under all this appear-
ance of devotedness to God - they
in their hearts, secretly meant
not so - their supreme attachment

was still to the world, & they thought they could hide this attachment, & yet keep up appearances of sincerity in their vows — But the Lord looked through their hypocrisy and manifested his just indignation in striking them dead — And great fear came upon all the Ch. in consequence of this awful token of God's wrath towards these hypocrites — But why did fear, great fear fall upon the Ch.?

It was a most solemn lecture to them not to lie unto God, in their vows of devoting themselves to him — & all they possessed — They saw in this event how impossible it was to hide their selves (How impossible to hide pride, malice &c from) if honest before his eye — & how dangerous it was, to give (knowingly) a part of their hearts, & professions when they had vowed to give the whole —

Another instance of wrath appeared in Simon

& Sorcerer — It is said when they believed Philip preaching ye things concerning ye Kingdom of God — & the name of Jesus Ch^t they were baptized both men & women — then Simon himself believed also, and when he was baptized he continued with Philip, & wondered beholding ye miracles & signs which were done — and when Peter & John had come to Jerusalem & laid their hands on some who believed and they received ye Holy Ghost — Simon seeing this, that through laying on of ye apostles hands ye Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money saying give me also this power that on whomsoever I lay my hands, they may receive the Holy Ghost — But Peter rebuked him, & said thy money perish with thee — because thou hast thought that ye gift of God, may be

purchased with money — thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter — for thy heart is not right with God — for I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness & bond of iniquity. — — Now after all his believing, & being baptized & vowing to the Lord, his conduct afterward proved that he regarded iniquity in his heart — His reigning disposition was a love for money — He hoped by being able to convey the Holy Ghost he should be in a fair way to make an interest — He regarded this unjustly, & in a proper time it appeared — So likewise in all other similer cases — After men say they believe & are baptized and vow unto the Lord, yet if in their after conduct they prove themselves to be

merely selfish in their profession
& love I would expressly — they
they labour & desire to their belief in signing Artic.
regard iniquity in their hearts —

This also was the case with the
Scribes & Pharisees — they said
Lord Lord — but would not
do the things required in their
own law — therefore our Lord
charged them with seeing Iniq=
they regarded iniquity in their hearts & conduct
=uity — The young man
who came to Xt was likewise
of this description — He profes=
=sed well, & manifested well (generally) till
his idol came in competition
with treasure in Xt, & then
his self-love appeared
(turn 3 leaves)
These instances very clearly
show when men's outward
conduct in gen=
does not harmonize
with their vows & prayers, they
regard iniquity in their hearts —
Most men, if they ever pray

at all will pray that their sins may be forgiven – & pray that they may be kept fr sin – but if in their outward conduct they have not an habitual tenderness & care upon their spirits & guard agt sin – it is very manifest that they are not sanctified to it, but still regard, & are internally attached, at least, to the sin wh. easily besets them – Most men likewise when they vow & give up themselves to God will do it accordingly to custom make a dedication of all they have & are to G. – but at the same time if their hearts go after their covetousness & in pride – carnality – malice – or envy great they are more engaged after worldly things than the glory of God – it is plain they regard iniquity in their hearts – So like-

wise, if persons vow to take up the cross & follow Christ where=ever his Laws direct, yet if they chuse not to follow him only in easy duties, & shun the self=denying ones - such persons re=gard iniquity in their heart -

If we were to enquire why the Lord will not hear such petitioners -

The reason plainly is ~~because~~ all such vows & prayers are hypocritical & insincere - The Lord who looks through all disguises, sees that such per=sons really regard some other object more than him & there=ore never will hear their sacri=fices which are only abomination to him - For this reason hypocrites never grow in

grace lost - they never had grace if they make many prayers out wardly - and at times seem much engaged while this will last but a little while - their prayers will not be answered - they fall back into lukewarmness, & will cleave to their beloved idols supremely

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Improvement -

1st This subject may well call up an attention to a strict examination of ourselves, to see whether our prayers for sanctification and growth in grace are answered - for pardon for sin, We all at times profess to pray we vow to be the Lord's servants forever, devoted to his fear & to keep all his commands - We doubtless have been prayed, at least anxiously

that we might be delivered
from all sin - & actually keep
all His commandments. We have
prayed that we might dedi-
cate our bodies & souls & estate
to him to be disposed of as
he shall direct - How is
our review of these prayers, &
outward
our conduct has there been
a beautiful similitude & union.
Has it been our constant prac-
tice to live our prayers & ful-
fill our Vows - ? - &c -
Or are we likewise, & to all
appearance just what we
were, or further back from the
place from whence we set
out - If so our prayers have
not been heard, & the reason is
we regard iniquity in our

Lents — We have some sin
which as a sweet morsel un-
der the tongue wh. we will not
give up ——

if so we may be sure of ac-
ceptance before God, & shall
enjoy his blessing — We may
with holy confidence & joy say
with David Come ~~all that~~
~~fear~~ & hear all ye that fear
God — & hear what God hath
done for our souls — Come
& hear what God hath done
for ~~our children~~ our children, & am led —
But if, instead of carefully
endeavouring to live as we pray
we have ~~encouraged~~ harboured secret reserves
~~sown~~ in our hearts, & covered our
pride, selfishness, & malice.
In on our solemn fast days

we have not been sincere, the Lord has seen through our disguises & shut up his ears from us —

& he did not at first Knowingly & intentionally prefer 1 wrd, to Hs. He thot his claim for Hs was good. But 1 fact was he regarded iniquity in his hand, & knew it not, like Gl. shewed it to him — then he came out openly, & went away grieved — In like manner many have reason to think, have [illegible]

reasons in their hearts, & know it not, till some event in providence reveal it to them - & then if they cleave to their sin when fairly brot to their understandings & will not give it up - then they regard iniquity in their hearts - they are not universal in their dedication - & the Lord will not hear them

Last day April 14. 1808.

Rom. 5. 14th } Nov.r 1800.

Who is the figure of him
that was to come —

The whole verse runs thus.
Nevertheless death reigned fr.
Adam to Moses, even over
them that had not sinned after
the similitude of Adam's trans-
gression — who is the figure
of him that was to come —
The words who is the figure,
refer immediately to Adam
from whom death had reigned
to the days of Moses — The per-
son of whom Adam was a
figure, is Ct., as appears from
the whole series of the apost. dis-
course before & after the text.
This being too plain to be mis-
understood the plain intention of

the apost- in words before us, is
that Adam was a figure, or
type of Ch- All which is in-
tended therefore at this time
is to shew wherein Ch- was re-
presented by this father of the
human race, & then make
those inferences wh. may
by flow fr. the subject-
& 1st Adam was a figure of
him that was to come in his
peculiar formation - His body
was fashioned by the immediate
hand of God, fr. the dust of the ground
& bec- he was thus made he
is called by the Evangelist Luke
the Son of God - His soul was
created at the same time &
made to animate this body-
His soul was called a breath

of God – It is said the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground & breathed into his nostrils the breath of life & man became a living soul – He was also formed in the image of his Maker – And God said Let us make man in our image & after our likeness; So God created man in his own image – in the image of God created he him. This likeness to God consisted in his knowledge, righteousness & true holiness – Man when he was thus formed with an external body, & an invisible soul, was like no other being then existing in creation – look around in the air & earth, & among all the creatures, angelic or earthly not one could be found of this singular formation.

But when we look to Christ who was to come, we may see his likeness rising into view - Ch. Jesus - had no Father according to the flesh. but was formed immediately by the hand of God - As to his divine nature he had no Mother, & in these senses, like Adam, was without Father or Mother - Ch's Body, & human soul were formed in a miraculous & supernatural manner, as Adam's: & at the very moment of their formation, they were taken into personal union with the Son of God, the 2d person in the Trinity, so that in strict propriety, that Holy thing xt. was born of the Virgin was called the Son of God -

Ct was ℣ Son of God, in an infinite-
ly higher sense than Adam-
By nature he was God, as to his
divinity, & hence when he ap-
peared in flesh, he was ℣ image
of the invisible God; ℣ the apo.
who is ℣ brightness of ℣ Fathers
glory & ℣ express image of his
person- He bore a higher
& more perfect resemblance of
℣ invisible Deity than Adam
or any angelic order what-
ever- God the Father never
said to any of the Angels this
but the great Jehovah of Christ Jesus-
day have I begotten thee?
& this the apo. reckons as proof
of Ct divinity & union with
℣ Father above Angels- ni-
But certainly if Adam ℣ the
singular in his formation, this
none like him, he refuses
one must more singe apo-
Even God, manifest in ℣ flesh

of Adam = body & soul ~~possessed~~ ~~the~~ ~~beings~~ ~~of~~ ~~earth~~, & of
Christian body & soul; & if the
first were strange & incomprehensible, they only represented
~~were to a greater degree~~ were a new incomprehensible
mistery in the natural world
& human body & soul, and
divine nature, were in their
union more mysterious & in=
comprehensible, in the moral
world — and the first of these
mysteries seems well adapted
to represent the second —
2dly The first man was the
figure of him that was to
come in this dominion —
He was made a little lower
than the angels crowned with
glory & honor & set over the
works of God's hands in this
lower world — It is said — that
in which And God said Let us

make man in our image—
and let them have dominion
over the fish of the sea, & over the
fowl of the air, & over the cattle
& over all the earth, & over
every creeping thing that creep-
eth upon the earth— According-
ly the author by St Paul in
an address to God— that all things
were in fact put in subjection
under the dominion of man, in
his first estate— all sheep, &
oxen, & all beasts of the field—
fowls of the air & fish of the
sea— & whatsoever passeth thro.
the paths of the seas— This
dominion was a small, but
a striking figure of Christ's domi-
nion— The dominion of the
2nd Adam is not confined to this
world, but extends without li-
mit to all worlds— The apos-
tle says, When God the Father

raised Xt from ye dead - He set
him at his own right hand
in ye Holy places - far above all
principalities & power, & might
& dominion, & every name that
is named not only in this world.
but in that wch is to come - and
hath put all things under his
feet, and gave him to be head
over all things to ye chh -
This dominion is absolute &
universal, & all power in Hn
& earth is given to Xt Jesus
in his mediatorial ch[r]: in
order that he might direct all
possible events in Hn & Earth
for ye glory of G, & ye best good
of his chh. wch is his fulness
The apl observes in his epis:
tle to ye Collosians that All
things wch are in Hn & Earth
were created by Xt, whether vi:
sible, or invisible, whether they

be thrones, or dominions or prin-
cipalities or powers, all things
were created by him & for him
& he is before all things, & by
him all things consist - and
he is y^e head of y^e body y^e chh.
who is y^e beginning: y^e first: born
fr. y^e dead that in all things
he might have y^e preeminence.
For it pleased y^e Father that in
him should all fulness dwell.
There is nothing now in all
creation but what is under the
immediate inspection, & par-
ticular government of y^e prince
of peace - and it is said by y^e
Xst that of y^e increase of his
government there should be
no end - After y^e first man
fell fr. his dominion & exalted
station by sin -
(for it is said he being
in honor abode not) He lost
all his power to command the
creatures over wh. he was set -
they rebelled agt him, & have

maintained their rebellion ever since — their obedience at present is all a matter of coercion — But Xt's authority is complete. he resumes Adam's broken sceptre, & subdues all things to his will, & wills make it elements & all creatures good & bad subservient to purposes of his government —

3dly Adam was a figure of him that was to come by being the father of a human race — After God had created Adam, he directed him to replenish the earth with his offspring — consequently in him as a root have sprung 2 millions of people who have hitherto, & do still inhabit the globe — Adam begat a Son in his own likeness, both as to body & soul — after his fall & God he became enemical in his heart to God, his laws truth & government. He fell fr a state of holiness

in ye image of God, to a state of total sin, wh. is a state of spiritual death + He begat his Son while in this latter state, and consequently his Son was born in his own foul image, totally dead in trespasses & sins — & so Adam's children all men generation after generation till now have descended, & all naturally possess ye same temper of mind, to hate a pure & holy God. his pure laws truth & government — But herein likewise; Ch. and his spiritual seed are represented. Ch Jesus begins a new race, and is ye Father of all saints and true christians + The apo. says 1 first man Adam was made a living soul + the last Adam was made a quickening spirit — (i.e) the Adam was made a living soul, so that by him natural life might be communicated to his offspring — but ye last Adam

who is Ot was made a quicken-
ing spirit - so that he might com-
municate new spiritual life to
his childn: Consequently if Son
of God, quickens whom he will.
He gives them thrilly new, spi-
ritual life, by wh they revive
fr their natural state of death
in sin, & become holy - They,
consequ fr, temper of mind
wh was common to Adam & his
race; they come out of that en-
mical, dark, bewildered, dead
state, & come into a temper of
mind like Ot their spiritual
Father - They now love God
as Ot does - they hate sin as
Ot hates it - they love laws
of God in their purity as Ot loves
them - they love Gods govern-
ment as Ot does - & they
are devoted to ye glory of God
as Ot is - Their being quick-
ened by him, they bear his imp

& are his immediate offspring.
So that in like manner as
Adam is the natural father of
all Mkd, So Ch. is the spiritual
Father of all who are sanctified
& belong to his spiritual body.
In this sense he is the Everlasting
Father & to him the whole fa-
mily of Saints in Hn & earth
are named — They are born
of him — by his grace & spirit
they are made to drink into
his spirit, and rejoice in him
as their supreme portion & feli-
city — As all Adam's natu-
ral seed bear his image, while in their
natural state, so all Christs
child'n bear his spiritual & Holy
image — Further
As Adam was a covenant
head for himself & posterity —
[illegible] it would be well
[illegible] — so like-
wise Ch. as second Adam was a

covenant head for his spiritual seed - & they are saved for his sake - being justified by his atonement - This was the principal idea of the Apostle in our text - & the peculiar point in Adam was the figure of him that was to come - Says our Apo - in the preceding text - Therefore being justified by faith we have peace with G. through our Lord Jesus Ch. By whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand & rejoice in hope of the glory of God - And not only so, but we glory in tribulations also - knowing that tribulation worketh patience, & patience experience, & experience hope, & hope maketh not ashamed bec. the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost wh. is given unto us - After declaring their christian standing in this way he says verse 8th God commendeth his

love towards us in that while we were yet sinners Ch. died for us — Much more then now being justified by his blood we shall be saved fr wrath thro. him — For if when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more being reconciled we shall be saved by his life — And not only so, but we also joy in God, through our Lord Jesus Ch. by whom we have received the atonement — Wherefore as by One man sin entered into world, & death by sin, & so death passed upon all men for all have sinned; even so by the righteousness of one, the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life — This comparison between Adam as a public cod. head, & Ch. as another is exceedingly ~~[illegible]~~ pertinent — but the manner of expression in our

in our ~~English~~ translation, is not so guarded, as it ought to be to identify the apos. idea - The words, the free gift came, are not in the greek at all; but are inserted by the Translators - ~~the words~~ ~~were not translated in the Polyglot Bible~~ ~~Chapter~~ ~~Paragraph~~ It is evident to every reader, that some words are necessary in this place to complete the sense of the apos. in english - if instead therefore of the words; the free gift came we use the free gift was offered unto all men for justification of life; the sense of the apostle will be identified, & the mind guarded against mistake - The apos. was evidently setting forth the extent of the atonement - How wide, & infinite it was in its nature - And says that as by One man sin entered into the world & death by sin & so death passed upon all men for all have sinned -

even to, by ℔ righteousness of one the free gift is offered to all men for justification of life—
The comparison is complete—
The atonement of Ch. considered in itself, is infinitely meritorious, & is published & offered to all men of every description on the globe for their acceptance—
As wide, as ℔ death has spread ~~in consequence of Adam~~ in Adams race in consequence of his sin;
So wide ℔ merits of Ch. atonement extend; & are published for ℔ acceptance of ℔ whole world.
Just ℔ in consequence of Adams sin, ℔ sentence of condemnation issued against all men, to condemnation — yet all will not finally be effected —
So righteousness is issued, and published for all men to justification of life — yet all will not finally be saved —
The figure is complete — But this, opens no door, or lays ℔ least foundation for any to assert, or even to hope for ℔ salvation of all Adams race —

the apo. declares no such thing. When he looks upon Ch. as the public head of all those to whom the atonement is applied efficiently by, he describes them as true believers in him. On this footing the apo. hims. & his christian brethren considered themselves; they were justified by faith in Ch.; & in this union, they had peace with God; & not only so but they gloried in tribulations, also. The love of God was shed abroad in their hearts, by the Holy Ghost who was given to them. The atonement of Ch. they had actually received & hence were saved in Ch. their public head. The extent of the atonement as to its merit, was one thing [illegible] a public head [illegible]. But the real application of it to the hearts of his children was another thing & absolutely essential to

Jude &c. The apo. explained himself
in 2 verses immediately following
with 2 tests - & says ~~Forasmuch as~~
~~by sin by sin~~ But not
as ye offence so is ye free gift - for
if thro. ye offence of one many be
dead, much more ye grace of G.
& ye gift by grace, wch is by one
man Jesus Ch, hath abounded
unto many - And not as it
was by one that sinned, so is the
gift, for ye jud. was by one to
condemnation, but ye free gift
is of many offences unto justifi-
cation: for if by one mans
offence death reigned by one
much more they wch receive
abundance of grace & of ye gift
of righteousness shall reign
in life by one Jesus Ch.—
All this - is demonstration how
ye apostle considered himself & true
believers ~~in Ch~~ (viz) as having
received abundance of grace, & the

gift of righteousness — & were
forgiven their numerous & infi:
nite offences through their faith
in their ~~Saviour~~ publick head: & t.
grace of G. had abounded to them
in pardons for Chts sake — & here:
in t. grace of G. to his child: ex:
ceeded, t. ~~death & condemnation~~ guilty
xn. occurred by t. offence of one man
even Adam — He concludes
by saying for as by one mans
disobedience many were made
sinners so by t obedience of
one shall many be made
righ:t (i.e.) The conclusion
of t gospel is this — As by t. ag:
grieved guilt of Adam in dis:
obeying t divine command, ~~even~~
vast multitudes, even all his
natural seed, come into condn
sinners — & lie under t curse of
Gods law — So also by t obe:
dience of Chr., vast numbers
even all his spiritual seed, who are regenerated & conformed to his

more imp
Shall be constituted righteous
& acquitted for the cause of the law
& made eternally happy —
So that as Adam was at public head & table Christ was to be was the public head & all his spiritual seed
Finally — Their parent of t
Human race was a figure of him
who was to come in his unity &
near relation to his companion, and
bosom friend — His maker,
Law, it was not suitable he
should spend his days in soli-
tude — By his power therefore
he caused him to fall into a
deep sleep — he opened his side,
& took from thence a rib; & closed
it again without hurting him.
with this he formed his bosom
friend, & presented her to him.
Adam knew what was done,
& with an heart full of gratitude
accepted this best gift, & said
This is bone of my bone, & flesh
of my flesh — Now in Christ there

is much of Ch. & his spouse to be seen — The Lord Jesus Christ. in order that he might bring to life his ch. voluntarily slept the sleep of death — he died on the cross — The spear opened his side, & from the cleansing nature of the blood & water which issued from it, his bride is purified from sin, so that he might take her to himself a glorious ch not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, — and according to the very language of Adam says the apostle speaking of himself & true believers — We are of Ch.'s body of his flesh & of his bones — The union between the second Adam & his bosom friend is infinitely dear & delightful — After Ch. rose from the sleep of death, his side, his hands & feet were healed, & he felt no pain

He rejoiced with joy unspeakable
day in having accomplished this
glorious marriage; & takes the
members of his own body for
his intimate friends, & treats them
with everlasting kindness & tender
mercies — It is said, thy Ma=
ker is thy husband — Nothing
can exceed the mutual love and
affection subsisting between Ch & &
his true bride — their hearts, their
affections, their views & inter=
ests are one — This bond of
union is stronger than death
& nothing can dissolve it —
It will live beyond the grave
& flourish through eternity —

Improvement —

1st — In this subject we see
what infinite reason we have
to be confirmed in the truth of
the scriptures — Even the first man
Adam, was a striking figure of

Jesus — & hereby it is plain
there has been but one plan in
view fr. the beginning — After the
fall of man, the way of salvation by
Christ was immediately introduced,
& this plan was kept in sight
by types & shadows till Christ in
part appeared, & fulfilled them
all — and just so certain as
that there was a first man Ad-
am, & just so certain as there
has been such a person as Christ
just so certain, the scriptures
are true — — —

2dly We see what infinite
gratitude is due for the light
of scripture — Herein we have
every thing revealed wh. is necess-
ary for our instruction & com-
fort in time & eternity — We
can see Christ set forth in his
incomprehensible character of God-
man & mediator — We can

see him in his universal go
vernment — in his Chr as a
Father of all his spiritual
seed — as their covt head &
representative — & also as he
is connected with his own
body the Chh — These views
of him are given, in types, in
allegory, & in plain experience
& fact — Under these advan=
tages we are furnished with
such light as is perfectly suf=
ficient for all our necessities
for time or eternity — & we ought
to feel our hearts glow with
gratitude for these favours
3dly We ought to examine
ourselves to see whether we
do in heart receive Ch as
he has offered himself — Have
we been cleansed by his dying
blood — are we brought into

this very temper & spirit? -
Are our hearts, our affections
our views & our interests one
with him - Are we his
friends? &c -

Or do we depend upon him
without this union & think
to be saved by his atonement
is so extensive? - but if he
ever so extensive it will
do us no good unapplied -
It is utterly impossible in
the nature of the case - Let all
be sure how they depend on
a hope built upon the sand -

Finally In this subject
we may see how great reason
& all of Ch has to be
in the most distressing times -
Ch never will abandon his
own body & members of him.

of his flesh & of bone

March 15. 1805.

Matt. 7th. 1. } Dein? —

Judge not, that ye be not judged.

In these words our Lord prohibits his disciples, the endulgeance of rash, censorious, malicious, & false judging of Mkd or their conduct.

Judge not. — (viz) Judge not rashly, under the influence of anger or passion. — Judge not suddenly, without thought or circumspection. — Judge not censoriously, with a bitter, sober, carping disposition — nor maliciously with a feeling of revenge — nor falsely, with prejudice agt the persons or conduct of others —

Be careful not to judge in any of these unchristian ways & manner, but shun them, so that you may not be judged & condemned of the Lord for your cruel & malevolent censures. — — It cannot be supposed that our Lord in this text designed to forbid his disciples to exercise their minds in forming candid opinions of men respecting their moral characters & conduct — This would ~~—~~ interfere with other commands which he has given them; such as to be wary of men; (to know them by their fruits —) and not to cast their pearls before swine — & many others which imply the same thing — (viz) their duty to consider & judge of men's characters and

conduct— The only thing which was designed to be prohibited in the text was a rash, censorious & false judging of ⁊ Ch. & their practice. — In order therefore to enter directly into our Sav^rs meaning in ⁊ text it will be necessary for us to to consider in the

I^st Place in a few instances when persons may be said to judge of others in such a manner as to come within the prohibition in the text— judgmt

and

II^dly Consider the reasons which our Lord introduced to enforce this prohibition — To wh. will be added an improve=ment —

I^st We are to consider in a few instances when persons may be said

to judge of others & their conduct in such a manner as to come within the prohibition in y^e text, Judge not &c/ ye When persons judge & condemn all religious sects but their own, & consider & treat them as no christians, bec^e they differ from them in some circumstantials in outward worship, & some trivial speculative points in doctrine. then they may be s^d to judge rashly, or censoriously, & come within y^e prohibition of ye in y^e text — This we find was once y^e case with ye^s immediate disciples — as may be seen Luke 9^th 49^th And John s^d Master we saw one casting out Devils in thy name, & we forbade him because he followeth not with us — To wh. our Lord replied, forbid him not — for he wh. is not against us is for us — The disciples

thought, it was essential to a person's being friendly to Ch, that he should follow with them, and go about doing miracles in company with them — But in Chs reply he taught them better (viz) that if any man was engaged in his cause & wrought miracles in his name, he ——— ought not to be checked in his labours altho' he followed not in company with them — he might be a true disciple notwithstanding. So likewise when persons judge & condemn all religious sects, but such as follow with them in every particular — this is censorious — and & strictly forbidden — Judging rashly — There is but one essential to salvn & this is, for the heart to be renewed & sanctified & thitly joined to the Lord so as to be one spirit with him — If a person has this one essential, all other essentials will follow of

cause, and they will certainly be saved – But great numbers of them give full & plenary evidence of their sanctification of heart, who still differ in their external modes of worship, & in some (less) speculative points of doctrine – It is true, there is but one perfectly right way revealed in ye word of God; yet this right way is comprehended even by true Christians only in proportion to their capacities & opportunities – & as these differ, it will cause some trifling difference in their external proceedings – One will think his mode of expressing his offerings before God is the rightest; & another will think his is ye rightest, & so on – Yet all may possess ye same spirit of union to God – love for his ch[ildre]n – belief in ye dependance on ye atonement for justification – & zeal for ye honor & glory of God – This being ye case it is very unbecoming for one sect

to judge & condemn another for
trivial circumstantial differences.
This would shew a proud self-suf-
ficient spirit altogether aside
fr. the christian temper. —
The spirit of Ch. & consequently
of all who are his, is meek and
gentle & disposed to believe the
best of all doubtful cases — But
nothing can be more different
from this, than a censorious &
bitter spirit wh. censures and
condemns all who differ from it
in unessential matters —
Again — When persons con-
demn a whole sect, or class of
professing christians to be hypo-
crites — Tho' a few among them
are manifestly so, it likewise
rash judging, & prohibited —
It ought always to be remem-
bered that there was a Judas
among the disciples of Ch — that
there was a Simon Magus —
Ananias & Sapphira among

t first profession of Christianity
But there being a Judas did not
proove that t rest of t disciples were
traitors — nor were t body of
christians proved to be liars aft-
t Holy Ghost or led by avarice but
those distinguished hypocrites, Si-
mon Magus Ananias & Sapphira
were found among them — The
gospel is a distinct thing from its
profession — It is requisite for ev-
ry one, by him, alone to ma-
nifest whether he professes pow-
er of it in his heart — If some
totally mistake t nature of it,
& shew plainly their ignorance
of its spirituality & beauty, this
dont simply proves they are self-
deceived — & are not what they
pretend to be — It does not proove but what Thousands beside may be true & good —
It would be folly
in this case to Judge that all were
deceived, & hypocrites but some
were — To judge thus would prove
a person to be of an enemical ma

levolent spirit wholly aside from the gospel temper—

2ly When persons censure & condemn professors of religion as wholly wicked, bec. they have failings, or have some time or other been guilty of some heinous sin — then they may be led to judge censoriously, and commit the sin forbidden by Ct.. Some will suffer them. to condemn Moses & Aaron — & Joshua and Saml & David, & almost all the old testament saints, if they can find any real or supposed blemish in their characters

Likewise in new testament times, the apostles & primative Christians are represented by some in an odious point of light, and every blemish augmented & charged against them as proofs of their being entirely wicked — But this is rash judging — By dealing and censure after those whom I word of

Justifies & approves, it in effect discredits this word, & calling it in question — This is to rise agt God. & condemn it approbation as his he gives his sentce. This is infinitely rash. Admitting that all ye patriarchs had failings — & that some committed heinous sins — such as may be found in Noah — and Lot & Jacob, & Aaron, & David — & Solomon, & Hezekiah, & Jonah, & Peter among the Apos, yet does it follow hence that they were not penitents, & justified from their crimes — Must their chrs be condemned as wicked, because they once fell into gross sins? & could repentance never retrieve them or bring them back to holiness? If this were the case no man could ever be saved — There is no such thing as a small sin in Gs sight. & who is there who has never sinned — ? These men were all penitent & good men, and so to judge they were en-

tirely wicked &c. they had
some time or other fallen in=
to gross sin is rash, ignorant &
malicious — It shews that all who
Judge thus, are wholly unacquain=
ted with their own hearts, & the
progress of divine grace in the
heart of others — As well might
they judge that a man
who through his whole life was
given to avarice, was really a liberal
man, but he had done one liberal
act for wh. he was very sorry! —
How absurd —!!
But this is the way, in wh. many
judge of professing christians
now. If they can find any blot
or wicked thing they have done, they
in it &
glory condemn them at once as wit=
ed — although the most of their
lives has been very regular & pi=
& but none can be found entirely perfect. they judge there are none good.
ous — Perfection it is granted on
all hands, is not the lot of man=
yet if professors of religion are
imperfect, they are condemned as
wicked & mere hypocrites — This

is a barbarous & cruel - & pointedly
prohibitted in our text -
3dly When persons charge one an=
other with wickedness & evil de=
signs merely bec. they differ in
their opinions & practice about
y secular concerns of life, then they
may be s.d to judge rashly - & are
corrected & reproved by our text -
2ly. are extremely prone to differ
in their opinions relative to their
civil interests, such as y laws &
constitution they are under - like=
wise y conduct of public men, and
measures - likewise y administra=
tion of civil justice between in=
dividuals, & y. prosperity of each
others conduct in gen.l - Now
in all these points of interest
wherein men are prone to differ
they are extremely apt.e to be cen=
sorious & Judge of each others opi=
nions & practice rashly - & im=
pute wickedness & evil designs to
each other merely bec.e they differ.

End of the Sermon—

Improvement—

1st This subject ~~between~~ sets clearly in an view ye care wh. Ch. took to guide his disciples in ye pure practice of benevolence—

To walk in ye pure ways of benevolence & holiness, is ye only method by wh. God can be honored—ye souls of his children refreshed, or prepared for his Holy Kdm.

If any of WRd have ye least idea of getting to Hr any other way they will certainly be disappointed— Indeed, if they have any idea that they may live in ye indulgeance of one sin, it will prove all their hopes to be ill founded. On this ground, it was, doubtless our Lord took such abundant pains to caution his disciples agt error & fatal paths—

2dly We have a good opportunity

to enquire how far we have shun=
ed Error agt. 2dly. Ot. warned his
disciples — Do we Judge our
Brethren of WMd in ye ways wh.
are prohibited — Do we feel dispos=
ed to censure & condemn all who
differ from us, in religious matters
or in civil & secular concerns —
Do we make it our practice to
treat all, who disagree with us
with contempt, & charge them with
wickedness & evil designs — are we
deaf to all sides but our own,
& furious when opposed? if so —
We doubtless are those who are
reproved in our text as judging
rashly —
2dly If we are ye state of those
who Judge rashly, we ought to
consider that all our censorious
speeches & unfriendly accusations
stand charged agt us on ye book
of God in order to be meted to us
again in all their bitterness!

If we have been in this line of
proceeding all ans lives to this
time what a magazine what
a treasure of wrath have we
heaped up for ours. agt ye day
of wrath -? This immense quan=
tity is just ready to burst over
us, & when it comes, how can we
endure it? God will make
us to eat of ye fruit of our own
ways & fill us with our own
devices - How just with this
be - its ye measure, wh. we have
dealt out to others - It is this
measure we have given ourselves.
How can we endure ye thot of
treating ours. so cruelly? -
There is no way to escape ye
impending storm, but by repentance
& reformation - now is ye time
Let every one improve it be=
fore it is too late -
Especially let ye professed dis=

ciples of Ch. take special heed
to shun this destructive evil
cast judging — let them fear
lest through prejudice agt. others
& cast Judging them they finally
shut themselves out of Hr: When
once this is done there can be
no entering — But all such
will be turned into a society
where malice & slander will
have its full scope & torment
itself forever —

Again — Let all be convinced
of the absurdity of it — Surely
if any rational being would ve.
Heat but for a moment he must
abhor the practice, as destructive
of all peace for time & eternity —
On the other hand he must admire
& approve of a benevolent spirit to
do to all as he would be done by —

Were this to prevail universally the
world become peaceable & happy — Now

They are prone to be warm, & reso-
lute & determined to carry their
points at all events - feeling
as if they knew more & better than
all the world beside, & determined
not to rest till all were brot to
their point of perfection - Now
if there could be found a man or
Being who was infinite in wisdom
power & goodness, this warmth & resolution
determination to bring all to
his standard of perfection, would
be right & very proper - And consequently why
is it not right & proper for all men
little and great
in society now, to feel this warmth
& resolution to bring all to their
ideas or points of perfection ?
(viz) for this plain reason, bec-
all men are not perfect in wis-
dom, power & goodness - for this
reason, it is proper for imperfect
beings to have modesty & diffidence
toward themselves, & candor toward others
and not to act as if the whole world

must come to their foot. & condemn
all who dare rebel— This spirit of
ardor & resolution
self sufficiency once pervading the mem-
bers of society cannot fail to
It has done it for a thousand instances & still will—
blend it in total anarchy & ruin.

For as there is every grade of
knowledge & capacity among the
members of society, each one must
have a point of perfection for
himself. differing fr. his neighbour,
& to this he must yield all his
strength & influence— & lesser
members must be allowed the same
right to prosecute vigorously the light
of their own conscience as the greatest—
& nothing but universal interfer-
ence & conflict with one another
would succeed— Since therefore
the members of society are diverse
in their gifts & capacities; & all
imperfect in some degree; how
improper for them to condemn one
another merely for their difference of opi-
nions in their secular concerns?
How improper for one class to burn

with passion for their own opinions
& impute wickedness & evil designs
to others who differ fr. them — When
passion, anger, envy, or revenge en-
ter ye heart, ye Judgt is instantly
blinded, & turned aside fr. ye truth.
Truth itself looks in such a case
like error — the ears are deaf to any
thing but what suits ye passion of
ye heart — & ye eyes are blind to every
thing but one side of ye question
in dispute — The consequence is
and commonly rash conduct
rash Judt proceeds — Prejudice
blinds all ye rational powers and
leads men in ye dark, while they
boast & bless themselves for being in
ye light — & they will generally
triumph, in proportion to the
& progress
inveteracy of their delusion —
Nothing about men has so ill an
appearance as prejudice — unbound-
ed self opinion & rashness — Such
persons will judge rashly & not know it —
They will judge & decide every
thing — but are totally unable to

examine any thing candidly—
& hence in every decision they
will involve themselves in a guilt
of juding rashly & censoriously—
But in all these instances where
in persons may be ex to judge
one another censoriously — both in
religious & secular concerns, there
is nothing wh. forbids their judg=
ing righteous jud— If any sect
in religion, are manifestly unholy,
profane, & immoral in their con=
duct, there can be no harm in
juding them to be wicked, let
their professions be what they
will — for says Ch. by their fruits
ye shall know them — If a tree bears con=
tinually bitter fruit, it is a cer=
tain inference that it is a bitter
tree — & thereby the tree is known —
So with regard to sects, & deno=
minations of Christians — and
individuals — If they generally
bear the fruits of sin, & cleave to it
this proves they are selfdeceived

& are hypocrites, & there can be no harm in considering them in this light — Nay, every man as he mingles with society impresses them with himself, & they cannot help forming an opinion of him. All publick & private characters are weighed very accurately by the impressions they give, and there can be no harm in receiving these impressions. Our judgments are formed without thinking of it, in thousands of instances — But all sh. now be designed to be prohibited in a text was rash, uncandid, malicious & partial judging of others & their conduct, & being blind to ourselves —

In the

II Place we were to consider the reasons wh. our Lord introduced to enforce his prohibition.

These reasons are two —

1st The danger of it — Judge not that ye be not judged — If you wou'd not be judged & condemned you

selves by what & if you would not be condemned by God at the last day - then shun this unchristian practice - For just so certain as you endulge yourselves in it & allow yourselves in it just so certain you shall be condemned to everlasting woe - For says he with what Judgment ye Judge ye shall be Judged - & with what measure you mete it shall be measured to you again - Every man therefore who judges rashly & censoriously of other men, in forming out his own indictment: while he curseth and slanders & censures & reprobates all men & things which do not happen to suit him; & in giving full scope to all his bitterness & spleen he is forming a measure of divine wrath wh. he is drawing down upon his own head - This being a case there is infinite

danger in this practice — & it would seem as if every one who called him a christian, & believed this declaration of Xt would shudder at a idea of being found in this guilt, & would then the practice wd. lay the foundation of it — Indeed it would seem as if every man who believed the scriptures, & believed in a righteous retribution of the last day would shun this practice — Our Lord in the former part of his discourse illustrated & enforced the duty of loving and forgiving enemies, & exercising a benevolent temper: He shewed the utter impossibility of any one being his disciple, or being forgiven of God without this temper — He keeps up the same idea through his discourse — A benevolent spirit, is directly opposed to a censorious bitter, & malevolent spirit. The latter is directly opposed to Xt, to the law of God, & every part of the gospel — it proves a per-

son to be a sinner; & under the
influence of his totally depraved
heart — & hence says the apostle re-
viles shall not inherit the Kdm
of God. — Every instance of rash
judging, is reviling, & when per-
sons allow themselves in it they
prove they belong not to the Kdm
of God nor ever can enter it, in
this temper — But how alarm-
ing & awaking is the thought, that
every instance of rash judging, is allowed
Every sealing of one's own per-
dition: the very measure they
mete shall be measured to them
again — It seems, if anything
could stop the mouth of slander
this would — Inasmuch as God
has taken the matter into his own
hands, & taken notice of the jud-
which the wicked pass upon one-
another in order to return up-
on their own heads just what
they send: how aught every one
to fear & tremble who has dealt

aut largely in this way – While he waits to blow, wh. is just ready to fall upon him? Since the matter is in God's hands, there can be no escape, except through genuine & deep repentance & reformation, & cleansing by the blood of Ct — And every professor of union to Ct ought to tremble least by his rash judging of others, he should finally shut himself out for the very same measure wh. he meets, he is to receive – Hence unless he is truly sincere, & careful not to indulge this malevolent disposition, he will land himself in woe —

2d – Another reason by wh. our Lord enforced his prohibition was the absurdity of a censorious carping disposition among any who pretended to religion — And why behold'st thou the mote that is in thy brothers eye: but consider not the beam that is in thine

own eye – Or how wilt thou say
to thy brother – Let me pull out
I mote out of thine eye – & behold
a beam is in thine own eye –
Thou hypocrite, first cast out
I beam out of thine own eye, &
then shalt thou see clearly to
cast out I mote out of thy
brothers eye – The meaning is,
you who are so ready to censure
= judge & condemn I imperfec=
tions or sinful inadvertencies of
your brethren How absurd is
it for you to be thus carping &
cruel to their smale sins; when
in fact this very disposition, &
your daily sins are gross, and un=
speakably greater than their
who offend you –
Or how absurd does it look for
you, to go to your brother, and
attempt to correct him for his
little sins, while you live, in
abominably gross wickedness –
Thou hypocrite; First get
clear of your own gross sins – Your un

holy conduct, & then you may be prepared, & then will be some propriety in your admonishing your brother, & helping him to purify himself of his lesser iniquities.

The words mote & beam, were proverbial among the Jews for little & great sins. — The metaphor which our Lord introduced to illustrate his meaning was very pertinent, & set the absurdity of a censorious spirit in a just point of light — How powerfully ridiculous would it be for an Oculist to pretend that he saw a small mote in his neighbour's eye, when he himself was really blind with a beam in his own — he would render himself contemptable — But this is really the case with prejudiced carpers at other men's failings.

They think they see many motes or sins in their neighbour but are blind to their own enormities — While they are thus blind to their crimes how contemptable do they

appear in reproving others for their imperfections — Like a blind oculist attempting to extract a mote fr. the eye of one who was not blind — Our Lord pro= nounces such a censorious Jr. &c an Hypocrite, & exhorts him to be more consistent, & first get the beam out of his own eye or repent of his own heinous guilt, & then he may be prepared assist his neighbours to correct their faults — This reason likewise is very forcible to excite the attention of all who have any pretentions to being disciples of Ch, or sense of propriety, to shun a carping spirit, & not indulge them. in judging rashly — for the moment they do this, they condemn them. & prove them Hypocrites, & ex= pose them to the just abhorrence of God & men —

Improvement —

Feb. 13th 15th } 1805—

By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is the fruit of our lips, giving thanks to his name—

The duty which is suggested by the apostle in these words is this (viz) That those who experience the goodness of God in his works of providence & grace ought to offer to him continually the sacrifice of praise— the fruit of their lips giving thanks to his name.

This duty is so obvious that it need no comment by way of proof— We only need to

know in the
I^st Place what is implied in
the duty — & then
II^dly What are some of the
obligations wh. lie upon us
to the exercise of it at the
time — in order to our enter-
ing fully into the duties of
this day —

I is for us in the
I^st Place to enquire what is
implied in offering to G. the
sacrifice of praise continually —

This enquiry may be best
answered in three particulars —

1^st To offer to G. praise, is to
acknowledge him, in his true Nr.
& to render to him that love, re-
verence & submission which is
his due — This is praising God

this is honoring of him, & glorifying him — To acknowledge God in his natural & moral perfections as he has manifested them in his word & works — To love him for his infinite perfection — holiness & goodness — to fear to offend him, & submit cheerfully to his will, this is to praise God, and do him all the honor we are capable — But in order to praise God in this way, it is not enough to acknowledge, love reverence, & submit to him inwardly (in the heart) But there must be added also the fruit of the lips giving thanks to his name — The apostle defined what it was to offer a sacrifice of praise by saying it was the fruit of the lips giving thanks to his name.

agreably to this likewise said
the Psalmist: I will praise thee
with my whole heart - before
the gods will I sing praise unto
thee - I will worship toward
thy holy temple & praise thy
name for thy loving kindness
& thy truth - To praise the
Lord therefore is actually to en-
gage in his immediate worship
and express our love of his Ch.
by our lips
our adoration - reverence - fear
& submission - It is for us to
acknowledge his government
his universal providence - and our obliga-
tion to him - It is for us to
confess our sins, & humble our-
selves before him - to confess
our belief in Christ & entire dependence
upon him Christ for every favour -
& acknowledge him as 1 author

of all the mercies we enjoy —
In these expressions of real &
true devotedness to God, likewise we are
to sing his praise & make a
joyful noise unto him who
is the rock of our salvation —
In this way we shall become as the
apostle Peter expressed it, a spiri-
tual house an holy priesthood to
offer up spiritual sacrifices ac-
ceptable to G. thro. Jesus Ch —
We shall praise him by offering
up our holy affections of love
repentance & all other graces, &
celebrate his goodness mercy
& grace — To do this is to praise
God, with the fruit of the lips giv-
ing thanks to his name — But
2dly To offer these sacrifices of
praise to God continually imports

a continued series of them through
life in the stated seasons of pri-
morning & evening & on the sabbath
vate & social worship — To praise
God continually, is to maintain a
temper of mind always suitable
for praising him, & actually to en-
gage directly in the exercise, at
all stated seasons of divine
appointment — as also to ho-
nor him by an universal aut-
ward obedience —

3dly To praise God continually
implies ultimately, the honoring him
with heart & voice, at all special
seasons of divine mercy & kind-
ness — these usually occur at the
ingathering of every year — On
this acct the Lord made a
statute expressly for this pur-
pose that all his people should
unite in his immediate praise

& celebrate his goodness once a
year – He S^d to Moses speak unto
the children of Israel saying – The 15^th
day of the 7^th month shall be the
feast of Tabernacles – when ye have
gathered in the fruits of the Land,
ye shall keep the feast unto the
Lord 7 days – and ye shall of=
fer a burnt offering, a sacrifice –
made by fire of a sweet smell
unto the Lord – and thou shalt
rejoice in thy feast – thou & thy
son, & thy daughter, & thy man=
servant & thy maidservant & the Levite – the stranger
& the fatherless, & the widow that
are within thy gates – 7 days shalt
thou keep a feast unto the Lord
thy God, bec^e the Lord thy God
shall bless thee in all thy in=
crease & in all the works of
thine hands – therefore thou only
thou shalt rejoice – In refer=

ence to such a time, & similar occasions under the gospel probably the apost. Let us offer the sacrifice of praise to G. continually through Ch., & give thanks to his name — the fruit of ℓ lips — & L the Priest Let them sacrifice the sacrifice of thanksgiving & declare his works with rejoicing — Now to do this in a gospel manner is to acknowledge God with heart, and voice — to love him for his infinite perfection & excellence — to adore his majesty — & submit our souls to his will thro Ch — It is to reflect on his goodness & bounty, & let our warm emotions of gratitude arise to him as sweet incense perfumed by the sacrifice of Ch.

[illegible] of gratitude
motives, [illegible] God, as [illegible]
[illegible]

when we do this – God is more honored & glorified than by a sacrifice of thousands of bullocks, or rams, or the fat of fed beasts – But in order to this two things are essential viz that our hearts are right with God – & ——— that we have a proper idea of his gifts & circumstances in which he bestows them – Without a former of these, it is impossible to have any true gratitude – to a enemy, who does us favours, only makes us glad, our selfishness gratified, & we rejoice but we do accommodated, & feel strong to carry on our selfish plans – but we have nothing of true gratitude

Whatever appearance of
Joy & praise we may offer to
God for his favours, yet, if our
hearts are not right with him
we are only glad — our selfish
feelings are accommodated, and
we praise him, but we are enrich-
ed, & gratified in our carnal views
& prospects — All such
Joy & gladness G. does
not accept as Sacrifices of
Thanksgiving: He views him
only mocked by them —

Again — We must
but we must also give
our hearts to G.
devine means
der circumstances in which
we are bestowed — in order to
render to G. true & suitable

tions of gratitude for his [illegible]
Our minds are always
affected with objects. These dis-
positions or exercises of heart are ac-
cording to the nature of the objects
& the nature of our hearts. If
our hearts are right with God
when his blessings shall be be-
stowed upon us we must consider that
they are bestowed & received
in mercy — we deserve God's justice —
we deserve his wrath — we
deserve nothing. But instead of
this he bestows favours — now
if our hearts are right
we see more of his grace we
see more of his sovereign good-
ness — our hearts rejoice in him
we thank him for
his benefits — we talk of all
his wondrous works, we sing
his praise with raised affec-
tion & declare his works with
rejoicing — With these views

in view

hope to fulfill our duty in some great degree, in so

see only need in t

II^d^ — place some of t. obliga

tions under which we lie as a

people to engage in the duty;

set before us

in order to a complete view

of the sacred exercise, proper for

this day —

1^st^ God has regarded by a dis-

tinguishing preservation & favor

& health of t. inhabitants of our

country for many years — and

speaking

generally, t. current year.

This may demand our sacred

voice of praise & thanksgiving

D. t. Smith: O bless our God

ye people — make t voice of

his praise to be heard — who

holdeth our souls in life and

suffereth not our feet to be

moved — — and again — I will

render praise unto thee for that

hast delivered my soul from death — This ~~instance~~ divine preservation of ~~David~~ D. Davids, & D. body of D. people called forth D. grateful feelings of his heart — He calls upon all D. people to bless G. for it, & make D voice of his praise of thankfulness glorious — The blessing, when ever enjoyed for any length of time is extremely liable to be ~~overlooked~~ overlooked — Even D. children of G. are more to forget that all their springs are in him Yet this is true — God is D. health of their countenance & their God — In him they live, & move & have their being — Not a single pulse can beat, or motion exist without him — How art cause have they to praise him for this care — But D. cause for gratitude

is equally gt upon ~~us~~ & do they
titudes in our land, who have
enjoy this blessing — We might
ly debt lies upon us as a people
~~[illegible]~~ thousands
think nothing of it, a
~~[illegible]~~ yet G.
who makes it his sun to rise on
evil & good, gives them this season,
~~[illegible]~~ & by his providence
~~[illegible]~~ & call upon
on them to return him Praise.
~~[illegible]~~
eyes to see his goodness be mor
~~[illegible]~~
we could we estimate this blessing
of health? enjoyed ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ ask what would all
other
our outward favours be worth, with
out it? sure, nothing — ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
blessing — ~~[illegible]~~ But
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ one ~~[illegible]~~ time then
~~[illegible]~~

it all depend on this, then
[illegible] How gt. the
[illegible] is the mercy of G. to his people
at this particular? [illegible]
[illegible]

2d. God has given us a fruitful
year & crowned it with his goodness
[illegible], wh. [illegible] de-
mands our praise [illegible]

3d. Holy Ghost [illegible]
[illegible] Ye shall eat in plenty
& be satisfied & praise the name
of the Lord your God, that hath
dealt wonderfully with you.

The earth has yielded her fruits
in a rich abundance
[illegible] through Providence
& keeping of G. — He is he who hath
given us an plenty of every
kind & filled our country with
food for man & beast — his ways
have dropped manna & fatness.

While we eat in plenty &
are satisfied [illegible] obligation [illegible]
upon them

~~ins~~ to praise ye name of ye Lord
who has dealt wonderfully with
~~ye~~ ~~How can we be thankfull enough~~
~~good as profitable a subject to employ~~
ye Holy Ghost- Sing Psalms unto
him, talk ye of all his wonderful
works- & give thanks unto
O Lord- i call upon his name
make known his deeds among
ye people- Glory ye in his holy
name- Let ye heart of them
rejoice that seek ye Lord-
Blessed be ye Lord who daily loa-
eth us with his benefits even
ye God of our salvn- — Our
immediate dependance upon God
~~for all temporal & spiritual things~~ is
wisely calculated to call our at-
tention to him continually- &
when he supplies our wants, it is
but a small sacrifice to acknow-
ledge & thank him for his mer-
cy- If he withholds ye rain of
his grace; if he sends blasts & mildew
if he sends devouring insects- if

End of the Sermon

no cause to complain of God's goodness - &c. &c -

3dly Let us be careful that we do not dishonour God instead of praise him - let us feel our utter unworthiness of all his manifold favours - & in the Language of David say - Bless the Lord O my soul - & all that is within me bless his holy name - Bless the Lord O my soul & forget not all his benefits - who forgiveth all thine iniquities - who healeth all thy diseases - who redeemeth thy life from destruction: who crowneth thee with loving kindness & tender mercies -

who satisfieth thy mouth
with good things so that
thy youth is renewed like
the eagle — Let us all feel
a true disposition to give
thanks unto the Lord — to call
upon his name & make known
his deeds among the people —
To sing Psalms unto him &
talk of all his wondrous
works — Then we may hope
he will smell a sweet sa-
vour in our offering & ac-
cept us thro. Jesus Christ our
Lord Amen —

le commissions / elements to weep
/ ground of its fruits, / inhabitants
perish at once — Man is entirely
dependent upon G. for / supply
of his wants — When we consider
this how wonderfully does God
deal with us? Usually gives
us / abuse his gifts,
& dishonour him / in their use —
Notwithstanding this / G. says /
saith / Spirit that waters / hills / his
chambers — he causeth / grass to
grow for / cattle, & herb for / service
of man — that he may bring forth
food out of / earth, & wine that
maketh glad / heart of man, & oil
to make his face to shine — and
bread that strengtheneth mans
heart — O Lord how manifold
are thy works in wisdom hast
thou made them all — / earth is
full of thy riches — thou openest
/ open with thy goodness & thy

paths drop fatness - they drop upon the pastures of the wilderness & the little hills rejoice on every side - the pastures are clothed with flocks & the valleys are covered with corn - I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live, I will sing praise unto my G. while I have my being - In view of all temporal blessings flowing immediately from the hand of God, & seeing all creatures supplied from him, the Psalmist's heart overflowed with gratitude & could not refrain from praising G, & offering the sacrifice of thanksgiving - This likewise ought to be the feeling of Americans When we experience that G. loadeth us with his benefits we ought to declare his works with rejoicing & speak of all his works of mercy & praise him while we have our being -

3dly - God continues to us the blessings of peace, & all an internal civil

privileges — [illegible] upon
[illegible] sacrifice to him I [illegible]
[illegible] of unfeeling Ministers & de-
[illegible]
in the course of 2 year
We have had many threatning pro-
jects of [illegible] & Hos-
tility of war — but these [illegible] have
have in a good measure vanished
[illegible]
[illegible] & given our Senators
wisdom to see as far as human
sudden unadvised measures, which
might have provoked government
[illegible] It is true
We have had our weakness ex-
ulted — our rights abused & en-
croached upon by foreign powers
— We have suffered by unjust spoli-
ations upon our property — and
[illegible]
[illegible] But these in-
stances of injustice & cruelty, have
been so trifling compared with the
calamities of war, that we have

almost infinite reason to be thank
ful. ~~If we have been exempt~~
~~from the calamities~~ Further
~~suffering~~ — When it is considered
that ^ ^ measures ^ have been
taken abroad to interfere in relation
of our chief magistrate — and
when a very great number of our
own people leaned to foreign in=
fluence, it is a mark of unspeaka=
ble divine favour that G. should
order & result so mercifully. &
that our election shall fall
upon one whose integrity &
ability have had most ge=
nuine proofs — one whose re=
ligion, political knowledge, and
attachment to our constitution
form a kind of bulwark around
it, & will not suffer it to be in=
jured — If it had been otherwise
& one & puts down another, &
this is his doings, & calls for
our tribute of praise — Further

※ We have not been chastised in this respect in any degree equal to what we have deserved - as a multitude of our country men have partook of intoxicating wine of foreign wickedness, we might justly expect God would give us to partake in their plagues, & remove our peace & civil privileges for ever entirely - But he is merciful, & his goodness demands our praise -

---

Not withstanding concerted by Traitors against our Government to draw us into war, and overturn our happy constitution have been disappointed, & this demands our gratitude to G. who reveals the secrets - We still enjoy peace, & quietness in our dwellings, while the nations of the world, most of them are conflicting & disturbed like the troubled sea - We may say with the Psalmist: We will exalt the Lord for thou hast lifted us up & hast not made our foe, to triumph over us - I will praise the Lord

with my whole heart & shew forth Thy marvellous works. I will be glad & rejoice in thee. Thou hast been a shelter for me, a strong Tower from the enemy. O! Lord, Who has saved us hitherto, & his protection deserves our sincere & unfeigned gratitude. (turn & leaves to B) The blessings of G. on the public concerns of the states, are conspicuous & call for public gratitude. The various branches of our civil government are sower in general & invaluable ends of their institution. [illegible] Concord & tranquility, pervade the people in a good degree. [illegible] The interests of learning & improvements, in all the arts of

use & ornament are flourishing
~~Happiness is to be found~~
fied in a good degree - Our sons
are as plants grown up in their
some of them
youth - Our daughters are cor=
ner stones polished after the simi=
litude of a palace - Our garners
are full affording all manner
of store Our flocks multiply by thousands
& ten thousands in our streets -
Our Oxen are strong to labour,
there is no breaking
in or going out - & no complaining
in our streets -
Happy (says he) is that people
that is in such a case - yea
happy is that people whose
God is the Lord
5th Duty - The means of Grace
& Labour are continued - For
a sacrifice of
these we can never render due
praise - But let us
~~endeavour~~ not attempt let us remember

that t gospel is t greatest of all blessings without this, how miserable is man!! I cannot consider adequately it— It would have been better for them, not to have been— and this is now the case with those who know nothing of it— & such as despise it— Was it not for t gospel WM would universally be a scene of misery & torment ere ano the before t time— Through the influence of t gospel & heathen enjoy restraining grace— But How highly are we favoured? The word of G. is in our hands— We have all t assistance we can desire to understand it— We have it preached through our land— The Sabbath is yet known, & respected by t best, and most worthy

part, of ye communion — Christ
Rdm is in ye midst of us — his
ordinances ~~of Christ~~, are adminis=
tered — a great number confess=
~~and boldly~~ partake of those
ordinances, & hope for Hr — How
great are these mercies con=
sidered in their nature & de=
sign? Angels & men to all
eternity cannot fully explain
their worth — & how gt are
considered in their relation to
us — ? God does not deal with
any nation as with us, in these
things — We ought therefore to
be more abundant in exercises
of thanksgiving — We ought to
say with ye apostle Blessed be
God, ye Father of our Lord and
Savr Jesus Ch who hath bless=
ed us with all spiritual bles=
sings in Heavenly places in Ch — We

ought to thank him for his unspeakable gifts & declare his works with rejoicing — Again. We ought to bless & praise God that he has put it into the hearts of our brethren abroad & at home to exert themselves to spread the glorious gospel among the heathen — This duty has been sinfully and shamefully neglected — But that G. is stirring up his children to their duty, & uniting all christians, of various denominations to engage in it, is matter of great thankfulness — Are our souls precious? is our salvation of infinite importance? So is also the salvation of our brethren in the darkest regions of heathenism — And every step towards their salvation is matter of praise to G. as much as our own — Their [illegible]

[illegible] temperament
spiritual we set before us-
What infinite reason have
we as a people to sacrifice
& sacrifice of praise to
fruit of our lips, giving thanks to
his name. 6th (turn 3 leaves to HH)

I only remains to make
some particular applica-
tion of the subject.

& 1st the obligations wh. lie
upon the people at large to praise G.
by acknowledging him — by loving
fearing reverencing & submitting to
him are infinitely great.

this day back round us — and
what obligations we are un-
der to render to G. Remember
our [illegible] Our
lives & health have been precious
in his sight — We are supplied with
the necessaries & in many instances

blessings of life — We enjoy peace
& quietness in our dwellings — our
civil privileges are gr^t & distinc:
While other parts are in a tumult & confusion
groaning — We enjoy the blessings
of peace — Society, friendship, & mutual
kindness — We have been pre:
served from the Judgments of war,
[illegible] — altho
some have experienced a little
small
in some degree — & the Lord thro
has
condescended to comfort us in his angel
yet he was pleased to stay his
hand for this time that he
graciously might lead us to
repentance — We have also
continued to us the blessings of
the gospel in all its adminis:
trations — His door is set
many have entered —
open to us & we are importuned
to enter — We have not glories
of an eternal Hr set before
us to invite our compliance

with our duty - ~~Labour these~~
~~six days, but~~ look into our in-
dividual circumstances & eye
~~hand of~~ in this favour -
& thus by viewing G. kindness
call upon our souls & all that
~~within us to bless his name.~~
{turn 3 leaves to ※}
But 2d Perhaps some may
This is not a day of rejoicing to
us - ℔ hand of G. has been lifted
up, & we have felt his Jud to in
taking away our comforts - & our
friends, &c -
~~& quietness~~
But this dispersion is forbidden
at this time - ℔ Holy Ghost
by Ezra to some of ℔ people
who were dispersed mourn over
their dispersion on a solemn feast
day - ~~2d~~ This day is holy
unto ℔ Lord your G. mourn not
nor weep - for all ℔ people wept

when they heard the words of the law.
Then he said unto them Go your
way, eat the fat & drink the sweet,
& send portions unto them for whom
nothing is prepared: for this day
is holy unto our God, neither
be ye sorry - for the joy of the Lord
is your strength — So the Levites
stilled the people saying hold your
peace for the day is holy; neither
be ye grieved. — The Judgments of
God are upon us in many instances, it is true, but these
ought not to make us forget
his blessings - or neglect to ac-
knowledge them - His mercies are
infinite - if we do not feel them,
but are rather disposed to complain
it is a sign our hearts are not right
with G. - What have we which we
have not received? Have we any
independent
right to the blessings we now enjoy
or had we any to those wh. are re-
moved - ? certainly then we have

Besides this year We have
have experienced a satis-e-
quel to our independence — I
mean in our renouncing all connec-
tion with the French nation, and
the body of the people being turned
agt their oppressive conduct, and
their mock liberty & infidel man-
ners — Had this nation been per-
mitted to embrace america in her
arms for a short time longer
they would have poinsoned us to
death — In stead of sabbaths
& ministers of the gospel goddesses of liberty & festivals
we should have had decades —
instead of christian Magistrates
we should have had open atheists
& infidels — & instead of a free
just government we should have
had the most galling oppression
under the mask of liberty and
equallity — O America the Lord
hath helped thee to see thy

therefore is it to have multi-
tudes brot out of darkness
into ye marvellous light &c.
This is an answer to prayer &
deserves unfeigned praise to be
given to him who quickens ye
dead, & gives them eternal life.
Finally — This year God has
brot to light the plots of In-
fidels agt ye gospel. These are
published by a late eminent
Dr in Scotland — The expos-
ure of these plots, is ye most
effectual means of their destruc-
tion — This deserves praise —

When those various objects temporal & spiritual are set before us, How powerful is the apostles exhortation to offer to God the sacrifice of praise continually the fruit of the lips giving thanks to his name —

(Turn back & leave to improvement) —

* 2dly — If these objections lie upon the people at large often they lie on us individually & in some respects very peculiarly. This year we have been remarkably protected in the raging pestilence, which came just to us, and even took away some of our number — those who have been spared, in a peculiar manner have had their lives given them.

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this demand for as a minister of
of praise — The other blessings
of God's providence & grace we
have also shared in with the
people in Genl & ought this
day to call upon our souls &
all that is within us to praise
God, & love him for his cover-
ing mercy & kindness

We can claim none of the favors we enjoy as our right – They are all forfeited, & come to us as mere grace, Sovereign grace – But ~~Unreasonably~~ ~~indulging~~ ~~indulging~~ ~~sinners~~ [turn back 4 leaves & begin here pp —]

Heb. 9th 27 (20th v.) Jany 3. 1802
Oct. 1. 1809.

And as it is appointed unto men once to die: but after this the judgment — So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many: and unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation

In the words before us are presented two particulars worthy of consideration —

I. The appointment of the whole human race to the stroke of death — & the judgment which is to ensue —

of man & Christs crucifixion.
and the consequences to those
who look for him the second
time — — —

The two first of these sen-
tences naturally demand
our first attention —

It is asserted in the text, that
it is appointed unto men, once
to die — but after this the
Judgt —

. . . . . .

How solemn & affecting
are these two appointments?
Solemn beyond all our ima-
gination or feeling — !!!

To die, what is it? It is no-
thing less than to finish our
preparation for the Judgt — and
what is the Judgt? It is a scene
in which all our conduct in time

will be revised & examined to the minutest circumstance & each one assigned a place of unalterable & eternal happiness or woe, according to his works. How infinitely solemn, then are these appointments ?— These two allotments stand directly before each one of us ~~now~~, & very soon to be experienced, **with all their tremendous consequences !!**— Said one who felt something of their importance — Let the boy laugh; let the Despisers wonder & perish; with such prospects before me I must be serious — He that cannot be ~~has~~ rewarded if Error as well as the glories of a future state — He

speaks of a worm that dieth not, & a fire that is not quench-
ed as well as a fulness of joy &
pleasures forevermore — I must
not — I dare not shut my eyes
ag^t these awful realities !! —
I will not sanctify my soul,
to a fast, nor miss of t single
opportunity afforded me for it-
self: —
But it may be queried
are these appointments in very
deed true: the unalterable coun-
sel of the unchangeable God?
Yes verily they are —
The sources from whence
they are proved —
are two — the word of God
& past experience & t word of God.
When I Parents of Wh^d I am
ried

God was pleased [illegible] to appoint
[illegible] their whole race to the
stroke of death — So Adam he
[illegible] Because thou hast hearkened to
the voice of thy wife, & hast eaten
of the tree of wh. I commanded thee
saying thou shalt not eat of it:
cursed is the ground for thy sake,
in sorrow shalt thou eat of it,
all the days of thy life. In the
sweat of thy face shalt thou
eat bread, till thou return unto
the ground: for out of it wast thou
taken: For dust thou art
& unto dust shalt thou return. —

[illegible]

Says the apostle "By one man
sin entered into the world, & death by
sin, & so death passed upon all
men, for all have sinned. — And

Again — S. P. same apo^t "The wages of sin is death" This appointment therefore, ~~[illegible]~~ is y^e same unalterable decree of unchangeable god.

2^dly Past experience, ~~[illegible]~~ has ratified ~~[illegible]~~ their appointment. — The Fathers where are they, & y^e Pt^s do they live forever? Where are y^e millions who lived before the Deluge: when man^s life was protracted to nearly a thousand years: they all finally found their allotted periods & mingled with their native ea^rth — (Enoch only excepted) Enoch before & Elijah after y^t change ~~[illegible]~~ underwent y^e change &. are not dead to death although their souls & bodies were not seperated —

some change will take place on those who are alive at ye second coming — & in reality is death, but only differently modified — & will not in ye least degree interfere with ye general & particular appointments of death to ye human race — Hence also we may ask how ye millions who lived when Noah entered ye Ark — were all found in one watery grave — only eight souls excepted — & ye that time to the calling of Abraham — ye theme to ye bondage of his posterity in Egypt — & from thence to their settlement in ye land of promise including a period of 997 years — all of them (age for age) doomed to ye sting of leprosy — Imagination is lost in ye countless numbers who lived & died from ye time Joshua led Israel into Canaan to ye coming of Christ a period of about 1451 years

In this division of time almost all
the Kings, Judges, Chief captains
& their numerous hosts con-
nected with them, lived & died
died — Elijah only excepted. — =

All those of eve-
ry rank — the high & low — the
rich & poor — the wise & unwise —
Saints & sinners — the strong
& weak — the brave & timid — the
beautiful & plain — all lay down
together in the moulding tomb —
Since the coming of Christ to the pre-
sent a period of more than 1800 years the
multitudes who have lived & died
probably exceed vastly any

former division of time of equal extent. How totally unable are we ~~enumerate~~ to comprehend them. But all these ~~unite in t. illustration~~ ~~of t. unalterable~~ appointment of Jehovah. ~~in t. mortality of man.~~ But all these thousands of millions who have gone down to t. grave, have finished their state of probation & in effect have experienced the second appointment of Gr. t. Judt. The moment they expired ~~finished~~ every connection with this world. ~~was~~ Their characters were formed — & all their conduct ready to prove them saints or sinners — & to fix them in an higher or lower grade, of happiness or misery.

How affecting is t. thot.! what multitudes we have reason to think have been closing up their eyes in torments with[h] direr, for one, two, three, four, five, & some almost six thousand years — & not a drop of water to cool

their tongue!! While on the other hand great numbers will joy & have been celebrating the praises of God for his sovereign mercy & ~~same period~~ —

The Power of proof that the Jud. after death is appointed ~~by words~~, are likewise two — The word of G. ~~Christ & the~~ and natural conscience. Says the ~~Scripture~~ apo. God hath appointed a day in wh. he will judge the world — or wh. by that man whom he hath ordained — whereof he hath given assurance unto all men in that he hath raised him fr the dead — and says Christ, Behold I come quickly to give every one according to his works. I am Alpha, & Omega, the beginning & the end the first & the last — The Holy Spirit has also declared that there is a day of wrath & revelation of

Second Discourse —

It is asserted in the text, That as it is appointed unto men once to die, But after this ye Judge — So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many — The likeness between Mortality of man & Christs crucifixion, noticed by the apostle consists in this (viz) That neither of them took place but once. as it is appointed unto men once to die — So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many. As God had appointed all men to the stroke of death, so by his own determinate counsel & foreknowledge he appointed Christ his only begotten Son to be offered as a sacrifice for sin — That he in a sense might bear the sins of his peculiar people —

The apostle in the words preceding the text, insisted much upon the interceding of Christs offering

himself but once in order to atone for sin - says he verse 24th For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands which are the figures of the true But into Heaven itself now to appear in the presence of God for us - (i.e.) Christ Jesus who is the true high Priest of his church, has not entered, like the Jewish high Priest, into places made by mens hands, & were only resemblances of the Holy sanctuary - But he has ascended, in his human nature, by the blood of his own sacrifice into Heaven itself - into the holiest of all - there by the efficacy of his blood to fulfill the remainder of his priestly office for us; in making intercession for us; in presenting himself as our representative, & shewing the infinite merit of his sacrifice in our behalf. - For yet continues 1 apol: That he should offer himself often as the High Priest entereth into the holy place every year with the blood of others

We are not to imagine that Ch. in appearing in ye presence of God & fulfilling his Priestly office, is under any necessity of offering himself again & suffering as he did on ye cross - his dying once was a full satisfaction of God's Justice for such as believe - He has no need to repeat his mediation as ye Jewish High Priest who went every year into ye Holy place, with ye blood of legal victims — no says ye apostle in ye next words - For then must he often have suffered since ye foundation of ye world: But now, once in ye end of ye world, hath he appeared to put away sin by ye sacrifice of himself. — The argument is this, if Chs dying once, & entering into ye presence of God for believers by his own blood, was not sufficient to cleanse them from all sin - then he had not fulfilled his office properly. For he ought to have offered himself very often since ye beginning of ye world in order to give satisfn. as well as to take

of his followers ℔ benefit of his sa-
crifice - But says ℔ apo. so far
from this being ℔ case, that instead
of any necessity of repeating his
sacrifice, his one offering him.
now in ℔ end of ℔ world, [illegible]
is infinitely sufficient for all ℔
purposes of an atonement - He
has put away sin, fr. all who
believe by ℔ sacrifice of him.
and further says ℔ apo. "Ct.
being come an High Priest of good
things to come, by a greater & more
perfect tabernacle not made with
hands - neither by ℔ blood of goats
& calves - but by his own blood
he entered in Once into ℔ Holy
place, having obtained eternal
redemption for us - (i. e.) Ct.
Jesus being come into this world
was in fact ℔ person whom all ℔
High Priests under ℔ Law represent-
ed - And he has officiated effec-
tually to introduce (good things to come)
pardon, peace,
& ℔ enjoyment of God forever -

He has administered & performed the
service in ye Tabernacle of his own
body - & not like ye legal Priests in
ye tabernacle made with hands -
& he did not enter into Hr by
ye blood of Bulls & goats & calves
but by his own precious blood
did he ascend into ye most Ho-
ly place, & there continually
abides - Having at one ob-
tained eternal redemption for
all who believe - & to set this
matter in ye strongest light pos-
sible he continues & says - For if
ye blood of bulls & of goats & ye ashes of an
heifer sprinkling ye unclean sanc-
tifieth to ye purifying of ye flesh.
How much more shall ye blood
of Xt who thro. ye Eternal Spirit
offered himself without spot to
God purge your consciences fr.
dead works to serve ye living G.
The efficacy of Xts sacrifice to

far exceed all Legal ones, as in fact, to give them all ye spiritual virtues wh. they had - they had no influence to cleanse ye heart & conscience of men - But if, as the apo: grants, they might sanctify to ye purifying of ye flesh - if they might have an outward ceremonial virtue: This is as much as could be expected from ye blood of such mean sacrifices as dumb animals — But even if they did thus much - (tho. mean -) How much more, nay infinitely more are we to expect fr. ye sacrifice of him - whose blood, by his relation to Divinity, has ye virtue & dignity of ye blood of God - He offered this through ye eternal Spirit - without spot — Once offering this, we may well expect that ye virtue of it wou'd cleanse Men's heart from dead works - (i. e.) dependance on their outward, unholy obedience — & cover

them to the holy service of the living God— Hence We have every reason to be satisfied that when Christ offered himself once to bear the sins of many, even all his true followers, there could be no reason to repeat it— & especially since this one sacrifice is accepted of God, & by virtue of it he has gone into Heaven, as our Surety, advocate, & High Priest & ever lives to make intercession for all his redeemed ones— —

Thus the apostle runs the parrellell between the mortality of man, & Christs crucifixion; neither of them are to take place but one— As it was appointed unto men once to die So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many— — — —

The consequences of Christs atonement to those who look for him are next to be considered —

These are pleasant & delightful far beyond our comprehension— or description

& 1st To those who look for him shall he appear the second time without sin — clothed with the light glory, & majesty of the Eternal God & accompanied with his train of angelic hosts — There will be a mighty difference (I apo. would hint) between Ch. first & 2d appearance in this world — When he first came, he appeared under circumstances of humiliation — He was clothed with an outward gross body like ours — born in a low condition suffered the infirmities & wants of sinful men — was despised by his own brethren — at length was persecuted falsely accused, condemned, & suffered a shameful death upon the cross — This appearance wh. he put on was suitable to his work. in making an atonement for sin — It appeared from his outward & inward sufferings as if he must have been a sinner

him. — Especially when he was offered on the cross, he appeared to be covered with sin & shame: his inward torment made him cry out in his sufferings — when he gave up the Ghost & was laid in the grave, he had on the semblance of a sinner, clothed with sin. But this appearance was the counterpart of his appearing in glory at the end of the world, when he will come again — To them who look for him he will then appear in infinite splendor & beauty — He will appear without sin or shame. —

The preparations for his advent will be august & magnificent beyond imagination — He will send his angel, & awake the slumbering dead — the earth, & sea & sky will be wrapt in flames — & all the living will be changed to a state of immortality in the twinkling

of an eye — Then will Ch^t appear
in the Clouds of H^n with power
& great glory — His angelic guard
will accompany him to the seat
of Just^e; & the whole race of fallen
men & devils will wait their eter=
nal sentance for this life —
Now he will appear without dis=
guise, the Word of God — The
emphatic of sight^s — the redeem
er of penitents — & the terrible
Avenger of his Father's Justice
ag^t all his impenitent enemies —
Again — To those who look for
him shall he appear not only without
sin; but unto their salv^n, and
Eternal Joy — He then in the presence
of the Assembled universe will vin=
dicate them for the sentence of God.
holy Law &c. lay ag^t them for sin —
He will publicly ratify this pardon —
He will shew, That he has suffered
& paid for the unjust that he might

bring them to G.— He will depre-
cate & application of his own
blood upon their hearts in cleans-
ing them fr sin— He will pre-
sent his Fathers Book of life
& shew their names therein writ-
ten in letters of grace never to be
blotted out— He will approve of
all their penitence, faith, humi-
lity, patience, & trials for his sake—
He will notice all their charity &
benevolence to his afflicted Chil-
He will say come ye blessed of
my Father inherit the King pre-
pared for you fr the foundation
of the world— Then he will appear
fr 2d time
to their eternal delight & joy—
The phrase in our text, he shall
appear fr 2d time without sin un-
to Salv: to them that look for him
is an Metaphor, alluding to the
method of the High Priest entering

into ye most holy place in the Temple one a year to make a= tonement for himself & people— While he was performing this service, the congregation stood without engaged in prayer — & at ye same time waiting, & looking earnestly for ye return of ye priest to bless them — So in allusion to this cus= tom, Ch. is now gone into Hr to appear scil. ye Xpo in ye presence of God for us — And to those who look for him — shall he appear ye second time without sin unto Salvn complete — How triumphantly glorious will it be for all such — ? — Their joy will be unspeakable — full of glory, & Durable as eternity —

But here arises a query of unutterable importance viz What peculiarity is there in look=

ing for Ch. Ps. for this great bles=
sing is appropriately yielded to
them - To look for Ch. is expres=
sive of their Chrs - They are such
persons as are really holy in heart
& do love him supremely, & have
dedicated themselves to him, & are
truly disposed to obey him in
all his requisitions - Says J.
apos. in our context - without
holiness no man shall see the
Lord - (i.e.) shall not see him in glo=
ry & enjoy him - but those who
are holy can & will - Those per=
sons therefore are those who look
for him - ~~Again looking for~~
~~him implies a preparation~~
~~to meet him~~
Persons who are holy in heart
are truly penitent for all sin -
they breathe a supreme regard for
God, his law, his truth, his

children universally — They es=
teem it their chief among ten
thousand — They feel the con=
straints of his dying love —
they ~~are disposed~~ feel the
mercies of it constraining them
to give up their bodies to him
as a living sacrifice holy &
acceptable, which is their reason=
able service — They are dispos=
ed to commemorate his death,
& comply with every required
duty — Such persons really
exercise a living faith in him —
they look for him with joy, &
desire his coming to bless them
with immortal & eternal bles=
sings — Such sentiments, as
these belong to those who look
for Christ, & are expecting him —
But ~~especially~~ again they are such
as abound in charity to bodies as

well as Souls of men — They are ready to feed the disciples & contribute to their comfort for his sake — They are engaged to lay up in store agt his coming a good foundn &c —

Improvement —

1st From this subject we admonished of the one sacrifice for sin — The efficacy of it is so great & abundant as never to need a repetition — We are likewise informed of his ascension to Glory & sitting on the right of G., to make intercession for his people —

2 We are informed likewise that By & by, in due time he will return again to this world for the important purpose of judging it —

3 We are in a proper situation

& are we looking out for him?

righteous judgt of God - in wh. he will render to every man according to his deeds - To them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory, honor & immortality he will render eternal life - But unto them who are contentious & do not obey the truth but obey unrighteousness, he will render indignation & wrath, tribulation & anguish upon every soul of man — Nothing can more clearly establish the certainty of this appointment than these assurances of the unchangable God himself — Further -

It is capable of the clearest demonstration that wicked do not have their just deserts in this life - & hence just as certain as that a righteous God exists & governs the universe & is determined to treat his creatures righteously and therefore is to open in wh. he will reward his

faithful child & punish the wicked.
& so long as men chuse to claim
the privilege of being rational crea-
tures they must be fixed in this
& not a shadow of a doubt can
weaken their conviction — Of
~~this my friends~~, Relying on
the absolute & unalterable appoint-
ment of God, that all men are
to die, it is easy for us to see that
we are included in this decree —
And do we want further convic-
tion of it? Only let us recollect
on this occasion our friends who
have been taken from our embrace
the year past — I will mention
their names to you — (viz)
The wid[o] Tracy — the wife of Nath[l]
Shipman — a Child of Gen[l] Sterry —
The wid[o] Betsey Alderton — The wid[o] Han-
nah Herrick — George Dennis — David
Smith — A son of John Smith Jun[r] —

This is consonant to natural
conscience - or the result of
every mans understanding.
The apost tells us that the
gentiles shew the work of
law of God written in their
hearts - their conscience al=
so bearing witness, & their thots
I mean while accusing, or
else excusing oneanother -
Reason in the human breast
dictates right & wrong, in
a multitude of cases - & hence
perfectly consists with the
a Son of John Sangar

(31)

Here in the course of the last year
have finished their Xtn - have bro=
ken off every connection in this world,
and appeared before their final judge -
While we are here in the house of God,
they are seperated to their final a=
bodes - Many of them were here

word of God, in a just & come: and depends upon it, from seeing the unequal distribution of good & evil this life — Hence, these two great appointments stand before us, on the strongest possible foundation, the will of God himself —

These things being so: the reflections which are natural to be made by have been taken from our embrace the year past. I will mention their names to you — (viz)

The Widow Tracy — the wife of Nathl Shipman — a Child of Confider Sterry — The Widow Betsey Alderkin — The Widow Hannah Herrick — George Dennis — David Smith — A son of John Smith Junr —

a view of them as infinitely important — & 1st Every instance of death which comes within our knowledge is calculated to ratify this first appt of God & convince us, that we must die — And just as certain as that this first appt is true, so certain is it that we must appear at the Judgt Seat & give an acct of our conduct — With these appointments before

a Son of John Sangar —

(31)

These in the course of the last year have finished their Acts — have been taken off every connection in this world, and appeared before their final Judge — While we are here in the house of God, they are seperated to their final abode — Many of them were here

They have joined y. gen.
assembly & ch. of the
first-born — they have
gone to Jesus — & enfold-
ed in his arms of ever-
lasting love — They
have awoke in his like-
ness — They are satisfied
with God — his govern-
ment — his dealings of
every kind — they are
satisfied with God their

a Son of John Sangar

(31)

These in y course of y last year
have finished their Xn — have bro-
ken off every connection in this world,
and appeared before their final judge —
While we are here in y house of God,
they are seperated to their final a-
bodes — Many of them were here

we must be serious — The
instances of death we have
taken place before our eyes
last week give a fresh
impression of our mortality.
For a moment the veil, the delusive
delirium of life, is vanished
& we see, we must die — But
In the 2d Place are we Join=
ed? — Have we the
Spirit, & united to him?
How happy are our friends, who
have died in him!! They are
gathered to their eternal rest=
have been taken from our embrace
the year past — I will mention
their names to you — (viz)
The wid. Tracy — & wife of Nath.
Shipman — a Child of Constant Storey —
The wid. Betsey Alderson — The wid. Han=
nah Herrick — George Dennis — David
Smith — A son of John Smith Jun.

Lov= & his infinite
love toward, them=
they are satisfied
with ye blest society
of ye Holy Ghost — & sa=
tisfied with their eter=
nal employments
&c &c — And now
are we ready to join
them — are possessed of
ye Spirit & united in Love
to him? —

have been taken from our embrace
the year past — I will mention
their names to you — (viz)
The wid.w Tracy — ye wife of Nath.l
Shipman — a Child of Comfort Sterry —
The wid.w Betsey Edgerton — The wid.w Han=
nah Herrick — George Dennis — David
Smith — A son of John Smith Jun.r —

James Denison – Jedon Wheler – a Child of Billings Allyn – a Child of David Gay – Charles Moore – a Child of Silvester Bill – Deacon Jo^h Huntington – Charles Fitch – a Child of Dan^l Knowls – Stephen Barker jun^r – John Williams – Solomon Whipple – The wife of Benajah Lefingwell jun^r – The wife of Obien Batty – a Child of Seabury Brewster – a daughter of Frederick Elderkin – a Son of John converse – The wife of Richard Bill – The wid^w Sarah Smith – Ebenezer Winchester – a child of Lucius Smith – John Ells – and a Son of John Sanger ———

(31)

These in y^e course of y^e last year have finished their d^ys – have been cut off every connection in this world, and appeard before their final Judge – While we are here in y^e house of God they are seperated to their final abode – Many of them were here

in full vigor, at the beginning of the
last year — and some doubtless
heard the sentence adapted to the
beginning of the year & century — &
now, all of them sleep in dust
& _____ & their souls are
fixed in happiness or woe eternal
according to what their works have
been — — How near does this vision
bring us to the eternal world? — How
certain does it appear that we must
die, & how to God's appointment —
& just as certain as that his first
appointment is true to certain is
the latter that we must appear at
his tribunal — If the first appo-
intments before us, we must be
serious — !! Before another an-
niversary returns, we a large
proportion of us may be fixed
in endless felicity or torment —
That many of us, who are now

here before God will be an eternity before another year, is not to be doubted — who of us God only knows — Our age, health, business, or connections in life are no security of Gods appointment — But especially, the fact is indubitable, that our last year month & day — & last moment will soon come, if the present should not happen to be one —

And are we prepared —? Had we been called the last year: where now should we have been —? and should we be called this year, & under present circumstances where should we be? — Are we ready to appear at the tribunal of Christ — Have we made the Judge our friend, by embracing the offers of life?

Have we obtained that holiness without wh. no one shall see the L.

we are happy — but is not —
If so, how dangerous & awa-
kening is our state —? Can we believe
that God has appointed us to death
& Judt, & at the same time trifle with eternal joys
or torments —? not with them
Fools, only make
a mock at sin — mad men only
by, can make light of
their own interest
for eternity — They may jeer for
a few moments like the inhabi-
tants of the old world before the flood — the inhabi-
tants of Sodom & Gomorrah —
& like the despisers of GC when on
earth — But ere long they will
call to the rocks, & to the mountains to fall
on them, to hide them fr. the face
of him that sitteth upon the
throne, & the wrath of the Lamb —
for the great day of his wrath is ready
at hand, & who shall be able
to stand — My friends — what have
become of those, who have neglected
the great Salvation of the Gospel — Have
they succeeded well; & obtained the

Judge of Eternal life — What
has become of those who wonder=
ed & despised, when G. was upon
earth, have they not perished
long long ago —? and shall we
succeed any better? — What has
become of all the hardy, stout=
hearted unbelievers, which have
lived in every age? who have
perfectly abhorred reproof, and
disdained rebuke — who have
set themselves above their Maker —
Have they been able to live
& not die? Could they bribe, or
frighten death to leave them?
No — God has brought them to the
grave, & to his just seat notwith=
standing all their resolution, to
& they have sunk down into the pit
contrary, & mockings at last —
and can any now hope to escape
will neglect or resistance help the
matter? Whose heart is stout
enough to endure, & whose hands

are strong enough to resist when
God undertakes to deal with them
Unless we could find someone
who got away fr. th Almighty
& rid himself of his authority
laws & power; we ought not to
when all & his strength & arts have failed.—
risque & attempt ourselves — We
ought not to think that our
heart can endure, or our hands
be strong, when he deals with us.
But on th contrary let us be
wise — We stand on th brink
of th eternal world — This year,
this month, this day, may
be our last — O let us instantly
by Faith & Love receive the heavenly
guy & we perish fr th way —
When his wrath is kindled but
a little — Now is a precious
moment — Let th groans of our
lately
departed ——— friends awaken
us — Let th cries of his Jaws which
th rich man among them now experience

invite us — Let ye horrors of such
as feel ye weight of divine dis=
pleasure rouse us — Let a sense
of ye importance of our eter=
nal felicity & ye glory of God
animate all our powers to
prepare to meet death & ye de=
cisions of ye Judge — Let us
remember that if all our friends
should now return fr. their dis=
tant abodes, & exhort us with
all their acquired knowledge
even glowing fr. ye mansions of
paradise, or ye burning lake
they could not tell us any
thing essentially new, or different fr. what we now know
Nay — if ye myriads of Adams
race should arise & address us
they could tell us nothing
essentially new concerning God
or ye importance of our duty
to him — All creation seems
to unite in ye most solemn ad=

depres to us to awake & cry
God on eternal life — To re=
pent of sin, believe on the
Savr & prepare for eternity —
O that we might hear so
that our souls might live —
Shuld our ears be open to in
struction & our hearts receive
the terms of salvn How happy
then we might rest in heav
Wait all the days of our appoin
ed time till our change come
& finally rejoice in the presence
of God forever — But if our
foolish heart draw back — &
reject the whole force of divine
& sacred exhortation — We
must eternally lament our
folly, & lie down in
sorrow —

Second part of the Discourse
is in the Middle —

Psm 97 v. 1-7 1802

The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice – let the multitude of Isles, be glad thereof

In these words, two general ideas are presented (viz.) first – that the Lord reigns without limitation over the creation wh. he hath made. & secondly – On this account it is the duty of all men to rejoice – Let the earth rejoice & the multitude of the Isles thereof be glad –

In attending to these two ideas

It is proposed

To consider what the Scriptures say concerning God's universal reign — & then

Some of the grounds which there are for the universal sway of His reign

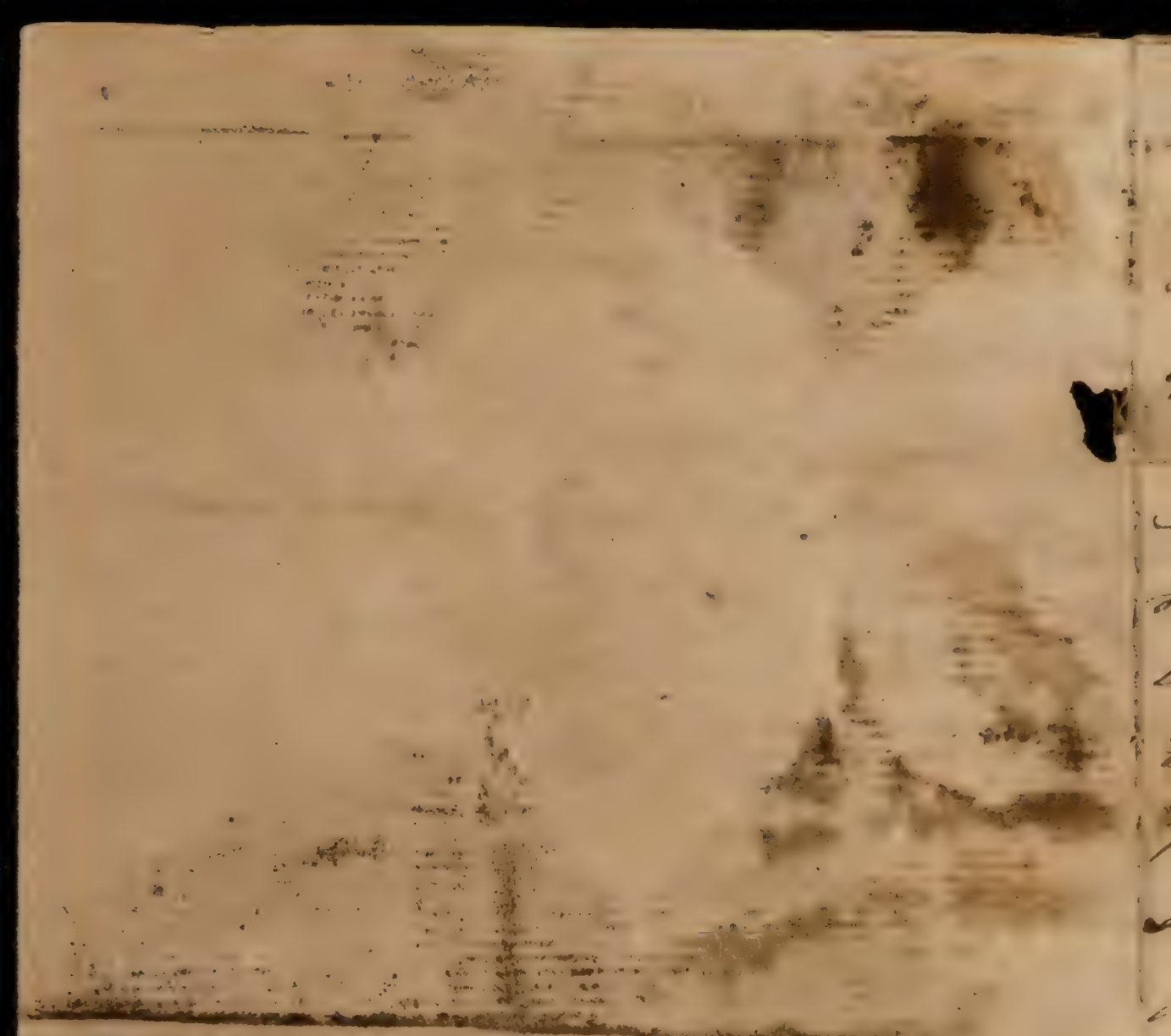
Preached this discourse from Dan'l 4. 34 & 5. Nov. 30 1815 Williamstown —

The Scriptures say concerning God's universal reign; dominion over the creation wh. he has made. (Dan'l 4th 34 & 5th v.) And I blessed the most High: & I praised and honored him, that liveth forever: whose dominion is an everlasting dominion & his Kdm from generation to generation. And he doeth according to his will in the army of Hs: & among the inhabitants of the earth — & none can stay his hand, or say unto him, what doest thou!!

Thus the rapturous effusion of Nebuchadnezzar's heart burst forth after he

he awoke from his long night of darkness & sin — & a seven years insanity. — And perhaps nothing more sublime or devout can be found in the conceptions or effusions of any man, though he have a sacred volume. Especially in regard to perfections & government of God — His words hold up to view four distinct ideas — viz —

1st God's eternal supremacy above all creatures. 2 Blessed the most High that liveth forever. That is — the being who is infinitely the highest of all beings. And who exists always, without beginning or end. 3d He both exerts an eternal government over all his works —



His dominion is an everlasting dominion - His kingdom from generation to generation —

His dominion is an everlasting dominion - His kingdom from generation to generation —

His dominion is an everlasting dominion - His kingdom from generation to generation —

being infinitely perfect in Wis-
dom, Knowledge & Goodness,
it necessarily follows, that he
disposed to that which will
most advance the happiness
of his moral Kingdom; and

according to
system accordingly, that
is that God does in fact
his will; (or that which is for
best) universally among all
lives in the Earth. - Therefore
all things whatsoever they
desire men should do unto
you, do ye even so unto
them. For this is the
whether angels - thrones - princi-
palities powers or dominions
every circumstance respecting
them is minutely investigated

& directed by God's will & power.
& if some events take place a-
mong the inhabitants of the earth.
All nations — All ranks of
men — Kings, Princes, Gover-
nors, chief captains & mighty
men; together with the whole
body of common people. even
all the inhabitants of the earth
are governed & controlled by
the will & power of the most
High.' — Not a single circum-
stance can possibly happen,
or even an object exist but
what is subject to his will.
Not a sparrow falls to the ground
but notice; & every hair of their
heads is numbered. — So es-
tablish the idea of God's unlimited
dominion the words

just in the next place that
none can stay his hand or
presume to question what

of his administration — None
can say what doest Thou. —
So perfect & so strong is the
divine government that none
among the inhabitants of Heaven or Earth
have power enough, in any sin-
gle instance to interfere or stay
the omnipotent hand of Jehovah —
There is no wisdom or might
agt him — nor can any with
least propriety question the pro-
priety of his conduct — or say
unto him according to this,
what doest Thou — !
To the Psmst: The Hrs, even
the Hrs are Thine & all the hosts of
them — The earth is Thine, and
the fulness thereof, the world and
they that dwell therein. In
Thy hand are the deep places of
the earth & the strength of the hills
is Thine also — The sea is Thine,
for Thou hast made it, & Thy

hands formed ✝ dry land - All ✝ beasts of the forest are mine & ✝ cattle upon a thousand hills - Thou art therefore a gr^t G. - & a gr^t King above all Gods -

✝ the world declared The whole creation to be God's property - The Hills - & all their hosts of inhabitants - The earth & all its fulness - The world & they who dwell in it - The deeps - ✝ hills - ✝ dry land - The wild beasts of ✝ desert & cattle upon a thousand hills - The conclusion from all this is that God is a great God, and a gr^t King, above all gods - (He is infinitely exalted above ✝ creatures wh. he has made, & reigns uncontrolled above all who are called Gods - ~~Heathen abomination~~ Again, in harmony with these Psalms it is said

in an address to God - Thou art
worthy to receive blessing & honor
& glory & power for Thou hast cre-
ated all things & for Thy pleasure
they are & were created. - God
created all things for his pleasure
that is his glory - & he upholds them
in being for the same end - ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ It is his pleasure or glory to ful-
fill his moral Rom to the great-
est possible degree - ——— Again
O to Spirit The day is thine, the
night also is thine - Thou hast
prepared the light & the Sun - Thou
has set all the borders of the earth -
Thou upholdest all things by
the word of thy power - [illegible]
[illegible] So is the
great & wide Sea also - The eyes
all wait upon Thee, & Thou giv-
est them their meat in due sea-
son - Thou openest thy hand
[illegible]

~~living things than preserveth them~~
Lord Than art Than hast made
& Hrs of Hrs with all their hosts
& earth & all things that are
therein - The seas & all that is
therein & Than preservest them
all - & & hosts of Hrs worship
thee whose Kdm rulest over all

These words rise in a sacred
climax from & creation of the
things in Hrs & earth, to their
constant preservation, & then
to their government - after
a full survey of God's agen-
cy in & creation & upholding
of all things; the Psalmist de-
clares that & hosts of Hrs wor-
ship him; whose absolute
sway rules over all - and
St John said, I beheld & lo, a
great multitude which no man could

number stood before ✝ throne
& before ✝ Lamb - clothed in white
robes & palms in their hands -
& they cried with a loud voice
saying salv: to our God - wh.
sitteth upon ✝ throne & unto ✝
Lamb - & all ✝ angels stood a-
bout ✝ throne - & fell on their
faces before ✝ throne & worshipped
God saying Amen: Blessing, &
glory - & wisdom - & thanksgiving
- & honor - & power - & might
be unto our God forever & ever.
amen - Now, these ascriptions
of praise & honor & glory, and
universal dominion to God -
demonstrate his unlimited
sovereignty & control over ✝ crea-
tion wh. he has made - and
that every single event wh.
takes place in his moral Uni-
takes place under his inspection.
All power is his

said the Priest - Thou =

killest - & Thou makest alive - Thou
woundest - & Thou healest - neither
can any deliver out of Thy hand.
Thou makest Thine angels
Spirits & Thy ministers a flam
ing fire - Thousand Thousands
minister unto Thee - & ten times
ten Thousand stand before Thee
to do Thy pleasure - These all
excel in Strength - & hearken to
the voice of Thy word. —
The Scriptures throughout a=
bound with declarations of God's
universal government & dominion
over the creatures he has
made — & teach us that nothing
in Air, or earth, or Hell takes place
without his superintendance &
control —

4thly These thoughts of the absolute supremacy of the most High- also his wise & universal government filled Nebuchadnezzar's mind with the most sublime devotion- thanksgiving & Praise - I blessed the most High & I praised & honored him - that liveth forever &c - These thoughts are held up to view in our text - The use, which I would wish to make of them at this time is, from the [illegible] views, of infinite perfection in God & his government, to raise in ourselves the same exalted joy & praise - And for this purpose I would remark

1st That the character of the most High, forms an infinite source of joy & praise from all rational creatures, for it is in itself -

a infinite degree, render him a Being of consummate perfection.

~~and he who shall form an infinite~~
~~source of joy to intelligent beings~~
~~it is God.~~ This may be seen
by a view of his natural and
moral perfections united. —

His wisdom has no limits, be=
ing extended by his infinite know=
ledge — Said the Psalmist, Thy under=
standing is infinite. — When it
is considered, that God's knowledge
extends to all possible things
& circumstances — and that he is
infinitely wise to direct to what
possible
shall produce the greatest good;
& prevent what might be hurt=
ful, it forms a source of un=
bounded consolation — His
goodness & mercy

Likewise are different graces
of Joy — When it is considered
that

every moral perfection of God is summed up in his goodness & benevolence: what an infinite source of joy is before the mind!

From this, every comfort through out his vast creation is derived. And especially in this world of lapsed or fallen creatures — & the consideration that we are under such a Sovereign is ground of infinite joy — God's

justice, truth, & power likewise form particular grounds for exultation & triumph. — God is just in all his ways & righteous in all his dealings, he is true & such his work is perfect — a God of truth and without iniquity just & right is he. — After intelligent creatures have had the fairest trial of his goodness & mercy, & rejected both, his justice shines, in render-

of

Of late years religion had a glorious revival in our land & elsewhere & the dawnings of the latter day glory are abundant— The Spirit of God has risen in which in general to spread the gospel through the globe is wonderful— Missionary & bible societies have sprung up, & a fair prospect is opened for causing the kingdom of Christ to shine with its cheering beams on all the family of man— Of late years by late accts from Europe: there is uncommon attention to the study of the Scriptures among the Jews & many of them have been converted to the christian faith— The time seems evidently drawing near— when God will fulfil his promise of giving them

repentance; & as to the world will be fulfilled —
have yt a privilege to live in
this day, when God is doing
such gt things for his Ch —
which is to stand forever —
But amidst all our privileges
my friends have we been led
into Ch Rs ourselves —?
Have we in truth imbibed ye
temper of Ch & feel as he
exhorteth us do — to bless; & praise; & honour God
as our all & in all in Ch Jesus?
Do we rejoice in his Being, &
universal government? That
his Soveregn will is done, & will
be done by all beings in ye
Earth? If we do, truly, then
we shall be disposed to obey —

Rem.

End of the Sermon

He now makes his word shine brighter & brighter — He gives ~~his~~ Ja[illegible] his Ordinances to & withholds them from whom he will. — whom he will — He now, is often calling in ^ most unlikely of men to a knowledge of him. — His almighty power has been thickly displayed in our land & world. ~~about~~ a vast multitude of perishing souls have been added ^ this year in Europe and America. Let the earth rejoice at this & join the joys of Heaven —

Thereof — Have any of us my friends been called into the Kingdom this year — ? O how ought we to praise G.

~~obey him~~ & yield our souls
& bodies to his will.
~~[illegible]~~
We shall see God in every
thing in Hr & Earth — We shall be dis-
posed to feel that in him we live
& move & have our beings — that we are the clay & he our Potter & we
We can notice his agency in sick-
ness & health — prosperity & adv.
In enemies & friends — & all e-
vents of divine providence —
We can see him in a falling
of a leaf as really as the rise
& fall of empires — & thus
feeling surrounded with him
& rejoicing in him, it is easy
for us to enter into the duties
of this day suitably — we
can look around, & say the
Lord reigneth: & will bless
& praise — and human thoughts
Under the most gloomy events re-
specting individually
ourselves or families, the
word of his grace is [illegible]

we may say the Lord reigneth, we will not fear nor be dismayed as long as God lives we are happy — all things shall (& rejoice in it) if we well — (transcribed)

But on the other hand how wretched must we be, to feel we do not rejoice in God's sovereign will — ? If so we surely begin to feel the stings of eternal woe in our breasts — We ought to be convicted of our sin — & that it is impossible to prosper in opposition to omnipotence —

How can we give thanks this day — ? How can we think of insulting on God's Country, when our hearts hate the sovereign Lord that has spread our tables — How can we praise him whom we despise in our hearts, despise in our conduct — & vainly trample

under feet if we could — How can we praise him for any of his blessings to our land. to our neighbors — to our families or ourselves —, if we deny him his ch^r as Sovereign, & will not be induced by all his goodness to allow him to be God —

But being emptied of all our natural pride & selfishness, let us awake from our long night of sin & wretchedness — & Bless & most High — Let us praise & honour him — & Rule Dominion &c —

He is ever faithful to his promises — He is not a likewise

man that he should lie nor the son of man that he should repent — Hath he said & shall he not do it — or hath he spoken & shall he not make it good? —

Yea verily — his infinite power stands ready to accomplish his whole will — to fulfill every promise execute every threatening. Viewing the character of God, though in natural & moral perfection united, we can see that infinite & eternal ground of trusting there is in God in himself considered — But that this Being should exist in all his consummate perfection at the head of the universe, and that we should be under his government & control is a fountain of comfort which no tongue can utter or eloquence fully illustrate —

In comparison with God all beings are dust — Even his angels who are high in

gifts & Glory he charges with folly— The Hrs are not clean in his sight— He looketh & I see, & it shineth not— Before him cherubim & Seraphim vaile their faces Before him all ye Nations of earth, are as a drop of ye bucket— & small dust of ye balance, & are counted less than nothing & vanity—

The consideration that a Being so infinitely great & perfect sits at ye head of ye universe & Governs all things— and that we are under his immediate care, & all we have, maketh it first ground of our rejoicing & praise this day—

2d— St John— I heard ye Hrs as it were a voice of a great multitude, as ye voice of many waters, & as ye voice of mighty thunderings saying Alleluia— for ye Lord God omnipotent reigneth— Let us be glad, & rejoice, &

give honor to him — & surely he
who inhabit this earth ought
to join with all our hearts, &
in every thing endeavour to do
And especially this day wh. is set apart for this express
purpose
honor & Glorify God — this
duty being so strongly im-
pressed upon us, nothing can be more
suitable for us, than to dwell upon
it diligently & solemnly. and further
to turn our attention to a few par-
ticulars under the
~~wherein we are assisting~~ providence
of this all present Jehovah.

2dly the preservation of this na-
tural world is the next incidell.
in its present beautiful order
Without this we could not live
nor any of the creatures wh.
now inhabit this globe.

Legislative Says the Almighty to Job-
Knowest thou the ordinances of Hea-
vens thou set the dominion of
them in the earth — Canst thou
bring forth Mazzeroth

in his season — or ~~another~~ guide
Arcturus with his Sons — Canst
Thou bind the sweet influences of
Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion
Canst thou lift up thy voice to
the clouds that abundance of wa-
ters may cover thee — Canst
Thou send out lightnings that
they may go, & say unto thee
here we are — Who can number
the clouds in wisdom, or stay
the bottles of Heav, when the dust grow-
eth into hardness, & the clods cleave
fast together? Nothing could
be more confounding than these
questions; pointing out the
weakness of man — & at the same
time proclaiming & manifesting the agency and
particular government of Jehovah
in supporting the harmony of Planets
Making Summer & Winter — heat &
cold — seed time & harvest — ~~the~~
~~&~~ — & all the variations of the seasons.
How important to man is the govern-

ement of the natural world.' without it all things would at once revert to chaos & the race of man perish — But now the Sun, Moon & Stars — darkness & light — the guides & measurers of time — the regular & periodical seasons — make every revolution of the Earth & seasons obey his word, upon whose bidding & direction the Earth & Sea, fire & vapours obey his [illegible] word & not a single note

[illegible]

similarly & constantly exercised no flowers would ever grow — no seed — ever ripening — no soil would ever nourish a

in his season – or ~~anything~~ guide
ariturus with his Sons – Canst
Thou bind the sweet influences of
Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion,
Canst Thou lift up thy voice to
the clouds that abundance of wa-
ters may cover thee – Canst
Thou send out lightnings ~~&~~ ~~they~~
~~go and~~ ~~say unto thee~~ ~~Here~~ As
season roll round in year to year,
the earth affords sustinance to the fam-
ily of man. – How great reason have
we in this Section of the word, to rejoice
in a bountiful supply of ~~the~~ ~~good~~ ~~things~~
~~of the earth~~ and especially this year.
We have reason to call upon our sou
& all within us to praise God for a plen
ful season – & giving us a plentiful for
mer & latter harvest. O the Prais
O that men would praise the Lord
for his goodness & his wonderful wor
to the children of men. –
corn – wine oil increase – ~~&c~~
~~&c~~ – & all the variations of the seasons.
How important to man is the goverm

ment of the natural world. without it all things would at once revert to chaos & the race of man perish — But now he guides the planetary system — the seasons — makes every variation of heat & cold, wet & dry — He rides upon the whirlwind & directs the storm. Earth & sea, fire & vapour obey his powerful word, & not a single note in the air without his direction performs his will. — The Lord reigns — Let the earth rejoice, & praise him for his preserving Kindness. By his almighty power he makes the grass to grow for the cattle, & herbs for the service of man — He makes them to adorn the hills — Wheat, & rye & barley & flax, & all fruits & fruits fail to spring,

— Without the divine energy, particularly & constantly exerted no plant could ever grow — no seed — ever spring — no soil could ever nourish a

single vegitable — Were his power to be ~~only~~ suspended, famine & death would instantly ensue — We owe our lives to him —

3dly God has given us all our privileges in this happy country wh. we enjoy — We are to praise him for his uninterrupted protection from our first existence as a nation till now — We are to thank the Lord for bringing our Fathers into this widely extended continent: protecting them from their enemies, & the horrors of the wilderness — & saving them in all their trials — We are to thank him for continuing all their civil & religious privileges: & handing them down safely to us — and enabling us to defend them when they were invaded — We are to bless God for our unexampled population — happy constitution of government — means of learning & science throughout our land, & our general prosperity — God has watched over us, & been with us in peace & war — sickness and death — In the present year we have been delivered from the distresses & calamities of war. & all our general interests have been secured to us — How distressing has been this 2d year of war — !!

~~this just~~ & ~~an~~ feeling in proportion to its painful ~~danger~~ danger, we ~~are~~ to praise God for his mercy in delivering us from it — His overruling hand has given us blessings & taken away when abused — given us prosperity and ~~and~~ adversity — plenty & want as ~~it has~~ pleased him — We should bless him for both as calculated to advance his glory through the immediate subjects of them. The Lord once made us a nation united & then to humble, ~~us~~ & scourge us for our sins, ~~&~~ suffered us to be divided — & take much of the comfort of our outward prosperity: — But one consolation remains ~~to us~~ ~~which cannot be taken from us~~ ~~It is~~ The Lord ~~is~~ reigneth: ~~He is~~ His ~~immovable~~ foundation of rejoicing can never be overthrown.

~~For~~ The clouds & darkness are round about him yet justice &

just to the habitation of his throne. — God can turn Counsels of Adversaries into foolishness, and make the greatest seeming evils terminate in general good — It is matter of eternal consolation, that God notwithstanding all our folly is pursuing the accomplishment of the highest good of his moral System — Each Saint ought to rejoice that he will do his pleasure & glorify him — &c — H. H. B.

We ought to rejoice that God has planted & preserved a branch of his Kingdom in this Land — notwithstanding all our abuse of his mercy. This cause has been dear to God, & he has supported it by his power & grace only —

From the beginning he has preserved his Kdm in this Land although it has often reduced — & surrounded —

with enemies & persecutions - It
4thly The hand of y most High, is
to be seen & most adored for our
religious privileges, which are con-
tinued to us - Here we may be-
gin in our contemplations with
God's eternal purpose of redemption
through our Lord Jesus Ch. - at y
actual appearance of y Son of God
in flesh - & completing the atone-
ment for penitent sinners by
his death - Likewise the Stability and
perpetuity of y covenant of
grace, & the complete salva-
tion of all believers - A view of
God's goodness & mercy in these
respects, ought to fill our hearts
with infinite gratitude and
praise —

Angels & sing glory to
y highest - How precious is
this truth at this day - When
we see Satan exerting every ef-
fort to ruin y cause of Christ

Judt are to habitation of his

[illegible] power expressed

Term beginning he has prepared
his Rdn in this Land although
often reduced - & surrounded

with enemies & persecution. It
has often been like the bush all on
fire yet not consumed. The
power of Jehovah has been ext.
in its defence & no weapon form=
ed ag.t it has been able to pre=
vail - nor ever will. All the
opposition of earth or Hell can
proceed no farther than God is
pleased to permit. ~~Every~~ ~~opposition~~
~~shall~~ man. opposition shall be made
to praise him but he will re=
strain the remainder. So not
one exercise of sin shall be
permitted beyond what he wills
turn for the good of his Kom
How ought we to exult with
Angels & sing glory to God in
the highest. How precious is
this truth at this day. When
we see Satan exerting every ef=
fort to ruin the cause of Christ

& triumph in its destruction!!
He can do nothing beyond his
limits - He is now trying his
last - best projects in vain philo-
sophy - denying Xt's divinity - loose
doctrines - practices & affections -

But all these efforts are vain -
He that sitteth in H. Hts shall
laugh:
~~at him~~: for he sees his doom is
coming, when H. total overthrow of
his empire ~~shall be effected~~ will lay a
broader foundation for H.
splendour of H. Redeemer's
Kdm & glory -

~~They~~ let earth rejoice, & the
multitude of H Isles be glad there
of - At this ~~glorious~~ period
Xt takes amazing care of his
cause & fulfills all his promises
He calls in whom he will - &
leaves whom he wills to fall up
the measure of their sin -